

**MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF NEOLOGISMS USED IN
THE LORD OF THE RINGS NOVEL**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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THE LORD OF THE RINGS NOVEL**

THESIS

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2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Morphological Process of Neologisms Used in The Lord of The Rings Novel**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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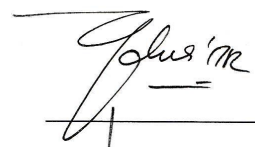
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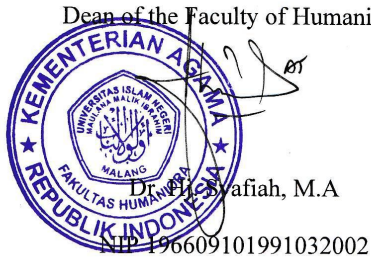
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MOTTO

“Where there's life there's hope.”

— **J.R.R. Tolkien, *The Hobbit, or There and Back Again***

“The wide world is all about you: you can fence yourselves in, but you cannot for ever fence it out.”

— **J.R.R. Tolkien, *The Fellowship of the Ring***

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, Bapak Abdul Muchith and Ibu Niamah, and My sisters, Kamelia cempaka, Nadzifatul, and Chana Nisa

For their unconditional love and support

And for those who have been there for all this time.

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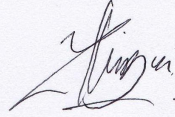
Shalawat and Salam are addressed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great messenger and the uswatun hasanah for us along with his family and companions. This thesis has been finished, under the assistance, guidance and love of some people.

Therefore, the researcher would like to express her greatest gratitude and appreciation for the following people. The support, prayer, and love of my family are the important thing for completing my study. My beloved mother, Niamah. She always gave me unconditional love and good advice in every condition and always helps me in any difficulties, gives motivation and prays for me. My sisters, Kamelia cempaka, Nadzifatul, and Chana Nisa, they have given me the best of support and love. Last, for baby Athalla who always encourages me with his cute behavior.

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The researcher



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ABSTRACT

Tsaqila, Alviyyatullaili. 2021. **Morphological Process of Neologisms Used in the Lord of The Rings Novel**. Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Keywords : Analogical word-formation, Neologisms, *The Lord of the Rings novel*

Word-formation is often formed in fantasy story creation because neologisms are needed to make the work more lively and enjoyable. This study discusses the analogical word-formation process and identifies the type of analogical word-formation in these neologisms. This study aims to analyze the word-formation of analogy in neologisms found in the novel *Lord of the Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien. Analogical word-formation is interesting to study because, in addition to its process being different from other word-formation theories, the analogy has its characteristics in the word-formation process.

This study uses the theory of Mattiolo (2017), which discusses analogy in word-formation. This study using a qualitative descriptive method aims to provide systematic, factual, and accurate results in explaining the neologic analogical formation process used in *Lord of the Rings*. The data analyzed were neologisms based on place names, people's names, national names, and the names of objects with a word-formation process. This research also uses the *Tolkiengateway* website to gather the background for the neologisms contained in the novel.

This study indicates that there are forty words found in the novel *Lord of the Rings*. This research also shows five out of ten types of word-formation analogies found in novels. The types of word-formation found include compounding, calque, derivation, clipping, and blending. Then the type of word-formation process that is most often used is compounding, which is contained in twenty-five words. There are four types of analogy found in word-formation in the novel include pure surface analogy, surface analogy combined with the rule, combining form, and free splinters. Then the most frequently used type of analogy is the Analogy via schema: the combining form found in seventeen words.

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that fantasy novels have many terms formed from the analogy process of word-formation, aiming to give a specific and unique impression in the story. Furthermore, this research can help future researchers interested in the field of word formation, especially in the novel *Lord of the Rings*, considering that there are still a lot of neologisms in the novel.

ABSTRAK

Tsaqila, Alviyyatullaili. 2021. **Proses Morfologi Neologisme yang Digunakan dalam Novel *Lord of The Rings***. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Kata kunci : Analogi pembentukan kata, Neologisme, Novel *The Lord of the Rings*

Pembentukan kata sering kali terbentuk dalam pembuatan cerita fantasy karena neologisms dibutuhkan untuk membuat karya tersebut lebih hidup dan menyenangkan. Penelitian ini membahas tentang proses pembentukan kata analogi dan mengidentifikasi tipe dari pembentukan kata analogi dalam neologisms tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pembentukan kata analogy dalam neologisms yang ditemukan pada novel *Lord of the Rings* karya J.R.R. Tolkien. Pembentukan kata analogy menarik untuk diteliti karena selain prosesnya berbeda dari teori pembentukan kata lainnya, analogy memiliki karakteristik tersendiri dalam proses pembentukan kata.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Mattiello (2017) yang membahas tentang analogi dalam pembentukan kata. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian ini bertujuan dapat memberikan hasil yang sistematis, faktual, dan akurat dalam menjelaskan proses pembentukan analogis neologisme yang digunakan dalam *Lord of the Rings*. Data yang dianalisis adalah neologisms yang terdapat berdasarkan nama tempat, nama orang, nama nasional, dan nama benda yang mengalami proses pembentukan kata. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan situs Tolkiengateway untuk mengumpulkan latar belakang neologisme yang terdapat pada novel tersebut.

Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat puluh kata yang ditemukan dalam novel *Lord of the Rings*. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa terdapat lima dari sepuluh jenis tipe analogi pembentukan kata yang ditemukan dalam novel. Jenis pembentukan kata yang ditemukan antara lain adalah: *compounding*, *calque*, *derivation*, *clipping*, dan *blending*. Kemudian jenis proses pembentukan kata yang paling sering digunakan adalah *compounding* yang terdapat pada dua puluh lima kata. Adapun terdapat empat tipe dari enam tipe analogy yang ditemukan dalam pembentukan kata dalam novel tersebut antara lain adalah: *pure surface analogy*, *surface analogy combined with rule*, *combining form* dan *frequent splinters*. Kemudian tipe analogi yang paing sering digunakan adalah *analogi via schema: combining form* yang mana ditemukan dalam tujuh belas kata.

