

An Analysis of Word Formation Processes in William Shakespeare's Poetries

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of word formation processes in three poems of William Shakespeare entitled "All the world's stage", "Fear no more", and "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?". The researcher found six types of word formation, such as derivation, blending, borrowing, fusion, clipping, and multiple processes. Because many words are rarely heard, it inspired the author to examine the word formation process in the poem. This research is a qualitative descriptive. The researcher used the method of analyzing the data and reading the poem many times to get detailed and concrete data. A lot of new things were obtained in this research. The findings of this research are as follows: 64% of suffixes, 4% of combining prefix-suffix, 1% of blending, 1% of borrowing, 19% of compounding, 1% of clipping, 10% of multiple process.

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INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a fundamental aspect of language study and involves examining how words are formed (Yule, 2010). This includes exploring the creation of new words across different languages worldwide. The way words take shape varies based on their usage in sentences, establishing a connection between morphology and the four core English skills, particularly in writing. In the context of writing, students must demonstrate the ability to generate words and their various forms, organizing them into coherent sentences. Through an understanding of morphology, students can gain insights into the processes of word formation.

Word formation is commonly acknowledged as a phenomenon closely intertwined with human existence in the world. It involves the creation of new words from pre-existing materials, as noted by (Trask, 1999). This process of word formation is a means of generating novel words following specific rules, as highlighted (Hacken and Thomas, 2013). Additionally, the word formation process encompasses the creation of fresh words derived from other existing words (Plag, 2003). In summary, the word formation process serves as a method for generating new words from established ones, guided by certain principles.

The productivity of the word formation process can be classified into two categories: productive and non-productive. A productive word formation process is deemed effective when appropriately utilized to generate new linguistic material. Conversely, a non-productive word formation process is considered ineffective for creating new material (Bauer, 2006). Hence, it can be inferred that the productivity of the word formation process hinges on its ability to be effectively employed in the creation of new words. Every year, novel terms come into existence. A fresh term emerges approximately every 98 minutes, amounting to an average creation rate of about 14.7 words per day. The estimated word count in English reached 1,041,257.5 as of January 1, 2017. The generation of new words often involves manipulating existing ones, with various processes such as affixation, blending, and compounding being notably productive. These processes contribute significantly to the constant expansion of the English lexicon. Additionally, the creation of new words is influenced by derivational morphological processes (Monitor, 2017). Furthermore, highlighted a disambiguation process specifically observed between nouns and verbs in the formation of new words (Pliatsikas et al, 2014). expanded on this by stating that the word formation process in English and Albanian generally encompasses two main processes: derivation and incorporation (Xhina, 2013).

William Shakespeare, a famous poetry in English literature, has left an indelible mark on the world of poetry with his outstanding works. His poetry is not only appreciated for its beauty and depth, but also for the complex structure and word-formation process it uses. Some previous studies have been conducted to analyze the word formation process in Shakespeare's works, especially in terms of derivation and compounding (Rosalinda et al., 2023). However, this study will focus on the morphological perspective, with the aim to identify the word formation process of some of William Shakespeare's works. This research will also explore the role of morphological awareness in the creative process of writing poetry, especially in the works of William Shakespeare.

The journal article "Analysis of Word Formation Processes in William Shakespeare's poetries" aims to analyze the word formation processes in William Shakespeare's poems. The article aims to show how Shakespeare uses words in his poetry, including how he forms new words and introduces words that were not commonly used in his time. The article also aims to provide a better understanding of Shakespeare's language and his poetry.

THEORY AND METHOD

In the linguistics dictionary, morphology is a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations or part of the language structure that includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes (Kridalaksana, 2008). Morphology identifies and analyzes patterns of word formation, such as affixation, reduplication, and composition, which play a key role in producing lexical variation in language. Word formation process is an important aspect of morphology that studies how new words can be created through morpheme changes or affix additions, enriching and expanding the vocabulary in a language.

Yule (2010) has outlined ten different mechanisms of word formation. These include coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. The identification and understanding of these various word formation types can greatly benefit researchers.

The 47 distinct types of word formation come with unique definitions that set them apart from each other. For instance, coinage involves creating a new term from trade names or commercial products that eventually become general terms, as seen in examples like Kleenex and aspirin. Borrowing is the act of incorporating words from foreign languages, such as the adoption of "sofa" from Arabic.

Compounding, on the other hand, involves merging two words to form a single entity, as illustrated by terms like fingerprint and wallpaper. Blending combines two separate forms by taking the beginning of one word and attaching it to the end of another, as seen in the creation of the term "brunch" (breakfast/lunch). Clipping occurs when a multisyllabic word, like "influenza," is shortened to a more concise form, such as "flu."