Pada hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa novel fantasy memiliki banyak istilah yang terbentuk dari proses analogi pembentukan kata yang bertujuan untuk memberikan kesan spesifik dan unik dalam cerita. Selanjutnya, Penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat dan membantu peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik pada bidang formasi kata, khususnya yang ada di novel *Lord of the Rings* mengingat masih banyak sekali neologisms yang terdapat pada novel tersebut

ABSTRACT

تقيلاً ألفتية الليل. 2021. عملية تشكيل الكلمات في الرواية سيد الخواتم. قسم الأدب الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الانسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك

إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج

المشرفة: الدكتوة شافية، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية : تشكيل الكيمات، التشبيه، الرواية سيد الخواتم

شكلت تشكيل الكلمات غالباً من صنع القصص الخيالية لأنها ضرورية لجعل القصص أكثر حيوية وممتعة. وهذا البحث تناقش عن عملية تشكيل الكلمات المماثلة وتحدد أنواع تشكيل الكلمات المماثلة فيها. إن الهدف هذا البحث هو لتحليل تشكيل الكلمات التشابه في الألفاظ الجديدة الموجودة في رواية سيد الخواتم بقلم ج. تولكين. إن تشكيل الكلمات التشبيهية تكون دراسة مثيرة للبحث لأن عملياتها تختلف عن نظريات تشكيل الكلمات الأخرى، وإنما أيضاً لها خصائص الخاصة في عملية تشكيل الكلمات.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية ماتيلو (2017) وهي تناقش عن التشابهات في تشكيل الكلمات. إن هذا البحث تستخدم منهج الوصفي والنوعي، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى أن توفر نتائج المنهجية الواقعية والدقيقة في شرح عملية تشكيل تشبيه الكلمات الجديدة المستخدم في رواية سيد الخواتم. البيانات التي تم تحليلها هي بيانات تشكيل الكلمات التي تجد في رواية سيد الخواتم اسناداً على أسماء الأماكن وأسماء الأشخاص والأسماء الوطنية وأسماء الكائنات التي تخضع لعملية تشكيل الكلمات. تستخدم هذه الدراسة أيضاً موقع [Tolkiengateway](http://Tolkiengateway.com) لجمع خلفية البحث الواردة في الرواية.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى وجود أربعين كلمة في رواية سيد الخواتم. وتُظهر هذه الدراسة أيضاً أن وجدت خمسة من عشرة أنواع من تشبيهات تشكيل الكلمات الموجودة في الرواية. إن أنواع تشكيل الكلمات في الرواية سيد الخواتم هي: التركيب، والحساب، والاشتقاق، والقص، والمزج. ثم نوع عملية تشكيل الكلمات التي أكثر استخداماً هو المركب الذي يوجد في خمسة وعشرين كلمة. التالي، وجدت أربعة من ستة الأنواع للتشبيه الموجودة في الرواية، وهي: تشبيه السطح النقي، والتشبيه السطحي المقترن بالقاعدة، والجمع بين الشكل والشظايا المتكررة. ثم نوع التشبيه الذي أكثر استخداماً هو التشبيه عبر المخطط الذي يوجد في سبع عشرة كلمة.

ومن نتائجها، يمكن استنتاج أن الروايات الخيالية لها العديد من المصطلحات التي تشكلت من عملية مماثلة لتشكيل الكلمات والتي تهدف إلى إعطاء انطباع محدد وفريد في القصة. علاوة على ذلك، يمكن أن يكون هذا البحث مفيداً ويساعد الباحثون المهتمون بمجال تشكيل الكلمات، خاصة في رواية سيد الخواتم تذكر فيها لا يزال الكثير من تشكيل الكلمات.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Every person has an initial way of recognizing words such as understanding the meaning of a term in a dictionary after mapping out the spelling in a dictionary entry. When recognizing words, they can find that each word has word-formation process by changing lexeme into words or combining one word at a time until they form perfect words. However, someone may also create a new term that has never been existed for particular purposes. For example, apps developers may invent new interesting words for their apps. While authors of fantasy novel may also invent new fictional words to make their works more alive and playful. In this term, those fictional words are often referred as ‘neologisms.’

Neologisms are often found in fantasy novels. Leech (1968: 42) explained that writers can go beyond the normal language source by creating new words, which are then called neologisms. New words can be made without any boundaries, whether they are from existing words or not and can be created by combining similar words.. New words that is created may also be completely new. Every speakers of language can easily create and accept new vocabularies or new meanings from the existing words and can stop using some words or stop using them in their meanings.

In creating neologisms, the analogy is defined as the surface means by which neologisms are generated using certain defaults of individual (complex) words rather than productive rules (Bauer, 1983). In this case, the formation of neologisms has no regularity and is produced without reference to the generalizations provided by other word sets. Analogy greatly benefits from the process of institutionalization and lexicalization (Brinton and Traugott, 2005, pp. 45 – 48). Words that are institutionalized and lexicalized (i.e., words that are established as the norm and whose morphological boundaries are removed or obscured) are potential candidates for attraction.

This research focuses on the analogical formations of neologisms in a fantasy novel. It has a lot of neologisms which refer to words that are rarely used and have not been fully accepted by some others.

According to the Encyclopedia of Fantasy, Clute & Grant (1996) mentioned that fantasy stories describe an unreal world that is made very similar to reality but tells strange things and depicts a peculiar atmosphere and difficult events to accept. They also defined that the story may also contain elements of an impossibility and illustrate a different world. Therefore, fantasy story writers often create foreign words to perfect their stories. In this case, the researcher is interested in examining the formation of neologisms used in fantasy stories *Lord of the Rings*.

The researcher chooses this topic because *Lord of the Rings* has many neologisms that can be examined and interpreted through the word-formation theory. Some previous studies have analyzed word formations in the dictionary,

jargon, and others. Some others were more interested in examining the word formations of magic spells in novels such as *Harry Potter*. In this case, the researcher is interested in contributing to the formation of neologisms in different novel. Therefore, this research uses *Lord of the Rings* as an object of the study.

In the linguistic theory, there is a branch of linguistics, namely morphology, which discusses analogical word-formation. Klégr & Ermák (2010) claimed that the formation of neologisms is accompanied by coinage regardless of whether the word-formation process is considered morphological, highly systematic, and rule-governed (derivation, amalgamation) or highly idiosyncratic and arbitrary (clippings, acronyms). Mattiello (2017) added that analogical formations are classified according to their morphological category. This morphological categorization is meant to show the power of analogy across morphological sub-modules of word-formation. The types of analogy that have been identified include *derivation, combining, conversion, compound, blending, clipping, acronym, initialism, conjunct phrase, and calque*. This theory serves as the point of departure; they are combined into a consistent whole and applied to specific features of English word-formation.

The study of word formation is often found in a morphological study. This research has some similarities with some other previous studies that have a similar topic. The first previous study is from a thesis titled *Minor Word Formation Processes in the Hunger Games* (Kusuma, 2017). In this thesis, the writer used the same study, which was word-formation process, but with a different theory. This

thesis used theory by O'Grady & de Guzman (2010). The writer found that the cliticization type was the most frequently used process to form the words.

The second previous study is from a thesis titled *Word Formation Processes in Minion Movie* (Mutmainnah, 2016). She analyzed the types of word formations used in the Minion movie. This thesis used the theory by George Yule (2010) and Francis Katamba (1994). She found that borrowing type, which had 32% word from 50 words, was the most frequently used process in the Minion movie.

The third previous study is from a thesis titled *Neologisms of Popular Culture and Lifestyle in the Jakarta Post* (Fikriah, 2019). This thesis analyzed the types of neologisms' formation in popular culture and lifestyle. The writer used theory by Newmark (2001) as a basic theory of neologism and George Yule (2010) as a basis of word-formation. The result showed that there are 32 words of neologism in five topics, and there are 5 types of word formation used in the object of research.

The last previous study is from a journal titled *An Analysis of Word-formation Encountered in medical terms in the Jakarta Post 's Article* (Triwahyuni, Imranuddin & Zahra). This journal analyzed the types of word-formation in medical terms in the Jakarta post's article that used the theory from Yule (2010). The result showed that there are six types of word formation in seven health articles. Further, there was no *coinage*, *blending*, *conversion*, and *multiple* processes found in medical terms in seven health articles in The Jakarta Post's newspapers.

According to the previous study, which discussed the analysis of processing word formation in the new word, new words have a process in their formation to have exact meanings. Many researchers have studied the process of forming words in various objects. In this study, the researcher used a fantasy novel with many neologisms and used the theory of analogical word-formation by Mattiolo (2017) to identify the types of word-formation found in *Lords of the Rings*.

B. Research Question

With the background presented above, this research attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What types of analogical word-formation processes are found in the *Lord of the Rings*?
2. How are the analogical formation of neologisms in the *Lord of the Rings* formed?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on the research questions, this research is carried out with the following objectives:

1. To identify the analogical word-formation processes found in the *Lord of the Rings*.
2. To describe how the analogical formation of neologisms in the *Lord of the Rings* are formed.

D. Significance of The Study

Based on the research focus on the morphological process of neologisms used in the *Lord of the Rings* novel, the results of this study will contribute to widen the insights in the study of morphology, especially in the field of analogical formation of neologisms.

Theoretically, the researcher expects that this research can contribute to the study of analogical formation of neologisms by analyzing neologisms found in the *Lord of the Rings* novel. The findings of this study are expected to be an additional source that can enrich the analogical word-formation theory by Mattiello (2017).

Practically, the researcher expects that students of English Literature Department in the State Islamic University, who did not take this course during their study but have interest in studying the analogical word-formation and neologisms, can use this research as a reference for further research. Finally, this research is expected to be an additional resource in the study of analogical word-formation which can ultimately help and contribute to society and further researchers.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on the morphological process of neologisms used in the *Lord of the Rings* novel with analogical word-formation theory. The researcher only discusses the types of analogical formation of often-used neologisms in *Lord of the Rings* and analyzes the process of how the neologisms are created. The researcher limits the data to only analyze the names of people, names of places,

names of nations, and also names of objects in the novel *Lord of the Rings*. The researcher does not include analysis on verbs, adjectives, adverbs or language production and grammatical processing to avoid wider studies beyond morphological studies.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the specialty of word forms, and the function of word form changes on word classes and meanings.

2. Analogy

The analogy is a word-formation process that is created not based on the same level of abstraction as a rule, or obtained from various collections similar in terms of the model, be it phonological, morphological, semantic similarity, or, more often, a combination of these.

3. Word Formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word that from the morphological study. Word formation focuses on new types of words which consist of several types.

4. Neologisms

Neologisms are relatively new terms, words, or phrases that have appeared in language due to social, cultural, and technical developments but have not yet been entirely accepted into the primary language.

5. Tolkien's Language

Tolkien language is a language created by J.R.R. Tolkien. Tolkien's language has several languages, including the elf tongue divided into High Elf and Common Eldarin. Although Sindarin and Quenya are the most famous and oldest of the Tolkien languages coined for his mythology, they are not the only ones.

6. Lord of the Rings

The *Lord of the Rings* was an epic fantasy novel by J.R.R. Tolkien. He published in three volumes in 1954 and 1955, and each work consists of two books. The first volume was entitled *The Fellowship of the Ring*, the second volume was *The Two Towers*, and the third volume was *The Return of the King*. The *Lord of the Rings* was written from 1937 to 1949. One of the most famous literary works of the 20th century and has been translated into 38 languages. The *Lord of the Rings* has been filmed three times, the first as an animated film by Ralph Bakshi in 1978 (as the first of two planned films initially), the second in 1980 as a television show. A third work, director Peter Jackson's *The Lord of the Rings* film trilogy released in 2001, 2002, and 2003,

won several Academy Awards and renewed public interest in this trilogy and other Tolkien works.

G. Research Method

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research methods. The qualitative research method consists of three models, namely descriptive, verification, and grounded research. In this research, the researcher used qualitative methods with descriptive models or descriptive qualitative methods. The purpose of using descriptive qualitative methods is to conduct research that aims to explain the processes of analogical formation of neologisms used in the *Lord of the Rings*. Besides, the researcher used descriptive qualitative methods because they produced a written description of the object being observed.

2. Data Sources

This research used observation guides through 3 books in the trilogy of *Lord of the Rings* novels and looked for new words in Tolkien's language in the novel. The data found in the novel consisted of 40 words of neologisms which are formed from the process of forming words. The researcher collects the data from a series of fantasy novels where they have a lot of new vocabularies or neologisms. The data of this research are neologisms that often appear, including the names of people, names of places, names of nations, and names of objects. The researcher also used a Tolkien gateway

website to find the complete background of each neologism found in the novel entitled *Lord of the Rings*.

3. Instrument

The researcher is the main instrument in this research. The researcher herself can describe and understand the phenomena in this study.

4. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher collects neologisms that are often used in the novels. Then, the researcher categorized these neologisms based on place names, people's names, national names, and names of objects that had a word-formation process. The researcher used 40 neologisms as the which were listed into the categories previously described by the researcher.

This study also collected data on the Tolkien gateway site to collect the background of the neologisms in the *Lord of the Rings* novel to find the etymology of each neologism being analyzed. Then, the researcher collects dictionaries to matched the data that has been collected. The Dictionary includes of English and Old English dictionary including Welsh, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon languages.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher uses descriptive-qualitative method to analyze the data. In this case, the researcher analyzes the data through the following steps: first, this study found novel documentation with many neologisms that had never

been encountered. The second step is finding the background of neologisms in the Tolkien gateway site to help the researcher analyzes the first language used by the author J.R.R. Tolkien as a reference to create neologisms in his story. In the third step, the researcher uses dictionary to classify the types of language which are very important and have potential to be discussed in this research. In the final step, the researcher analyzes the data that have been classified using the theory proposed by Mattiello (2017).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Morphology

Morphology is the study of words and word-formation and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of terms and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology also looks at aspects of speech, intonation, and stress. The context of the ways can change a word's pronunciation and meaning — all necessary elements in the form of a linguistics message technically called morphemes.