Backformation is a process wherein a word of one type (typically a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb), as demonstrated by the evolution from the noun "television" to the verb "televise." Conversion, on the other hand, involves altering the function of a word without any reduction, exemplified by words like "chair" and "butter."

Acronyms represent new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words, such as "CD" (Compact Disk) and "VCR" (Video Cassette Recorder). Derivation is a process wherein a word is created, and its meaning and category differ from its base by adding affixes, as seen in words like "unhappy" or "joyful."

Lastly, multiple processes come into play when a word can be traced back to more than one operational mechanism. For instance, the word "snowballed" involves both compounding (snow + ball) and conversion (snowballed). This comprehensive understanding of word formation types enhances the researcher's ability to navigate and comprehend the intricate landscape of medical terminology, particularly in health-related articles.

In this study, the researcher will analyze poems by William Shakespeare, the poems taken as research are "All the world's stage", "Fear no more", and "Shall i compare thee to a summer's day?". The researcher will analyze the word formation process based on George Yule's theory. There are 10 word formation processes according to Yule: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

This study is a qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is employed to delve into individuals' thoughts, ideas, feelings, or interpretations of processes and meanings (Given, 2008). In this context, the research focuses on presenting a descriptive overview of data results without hypotheses or percentages, using specific formulas. Data collection in this study utilized document analysis. According to Merriam (2009), documents encompass physical materials, including written, digital, and visual materials related to research. In this case, the type of document is in written form, comprising data extracted from several poems by William Shakespeare. Data analysis in this study uses several qualitative research steps, namely 1) looking for words that experience word formation process in poetry by William Shakespeare, 2) selecting appropriate terms, 3) classifying these terms into several word formation process categories 4) displaying the classification into a table, 5) describing the classification results and making conclusions..

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As we know William Shakespeare's poetry is very famous. besides using beautiful words, William Shakespeare's poetry is very unique in using words. the words in his poetry are very rare for us to hear. Therefore, the author is interested in examining the word formation that occurs in his poetry.

After analyzed 3 of William Shakespeare's poems entitled "All the world's a stage," "Scared no more," and "May I Compare You to a summer's day?", the researchers found 69 data consisting of 6 (seven) various word formation processes. The word formations found are derivation, mixing, borrowing, compounding, clipping, and multiple processing. the details are as follows: 47 (forty seven) derivation data consisting of 44 (forty four) suffixes and 3 (three) prefixes-suffixes. 1 (one) blending data, 1 (one) borrowing data, 13 (thirteen) compounding data, 1 (one) clipping data, and 6 (six) double multiple processes.

A. DERIVATION

Derivational morphemes are morphemes that modify the part of speech of the word It can be an affix/prefix (a group of letters added before the beginning) or suffix (after the end of the word. The purpose of adding affixes to a base word or root word is to create a new word or a new form of an existing word. Based on the analysis, the researcher found several words that are included in the derivative word.

Table 1. Word Formation Process in Suffix

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Merely	Base word + suffix (Mere + ly)
2	Players	Base word + suffix (Play +er + s)
3	Exits	Base word + suffix (Exit + s)
4	Plays	Base word + suffix (Play + s)
5	Parts	Base word + suffix (Part + s)
6	Ages	Base word + suffix (Age + s)
7	Mewling	Base word + suffix (Mewl + ing)
8	Puking	Base word + suffix (Puke + ing)
9	Arms	Base word + suffix (Arm + s)
10	Whining	Base word + suffix (Whin + ing)
11	Shining	Base word + suffix (Shine + ing)
12	Creeping	Base word + suffix (Creep + ing)
13	Sighing	Base word + suffix (Sigh + ing)
14	Woeful	Base word + suffix (Woe + ful)
15	Oaths	Base word + suffix (Oath + s)
16	Bearded	Base word + suffix (Beard + ed)
17	Seeking	Base word + suffix (Seek + ing)
18	Eyes	Base word + suffix (Eye + s)
19	Saws	Base word + suffix (Saw + s)
20	Shifts	Base word + suffix (Shift + s)
21	Slipped	Base word + suffix (Slipp+ er + ed)
22	Saved	Base word + suffix (Save + d)
23	Turning	Base word + suffix (Turn + ing)
24	Pipes	Base word + suffix (Pipe + s)
25	Childishness	Base word + suffix (Child + ish + ness)
26	Lovely	Base word + suffix (Love + ly)
27	Winds	Base word + suffix (Wind + s)
28	Buds	Base word + suffix (Bud + s)