The definition of a morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Companies of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural. For example, In the sentence The police reopened the investigation, the word reopened consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is re- (meaning "again"), and a minimum unit of grammatical function is -ed (indicating past tense). The word tourists also contain three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of the meaning tour, another minimal unit of meaning -ist (marking "person who does something"), and a minimum unit of grammatical function -s (indicating plural).

There are two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, open and tour. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot

normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s.

These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes, and some examples are: girl, man, house, tiger, sad, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, break. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language relatively quickly, so they are treated as an "open" class of words. Other types of free morphemes are called functional morphemes. Examples are and, but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them. This set consists mostly of the functional words in the language, such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns. Because one rarely adds new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a "closed" class of words.

B. Analogy

The analogy is an old study in the field of linguistics. Originally, the analogy was Greek *αναλογία* (*analogía*) to denote the mathematical proportions that Greek grammarians used to categorize morphological forms. Then, the analogy was introduced into Latin and became the basic criteria for developing grammar rules.

Definition of analogy is a word-formation process in which the new word (target) is told based on an existing word model (model, base, analog, source, or trigger). The word formation in analogy can be related to the source. It has similarities in general terms such as traits, phonological form, morphology, semantic similarity, or a combination. The more evident the similarity to the

model, the more straightforward the association. Hence, word formation differs from rule productivity and does not depend on abstract patterns or templates,

which can be described in the form of the rules, but rather on similarities to existing word models.

The analogy can be divided into *anaphoric*, which refers back to the aforementioned word model, and *cataphoric*, which means anticipating the model. The distance between the model and the target in the text is another variable that determines both target word recognition (Mattiello,2014) and model word recovery. Therefore, the textual environment between the target words and the model is not a 'flashy' fact but an intentional and well-motivated fact. The analogy has the role of explaining the creation of new words in English and making some predictions about the possible direction in which the English lexicon is likely to develop. Analogies also have a strong role to play in the hypothesis that, in fact, the formation of English vocabulary is also partly governed by analogy.

The analogy has several types, including:

1. Surface analogy

The surface analogy is the process of forming a new word in which the new word is created clearly according to the actual word model. According to Arndt-Lappe (2015), a local (or surface) analogy can be defined based on three prerequisites: 1. the model is restricted to one particular lexeme, 2. a very high degree of similarity between target and model is involved, 3. the productivity of the process is minimal, in the extreme case producing only one new word. This type also has several differences, among them:

a. Pure surface analogy

The pure surface analogy is an analogy that bears a pure resemblance to concrete models and not to abstract patterns. For example, extrapolation is modeled into interpolation. The two words are used in the same domicile. Likewise, in the Galwegian created from the Norwegian model, outro was created from the intro model, doubleton was created from the singleton model, and NIMBY (not in my back yard) from the YIMBY (yes in my back yard) model.

b. Surface analogy with enlargement/reduction

In analogy, there is also a need for magnification and subtraction in the word model. For example, the acronym or initialism, namely OMG is taken from the word Oh My God. BFF is taken from the word Best Friend Forever or an example in enlargement such as disorient Express created after Orient Express.

c. Surface analogy with no Invariable Part

This analogy does not show the unchanged part but shows similarities at the semantic or morphology level. Analogy like this usually uses extra grammatical rather than language formation. As the example in the sentence linner (model) is based on the sentence brunch (model). Although the target and the model do not share the word anywhere, the meaning of the word (breakfast, lunch, dinner describes

food) helps the association create the target obtained through the same operations as the model (mixing and clipping).

d. Surface analogy combined with rule

Surface analogy combined with the rule is an analogy coupled with the rules. In this formation, choose with lexical similarity, but the target of the world still follows the word-formation rules found in other formations. For example, the word *fluorescence* [1852] was coined after *opalescence* [1805]. Even though *fluor* is taken similar to the word *opal* in this formation, they still follow the rule by adding the suffix *-escence* to the new word.

2. Analogy via schema

Analogy via schema is a word-formation that provides a pattern for a series of formations (Klégr and Čermák, 2010: 235). This type has an initial model that can be interpreted as two or more new words. Words that function as schemes are of two types: 1. words with the same formation, 2. a group of words having the same base. As an example in the word hardware which then coined the word software. Then came the word firmware (1968) which came after both. And the ware category is growing as in words adware (1983), spyware, vapourware, malware, and bloatware. This type also has several differences, among them:

a. Combining form

Mattiolo (2017) classifies analogy via schema by combining form. In this word-formation, the process of forming words often uses between derivation and compounding. For example, the formation of the word naturopathy (1901) comes from words ending in -phaty, such as homœopathy [1826] and hydropathy [1843]. This word-formation combines a noun with a new word category, phaty (a method of healing or curative medicine).

b. Frequent splinters

This word formation is almost the same as combining form, which makes series with an analogy. In the process of forming the word, this type is more prominent using blending. For example, the sentencing exercise has become a productive word in English, so Baldi and Dawar (2000: 968) label it "unconventional suffix". Therefore, new words were created, such as exercise [1942], dancercise [1967], boxercise [1985], and aerobercise [1982].

As the above-mentioned definition show, the analogy has the character of a gradable or a word that has a degree when it is modified. Analogy includes elements that can change from one category to another or combine more supporters of the word.

C. Word and Word formation Processes.

Words are the basic compilers of sentences. Most of the words are pairs of sounds and meanings, and sentence meanings are calculated based on the compiler's meanings and the way they are combined. Word formation is the creation of new words. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic changes or changes in the meaning of one word. The analogy theory of word-formation formed by Mattiello (2017) consists of ten types, including derivation, combining, conversion, compound, blending, clipping, acronym, initialism, conjunct phrase, and calque. The explanation and example of each type are:

1. Derivation

The derivation is the most common word formation process to be found in producing new English words by adding affixes that can be prefixes or suffixes. It is accomplished using many small 'bits' of the English language, which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -full, -less, -ish, -ism, and -ness, which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness.

a. Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes are that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g., un, mis, post, inter). Other affixes have to be added to

the end of the word (e.g., ish, able, less, ation) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes or both. Thus, mislead has a prefix, disrespectful has both a prefix and a suffix, and foolishness has two suffixes.

b. Infixes

The third type of affix is not normally used in English but found in some other languages. This is called an infix, and, as the term suggests, it is an affix incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! Unfuckinbelievable!. In the *Wish You Were Here* movie, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore! The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in godtripleddammit!