29	Shines	Base word + suffix (Shine + s)
30	Complexion	Base word + suffix (Complex + ion)
31	Dimmed	Base word + suffix (Dim + ed)
32	Declines	Base word + suffix (Decline + s)
33	Changing	Base word + suffix (Change + ing)
34	Possession	Base word + suffix (Possess + ion)
35	Lines	Base word + suffix (Line + s)
36	Lives	Base word + suffix (Live + s)
37	Gives	Base word + suffix (Give + s)
38	Rages	Base word + suffix (Rage + s)
39	Worldly	Base word + suffix (World + ly)
40	Wages	Base word + suffix (Wage + s)
41	Learning	Base word + suffix (Learn + ing)
42	Exorciser	Base word + suffix (Exorcise + er)
43	Consummation	Base word + suffix (Consummate + ion)
44	Renowned	Base word + suffix (Renown + ed)

According to Table 1, there are several word formation processes in derivation, mostly suffixes -s, -ing, -er, -ion, -ed, etc. The word merely is derivational and has 2 morphemes. It comes from free morpheme mere + the suffix -ly. The word mere is an adjective, while the word merely is an adverb.

The word player is also a derivational word and has 3 morphemes. This word comes from free morpheme play + suffix -er and -s. The word play is a verb, and the derivative word players is a plural noun. The word exorciser is derivative and has 2 morphemes. It comes from the word exorcise + suffix -er. The word exorcise is a verb, while the word exorciser is a noun.

The word consummation is a derivation and has 2 morphemes. It comes from the word consummate + the suffix -tion. The word consummate is a verb, while the word consummation is a noun. The word renowned is a derivation word and has 2 morphemes. It is the derivation of the word renown + the suffix -ed. The word renown is a noun, while the word renowned is an adjective.

Table 2. Word Formation Process in Prefix-Suffix

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Entrances	Prefix + base word + suffix (En + trance + s)
2	Unwillingly	Prefix + base word + suffix (un + willing + ly)
3	Untrimmed	Prefix + base word + suffix (un + trim + ed)

The word entrances consists of the prefix en- + base word trance suffix -s. This word uses suffix -s to show the plural form, the addition of the suffix behind the word changes the grammatical form of the original word. Trance is a noun and the word entrances remains a noun.

The word unwillingly is a derivation word and has 3 morphemes. It comes from the word willing + prefix un- and add suffix -ly. The word willing is an adjective while the word unwillingly is an adverb.

The word untrimmed is a derivation and consists of 3 morphemes. It comes from the word trim + the prefix un- and the addition of the suffix -ed. Trim is a noun and untrimmed is an adjective.

B. BLENDING

The researcher found 1 blending in the analysis of the novel by William Shakespeare. Blending entails the creation of a novel lexeme by combining elements from at least two other source words, where by one of them is abbreviated in the fusion and/or there is some form of phonemic or graphemic overlap between the source words (Gries, 2004).

Table 2. Word Formation Process in Blending

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Nothing	First word + Second Word (Not + Anything)

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that there is a word formation process in Blending. The word formation process of blending is illustrated with an example. The process involves combining the first word and the second word, as demonstrated by the formation of the word "Nothing" through the fusion of "Not" and "Anything." This exemplifies how blending in word formation incorporates elements from two source words, resulting in the creation of a new lexeme.

C. BORROWING

The researcher found 1 borrowing in the analysis of the novel by William Shakespeare. Borrowing involves the adoption of terms from another language without undergoing any alterations (Ratih et al, 2018).

Table 3. Word Formation Process in Borrowing

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Unlaid	Borrowing from Estonia Language

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that there is a word formation process in borrowing. In the first entry of the data, the word "Unlaid" is presented along with its word formation process. The process involves borrowing this particular term from the Estonian language.

In the context of word formation, "Unlaid" is a result of linguistic borrowing, where a term from the Estonian language is incorporated into the English lexicon without undergoing significant alterations. This borrowing reflects the dynamic nature of language evolution and the cross-cultural exchange of linguistic elements.

D. COMPOUNDING

The researcher found 13 compounding in the analysis of the novel by William Shakespeare. Compounding involves the creation of new words through the combination or linking of two words (Fitria, 2022).