2. Combining

Combining is the formation of words that combine two separate words to produce one form. Basically, combining one of the words is taken from the category of words that are often used. For example, in neoclassical compounding where the adjective geomorphic (1835) ends with a -morphic compound, a category of words such as anthropomorphic (1827). combining is also commonly used for short concatenation, such as in the word

infotainment which begins with combining the info word with the initial information word. The word is a category of words such as info center (1942), infoline (1982), and info-poor (1990).

3. Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to use as a verb without any reduction. Other labels for this prevalent process are 'category change' and 'functional shift'. Several nouns such as bottle, butter, chair, and vacation have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs:

"We bottled the home-brew last night."

"Have you buttered the toast?"

"Someone has to chair the meeting."

"They're vacationing in Florida." The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with (guess, must, and spy) as the sources of (a guess, a must, and a spy). Phrasal verbs (to print out, to take over) also become nouns (a printout, a takeover). One complex verb combination (want to be) has become a new noun (wannabe), as in "He isn't in the group; he's just a wannabe." Verbs (see-through, stand up) also become adjectives, as in (see-through material) or (a stand-up comedian).

4. Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, Lehn and Wort are combined to produce Lehnwort in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding, is common in German and English languages but much less common in languages such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and a waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid) and compounds of the adjective (fast) plus a noun (food) as in a fast-food restaurant or a full-time job.

5. Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term present in the process. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

In some parts of the USA, a product is used as gasoline but made from alcohol, so the 'blended' word for referring to this product is gasohol. To talk about the combined effects of smoke and fog, we can use the word smog. In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly distinguish between smog, smaze (smoke + haze), and smurk (smoke + murk). Some other commonly used examples of blending are a bit (binary/digit), brunch

(breakfast/lunch), motel (motor/hotel), telecast (television/broadcast), and the Chunnel (Channel/tunnel), connecting England and France.

6. Clipping

Clipping is the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process. A word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. For examples are ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), cab (cabriolet), condo (condominium), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), perm (permanent wave), phone, plane, and pub (public house). English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue, and Tom.

There must be something about educational environments that encourages clipping because so many words get reduced, as in chem, exam, gym, lab, math, phys-ed, poly-sci, prof, and typo. A particular type of reduction, favored in Australian and British English, produces forms technically known as hypocorisms. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie, is added to the end. For examples are Aussie ('Australian'), barbie ('barbecue'), bookie ('bookmaker'), brekky ('breakfast') and hankie ('handkerchief')

7. Acronym

The acronym is a new word formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA, or UNESCO. These examples have kept their capital

letters, but many acronyms become everyday terms such as laser ('light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation'), radar ('radio detecting and ranging'), scuba ('self-contained underwater breathing apparatus'), and zip ('zone improvement plan') code.

Names for organizations are often designed to have their acronym represent an appropriate term, as in 'mothers against drunk driving (MADD) and 'women against rape' (WAR). Some new acronyms come into general use quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meanings as innovation, such as the required PIN ('personal identification number').

8. Initialism type

The acronym is a new word formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD ('compact disk') or VCR ('video cassette recorder'), where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter.

9. Conjunct phrase

A conjunct phrase is a word-formation in which conjunction can be coordinated in several different ways according to taste based on a similar form. For example, the word pick'n'mix (1958), rock'n'roll (1938), and rhythm'n'blues (1933).

10. The Calque type

One of the most common sources of new words in English is the process labeled borrowing or calque type, which takes over words from other languages. The special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calque. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yoghurt (Turkish) and zebra (Bantu). Other languages borrow terms from English as in the Japanese use of *suupaa* or *suupaamaaketto* ('supermarket') and *taipuraitaa* ('typewriter').

D. Neologism

Neologism is a new word or phrase from an existing word accepted by the language community and is meant to enrich the lexicon of languages. Neologism is more often found in fiction, especially in the fantasy genre. Leech (1968: 42) explains that the writer may exceed the normal resources of the language by inventing new words, which are then called neologisms. Leech also suggested that new words are made for only one occasion; they are called nonce words that are often found in poetry, such as *blatant* (Spenser), *assassination* (Shakespeare), and *chaos* (Milton). Neologisms are also often encountered in everyday life when someone expresses their opinion or feelings. Still, the person lacks terms and when the vocabulary lacks detail, or when the speaker is not aware of the existing vocabulary.

Every language can change vocabulary very easily and adapt to changes in everyday life. The vocabulary can change quickly in the provision of a word and the meaning in a word. One of the things that often triggers changes in a word is the advancement of technology. Every language speaker also easily creates and accepts new vocabulary or new meanings from existing words and can stop using some words or stop using them in their meaning.

Words can be made without any boundaries, whether they are from existing words or not. The created words are usually found by combining similar words, but not infrequently; the word created is completely new. In the 20th century, when the word 'chortle' began to be used in general, which was actually a word coined by Lewis Carrol. is an English mathematician and writer. In addition to word combinations, neologisms can also be created through borrowings from other languages, such as the word microbiology, used in ancient Greek, later taken over into English. In this case, the language of classical languages in Europe is associated with the use of Sanskrit, which has a similarity to the chart part of the vocabulary being studied. An example like this is a phenomenon in word creation by borrowing words.

E. Previous Studies

The study of word formation is often found in a study. There are several previous studies related to research that the researcher will discuss. The researcher found seven previous studies, including the first previous study from a journal titled *Word Formation Processes in English New Words of Oxford English Dictionary (OED) Online* by Ratih & Gusian (2018). The journal explains

processes in creating English new words in the oxford dictionary such as a) affixation, b) folk etymology, c) compounding, d) abbreviation, e) acronyms, f) borrowing, g) blending, h) clipping, i) back-formation. Besides, there are also double word-formation processes, such as j) folk etymology + compounding, k) compounding + affixation, m) blending + affixation, n) clipping + blending. The result showed that the most productive process of creating English new words was affixation.

The second previous study from a journal titled *Word Formation Processes in Naming Magical Creature in Harry Potter Novels* by Rosyidah & Ariyanti (2015) analyzes the types of word formations used in the names of deep magical creatures a Harry Potter novel. The result of this research showed that there are two types of word formation process used in naming magical creatures in the *Harry Potter* novel, they are borrowing, for example, *Demens* – *Dementor* and compounding, for example, *Acromantula* (*Acro* (n) + *manual* (n)).

The third previous study from a thesis titled *A morphological study of spell words in J.K Rowling* by Natalia (2009) explains the function of spells and recognizes the rules for forming words from spells. The study has three objectives. The first objective is to see all of the spelling words used in the novel *Harry Potter* and their meaning. The second objective is to find out the function of those spell words. The last one to identify the morphological rule of the spell words.

The fourth previous study from a journal titled *The Process Of Word Formation And Phrase Structure Of Android Application Names* by Handayani (2013). The journal explains about word-formation process and the technique to

process the data. This research found 100 android application names in android phone with ten-word formation processes that form those; they are 39 words compounding, 21 words multiple processes, nine words which were formed acronym and initialization, nine words back-formation, seven words conversion, five words clipping, three words blending, three words borrowing, three words inflection, and also one word which was formed derivation. Based on the phrase structure, the writer 84 words noun phrase, 15 words verb phrase, and one-word infinitival phrase. The result shows that noun phrase is frequent phrases that can be found in the android phone.

The fifth previous study from a journal titled *Types of Word Formation used in Chapter Sixteen of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Novel Written by J.K. Rowling* by Savira & Fitriani. The journal explains The type of word formation used in the sixteen chapters of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. In this study, it was found that 340 words experienced a word-formation process which was categorized into five types, namely inflection, suppletion, derivation, cliticization, and compounding.

The sixth previous study from a thesis titled *A Stylistic Analysis of Neologisms in J.R.R. Tolkien's The Fellowship of the Ring* by Maya (2013). In this research, conclusions have been found, which consist of word categories and word-formation processes. In the word categories, it was found that there were two kinds of categories and three subcategories of words that were found. The first was a category of nouns. These nouns were divided into two subcategories, namely nouns and general nouns. The second was an adjective which is also

divided into two subcategories, namely attributive and predicative. However, in this study, only attributive adjectives were found. In word-formation, it was found that Tolkien used eight-word formations, including borrowing, derivation, compounding, functional shift, clipping, proper name, imitation, and coinage.

The last previous study from a journal titled *The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In The Jakarta Post Website* by Luthfiyati, Zahro, & Kholiq (2017). The journal identified the most common type of derivation words used in the headline of ten education articles in "Jakarta Post Website" from October 2015 until April 2016. This study uses a qualitative method. The result shows that the most common derivation words used in headline ten article educations in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016 are noun derivations.

The seven previous studies concluded that the research used the same study, namely word formation and different objects such as dictionaries, fantasy novels, android applications, and websites. The researcher itself used the Fantasy novel object, which found many neologisms that could be examined to form words. In this study, researchers used Mattieolo's theory (2017) to examine analogical word-formation found in the novel *The Lord of the Rings* to distinguish it from the previous studies.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussions. This chapter shows the presentation, analysis and discussion of the data based on the two research questions formulated in Chapter I. The first research question aims to classify the types of analogical word-formation processes found in the *Lord of the Rings*. Meanwhile, the second research question aims to answer how the analogical formation of neologisms in the *Lord of the Rings* are formed. Data are displayed and analyzed in the Findings. Then, the results of the analysis are further discussed in the Discussion. The researcher identifies the study which focused on what types of analogical word-formations were found and how the process of forming Tolkien's language is contained in the *Lord of the Rings* novel. Then, the discussion consists of a description of the results of the data analysis of this study.

A. Findings

The findings describe the word-formation processes in Tolkien's language in the *Lord of the Rings* novel. The researcher analyzed these words using analogical word-formation theory and grouped the words into several categories such as *derivation, combining, conversion, compound, blending, clipping, acronym, initialism, conjunct phrase, and calque*. In this chapter, the researcher collects the data from the novel *Lord of the Rings*, which is neologisms by the novelist J.R.R.

Tolkien. After that, the researcher identifies the process of the term using Mattiello's theory.

1. The formation of neologisms in the Lord of the Rings novel

In this section, the researcher finds vocabulary words rarely heard or used by some people because these words are the language used explicitly in the story to turn on the storyline. After the researcher found these words, the researcher analyzed the analogical word-formation process. The data are presented in alphabetical order as follows:

Data 1

Anduin

*The Stoors lingered long by the banks of the Great River **Anduin** and were less shy of Men. They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the Loudwater southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between Tharbad and the borders of Dunland before they moved north again.*

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Anduin was the river's name that crosses most of the Middle earth. According to its crosses, this river has several names, such as Langflood in Rohirrim, Widerland in Rivendell and Shire, and the Great River in Gondor. Of these various names, all give meaning about the length of the Anduin river.

Word Anduin was a Sindarin name meaning 'great river' composed of '*and* + *duin*'. In Tolkien language, '*And*' means 'long' in Sindarin. In this language, '*And*' was simplified to just *ann* or *an-* in compounds, as in the example: *Andram*,

Androth 'Long delving', *Anduin* 'Great River' (lit. "Long River"), *Andaith* 'long mark' and *Anfalas* 'Long beach'. 'Duin' itself is derived from Common Elvish *duinē* ("large river, (liable to flood surrounding land)").

Sindarin language was a language created by Tolkien and is included in the category of Tolkien language. The researchers concluded that the word *Anduin* is created based on the principle of compounding (*and* + *duin*) and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 2

Appledore

The Men of Bree seemed all to have rather botanical (and to the Shire-folk rather odd) names, like Rushlight, Goatleaf, Heathertoes, Appledore, Thistlewool, and Ferny (not to mention Butterbur).

In this story, *Appledore* means a family's name. Appledore's family itself was that of the Great People who lived in *Bree*. Apart from *Appledore*, there are also other surnames such as *Rustlight, Goatleaf, Heathertoes, and Ferny*.

The word *Appledore* is categorized as a word which following the principle of calque. This word was included in importation classification as a loan word. The name *Appledore* was created after word from anglo-Saxon that has the necessary English word *apuldur*, which means 'apple-tree', *aphalter* from Middle high German, and *apald* from Old Swedish. This word was changed from *Apuldur* to *Appledore* which followed by a homophone process that has similarities to the analogical phonology process.

Data 3

Aragorn

Aragorn sped on up the hill. Every now and again he bent to the ground. Hobbits go light, and their footprints are not easy even for a Ranger to read, but not far from the top a spring crossed the path, and in the wet earth he saw what he was seeking.

Aragorn is the name of a character in the *Lord of the Rings* story who is the son of Arathorn II. *Aragorn* was the last king of Dundain, who was also a direct descendant of Isildur. *Aragorn* has a significant role in this story because he was one of the men who helped destroy the ring and unite Arnor and Gondor's kingdoms.