Table 4. Word Formation Process in Compounding

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Schoolboy	Base Word + Base Word (School + Boy)
2	Morning Face	Base Word + Base Word (Morning + Face)
3	Bubble Reputation	Base Word + Base Word (Bubble + Reputation)
4	Cannon's Mouth	Base Word + Base Word (Canon + Mouth)
5	Eternal Summer	Base Word + Base Word (Eteternal + Summer)
6	Death Brag	Base Word + Base Word (Death + Brag)
7	Golden Lads	Base Word + Base Word (Golden Lads)

8	Chimney Sweepers	Base Word + Base Word (Chimney + Sweepers)
9	Tyrant's Stroke	Base Word + Base Word (Tyrant + Stroke)
10	All-Dread	Base Word + Base Word (All + Dread)
11	Thunder-Stone	Base Word + Base Word (Thunder + Stone)
12	Censure Rash	Base Word + Base Word (Censure + Rash)
13	Withcraft	Base Word + Base Word (With + Craft)

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that there is a word formation process in compounding. The provided data showcases compound words formed through the combination of two base words. In the compound word "Schoolboy," the base words "School" and "Boy" come together, both functioning as nouns. Similarly, "Morning Face" is formed by combining the noun "Morning" with the noun "Face." The compound "Bubble Reputation" results from the union of the noun "Bubble" and the noun "Reputation." In "Canon's Mouth," the base words "Canon" and "Mouth" merge, where "Canon" functions as a noun and "Mouth" as another noun. Lastly, "Eternal Summer" is a compound word formed by combining the adjective "Eternal" with the noun "Summer." In each case, the compound words demonstrate the fusion of base words from various word classes, showcasing the versatility of morphological processes in language.

E. CLIPPING

The researcher found clipping in the analysis of the novel by William Shakespeare. Clipping is a process of word formation in which a word undergoes reduction or shortening without altering its meaning (Mustafa et al., 2015).

Table 5. Word Formation Process in Clipping

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Pard	Base Word + Clipping (Leopard = Pard)

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that there is a word formation process in clipping. The term "Pard" is formed through the word formation process known as Clipping, where a base word, in this case, "Leopard," is truncated or shortened to create a new lexical item. Clipping involves the removal of a portion of a word, often at the beginning or end, resulting in a concise and more colloquial form. In this instance, the base word "Leopard" undergoes clipping to yield the shorter and more convenient term "Pard."

F. MULTIPLE PROCESSES

The researcher found 6 multiple processes in the analysis of the novel by William Shakespeare. The occurrence of multiple processes takes place when a new word is created, involving various types of word formation processes (Fitria, 2021).

Table 6. Word Formation Process in Multiple Processes

No.	Word	Word Formation Process
1	Acts	(Clipping = Action) + (Derivation-Suffix = s)
2	Lighting-Flash	(Derivation-Suffix = ing) + (Compounding = Lighting Flash)
3	Modern Instances	(Compounding = Modern Instances) + (Derivation-Suffix = s)
4	Youthful Hose	(Derivation-Suffix = Ful) + (Compounding = Youthful)

		Hose)
5	Manly Voice	(Derivation-Suffix = ly) + (Compounding = Manly Voice)
6	Lovers Young	(Derivation-Suffix = R+S) + (Compounding =) Lover: Young)

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that there is a word formation process in multiple processes. The data presented showcases various word formation processes along with their respective word classes. In the case of "Acts," the process involves both clipping, where the word "Action" is shortened, and derivation-suffix, with the addition of "-s" to indicate plurality. The resulting word "Acts" functions as a noun.

In "Lighting-Flash," the formation process includes derivation-suffix, with the addition of "-ing" to "Light," and compounding, combining "Lighting" and "Flash." The resulting compound word "Lighting-Flash" serves as a noun, referring to a flash of lightning.

For "Modern Instances," the word formation is characterized by compounding, combining "Modern" and "Instances," and further derivational-suffix, adding "-s" to denote plurality. The resulting term "Modern Instances" functions as a noun, describing contemporary occurrences or examples. Overall, these examples demonstrate the diversity of word formation processes and their impact on the resulting word classes.

CONCLUSION

In general, each language possesses distinctive characteristics in the construction of words. Within the field of linguistics, particularly in morphology, word formation pertains to the manner in which new words originate from existing words or morphemes. Word formation constitutes a facet of morphological inquiry that delves into the processes involved in creating words through the combination of morphemes. This undertaking encompasses the incorporation of affixes to generate novel words, as well as the utilization of prefixes and suffixes to impart additional meanings. Furthermore, the word formation process encompasses various techniques such as compounding, clipping, mixing, blending, employing multiple processes, and borrowing from other languages to alter the structure of the original word. All these categories contribute to the comprehensive landscape of the word formation process.

In three poems by William Shakespeare entitled "All the world's Stage", "Fear no more", and "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" we found six types of word formation which are derivations divided into two suffixes and prefix-suffix, blending, borrowing, compounding, clipping and multiple processes.

In our data analysis related to word formation in William Shakespeare's poems, we obtained diverse data. 64% showed suffix, 4% prefix-suffix mixing, 1% blending, 1% borrowing, 19% compounding, 1% clipping, 10% multiple-process.

This research can be used as an example and reference for students to learn more about the word formation process and can be used for other researchers to conduct new research on word formation analysis.

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