Aragorn word comes from the Sindarin language (Tolkien language). *Aragorn* in the Sindarin language means "Revered King," from 'aran' (king) + 'gorn' (to be feared, to be honored). The word *aragorn* has been formed and has a group of words with the same arrangement, among others, are *Aranath* 'Noble King', *Arandor* 'kingsland', *Aranel* 'elf king', *Araglas* 'king joy', and *Aranuir* 'Eternal King'. Initially, the researcher suspected that the word *Aragorn* was created based on the principle of borrowing because it was taken from the Sindarin language. However, the researcher concluded that the language taken from the word was Tolkien language, where the language was created in the *Lord of the ring* story itself. The word *Aragorn* was taken from the words 'aran' (king) + 'gorn' (to be feared, to be honored) from the Sindarin language. This means that *Aragorn* was created based on the principle of compounding and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 4

Archet

Bree was the chief village of the Breeland, a small inhabited region, like an island in the empty lands round about. Besides Bree itself, there was Staddle on the other side of the hill, Combe in a deep valley a little further eastward, and Archet on the edge of the Chetwood. Lying round Bree-hill and the villages was a small country of fields and tamed woodland only a few miles broad.

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Archet was the most secluded village in Bree's land, nestled among the trees on the northern edge of Chetwood. A few hobbits were living there in this settlement, but the inhabitants were mostly the Great People.

The word *Archet* is categorized as a noun. This word consists of the prefix *Ar-* in the Welsh language, which means 'near,' and *-chet* was taken from the word *chetwood*, which is then reduced to one syllable. The word *Archet* was created after the word *Argoed*, which means 'by the woods'. The name *Archet* has a morphological process in the form of multiple processes that undergoes derivational prefix *Ar-* and clipping, then based on the surface analogy combined with rule. *Chetwood* itself was a nomenclature in the *Lord of the Rings* novel that the researcher discusses in this research.

Data 5

Baggins

*The houses and the holes of Shire-hobbits were often large, and inhabited by large families. (Bilbo and Frodo **Baggins** were as bachelors very exceptional, as they were also in many other ways, such as their friendship with the Elves.)*

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, the word *Baggins* has the meaning of the name family's hobbits. It was conceived that the Bagginses are the adventurous and rich Hobbits of The Shire, who include two Ring Bearers: Frodo and Bilbo.

The word *Baggins* comes from the English translation of the Westron language *Laban* meaning *bag*. The word Baggins here also refers to the word *Bag end*, which is the nickname of the hobbits' name for Bilbo's house and means the end of the bag. Westron itself is one of J.R.R. Tolkien language which is used as a common speech in the novel *Lord of the Rings*, which was later represented in English. The word Baggins was created after the word Bagshot, which means 'the row of Hobbit-holes' In this statement, the researcher concluded that the word *Baggins* which was created based on the principle of compounding process from English (*bag* and *end*) which then converted into the word *Baggins* and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 6

Banks

The Mugworts, for instance, seemed numerous. But most of them had natural names, such as Banks, Brockhouse, Longholes, Sandheaver, and Tunnelly, many of which were used in the Shire.

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, the word *banks* refers to hobbit's names. This name can be found in the Shire and Bree region in the novel. Known members of the family are Eglantine Banks, the mother of Peregrin Took from the Shire, and Willie Banks, a hobbit from Bree. It is not known whether the two members of this family are related.

The word *Banks* itself was created based on the principle of calque process, which was taken from the word *bank* in the Westron language (Tolkien language) meaning of steep slope or hillside.

Data 7

Bilbo

But the Sun at any rate must peep in sometimes,' said Merry. 'It does not look or feel at all like Bilbo's description of Mirkwood. That was all dark and black, and the home of dark black things. This is just dim, and frightfully tree-ish. You can't imagine animals living here at all, or staying for long.'

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Bilbo is the uncle of the main character named Frodo, who was the ring's owner for sixty years. Bilbo, a hobbit, lived in the Shire neighborhood and made the big journey described in J.R.R. Tolkien titled *The Hobbits*.

The author created *Bilbo's* name with a simple, easy, and appropriate depiction of a character for fantasy stories or fun children's fairy tales. According to the Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, an Old English dictionary, the element *bil* refers to an agricultural or military knife, which was important because it had two sides. [34] The element *bo*, equivalent to 'bá' which means *both*. The word *bilbo* was created after the word *Droga* to *Drogo* and *Balba* to *Balbo*. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the word *Bilbo* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*bil* and *bo*) and based on the Surface analogy combined with rule.

Data 8

Boromir

*‘The horn of **Boromir!**’ he cried. ‘He is in need!’ He sprang down the steps and away, leaping down the path. ‘Alas! An ill fate is on me this day, and all that I do goes amiss. Where is Sam?’*

In the *Lord of the Rings*, Boromir was a strong man and was very interested in arms and warfare. He has a brother named Faramir and a father named Earnur. Boromir was deeply loved and proud of by his father. Boromir became one of the fellowships of the rings.

The word *Boromir* comes from the Quenya and Sindarin (Tolkien languages), which consist of *boro* (Sindarin) meaning *steadfast*, and *mire* (Quenya) meaning *jewel*. This word was created before word ‘Faramir’ which means it is the initial model of a target. The word *Boromir* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*boro* and *mire*) and based on the Pure surface analogy.

Data 9

Bree

*Most of their earlier settlements had long disappeared and been forgotten in Bilbo's time; but one of the first to become important still endured, though reduced in size; this was at **Bree** and in the Chetwood that lay round about, some forty miles east of the Shire.*

Bree was a village located east of the Shire and south of Fornost Erain on Middle earth in the novel. Bree was the only area where hobbits and humans dwelt side by side. The word *Bree* was created based on the principle of calque process from '*Bree*' in Brythonic, a Celtic language. *Bree* in Brythonic means *hill*,

and it is related in the *Lord of the Rings* story that Bree and its surroundings are centered around a large hill.

Data 10

Chetwood

*Bree was the chief village of the Breeland, a small inhabited region, like an island in the empty lands round about. Besides Bree itself, there was Staddle on the other side of the hill, Combe in a deep valley a little further eastward, and Archet on the edge of the **Chetwood**.*

Chetwood was a broad forest located north and east of the Bree Hills. On the edge of chetwood be found the village of Archet built among the trees. Not only Archet village, but there are also villages of Bree and Shire. Many Hobbits lived in the Bree and Chetwood habitation before the Shire village. In Lord of the Ring, Chetwood was the four Hobbits and Strider's resting place before they head to the Midgewater Marshes.

The word *Chetwood* was created based on the principle of compounding process. The word *chetwood* is taken from the word *chet* in the Celtic language, which means *hill*, and the word *wood* in English.

Data 11

Chubb

There were many Bagginses and Boffins, and also many Tooks and Brandybucks; there were various Grubbs (relations of Bilbo Baggins' grandmother), and various Chubbs (connexions of his Took grandfather); and a selection of Burrowses, Bolgers, Bracegirdles, Brockhouses, Goodbodies, Hornblowers, and Proudfoots.

In the novel, the word *chubb* was the name of a family of Shire-Hobbits. The Chubb family has a relationship with the Bagginses through Bilbo's grandfather named Old Took.

The word *chubb* comes from the English *chubby* which means the general body shape of fat and round hobbits. This word was created after word *Grubb* that comes from the word *grubby* which means dirty or grimy. The researcher concluded that the morphological process of the word *chubb* is clipping and based on the Surface analogy combined with rule.

Data 12

Cotton

They rode back to the middle of the village. There Sam turned aside and galloped off down the lane that led south to Cotton's.

Cotton was the surname of a family that resides in the Shire-Hobbits. It was told in the novel that the clan was discovered by a cottar who was born two hundred years before the ring war began, which then was used by Cottar's grandson Holman for the first time.

The word *Cotton* was taken from the word *Cot* which means *cottage* or *humble dwelling*, and *-ton* comes from the word *town* which is shortened to *-ton*. This word was created after word *Cottar* which means progenitor and *Cotman*. The word *Cotton* was created based on the principle of blending process and based on the Analogy via schema Frequent splinters.

Data 13

Dunland

*The Stoors lingered long by the banks of the Great River Anduin, and were less shy of Men. They came west after the Harfoots and followed the course of the Loudwater southwards; and there many of them long dwelt between Tharbad and the borders of **Dunland** before they moved north again.*

Dunland was a fertile land located in a section of Enedwaith in the novel. Dunland has a foothold away from the population centers of Amor and Gondor. Dunland was inhabited by several types of living things, such as humans, hobbits, and dwarves.

Dunland means *Hill Land*- and was taken from - Anglo-Saxon *dun*-- meaning *hill* and *Land*- from English. This word was created before word *dunadein* which means westron man and *dunlendings*. The researcher concluded that *Dunland* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Dun*- + *-land*) and based on the Analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 14

Dunlendings

*The **Dunlendings** and many men of the garrison of the Burg were at work on the Dike or in the fields and about the battered walls behind; yet all seemed strangely quiet: a weary valley resting after a great storm. Soon they turned back and went to the midday meal in the hall of the Burg.*

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Dunlendings is known as a tall man who is fierce and cruel. They live in Dunland, close to *Rohan*. Dunlendings is also known as *Gwathuirim* and also called the wild man of Dunland, who has long been hostile to Rohirrim because of their jealousy of Rohirrim's wealth in the Calenardhon Numenor province that was given by the Gondorian kingdom to Rohirrim.

The word *Dunlendings* was created based on the principle of derivation process and based on the Surface analogy combined with rule. The word consists of *dunn* which means *dusky, dark , land* from English language, and the suffix *-ings* (*-ings* is a suffix in the legendarium world of Arda) denoting a people-group. This word created after word *Helming, Eorling, Barding, and Beorning*. According to Tolkien, this word was inspired by real-life conflicts between Anglo-Saxons in England and Celtic peoples. Dunlendings, in this story, also has the name Sindarin (a Tolkien language), namely *Gwathuirim*, which means shadow people.

Data 15

Eastemnet

*The dwellings of the Rohirrim were for the most part many leagues away to the South, under the wooded eaves of the White Mountains, now hidden in mist and cloud; yet the Horse-lords had formerly kept many herds and studs in the **Eastemnet**, this easterly region of their realm, and there the herdsmen had wandered much, living in camp and tent, even in winter-time. But now all the land was empty, and there was a silence that did not seem to be the quiet of peace.*

Eastemnet was the east end land of the Rohan kingdom situated east of the Entwash river to the Anduin river. Eastemnet has several settlements occupied by Rohirrim shepherds.

The word *Eastemnet* comes from the English language *east* and Rohirric language (Tolkien language) *emnet* which means *plain*. This word created after word *easterlings* (Men who lived in the East of Middle-earth). *Eastemnet* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*east + emnet*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 16

Elvenhome

'So we always do,' he said, as they sat down: 'we look towards Nu' menor that was, and beyond to Elvenhome that is, and to that which is beyond Elvenhome and will ever be. Have you no such custom at meat?'

Elvenhome in the *Lord of the Rings* story refers to elves' homeland or a land inhabited by elves. The word *Elvenhome* consists of the word *elven*, which refers to the characteristic of elf, and *home*. This word created after word *Elvenesse* which means land of elf. The two words came from English, which then was combined into the word *Elvenhome*. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the word *Elvenhome* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Elven + home*) and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 17

Ettendales

*When he returned he was not reassuring. "We have come too far to the north," he said, 'and we must find some way to turn back southwards again. If we keep on as we are going we shall get up into the **Ettendales** far north of Rivendell. That is troll-country, and little known to me. We could perhaps find our way through and come round to Rivendell from the north; but it would take too long, for I do not know the way, and our food would not last. So somehow or other, we must find the Ford of Bruinen."*

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Ettendales was a troll country that lies north of *Rivendell*. There are broad valleys to the foothills of the mountains. *Ettendales* comes from the words *Etten* and *dales*. *Etten* was taken from Old English *eoten*, which means *giant*, and *dales* which means *broad valley*. This word created after

word *Ettenmoors* which means mountains of *Rivendell*. Through this statement, the researcher concluded that *Ettendales* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Etten* + *dales*) and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 18

Faramir

The tall green man laughed grimly. 'I am Faramir, Captain of Gondor,' he said. 'But there are no travelers in this land: only the servants of the Dark Tower, or the White.'

In the novel *Lord of the Rings*, Faramir was the brother of Boromir, the son of Eornur. Faramir, unlike Boromir in his love of arms and warfare, Faramir was gentler and loved knowledge. This was what made his father grow cold and grim and favored Boromir over him. After his father's death, Faramir replaced his father's position as a ruling official appointed by king Aragorn.

The royal family of Gondor and their heirs have names that come from the Quenya language. Researchers suspect that Faramir also has a name from the Quenya language, such as Gondor's royal family. This word created after word *Boromir*. This word consist of *fara* meaning soft, and *mire* meaning jewel. Therefore, the researcher concluded that *Faramir* can be categorized as compounding process and based on the Pure surface analogy.

Data 19

Frodo

*The eldest of these, and Bilbo's favorite, was young **Frodo** Baggins. When Bilbo was ninety-nine, he adopted Frodo as his heir and brought him to live at Bag End; and the hopes of the Sackville-Bagginses were finally dashed.*

Frodo was the main character in the novel *Lord of the Rings*. Frodo was a hobbit and nephew of Bilbo Baggins. Frodo was the most famous hobbits because he was the adventurer who brought the ring to Mount Doom and destroyed it there.

Frodo was taken from the Old English Anglo language *frod* which means *wise* and *clever* Therefore, the word *Frodo* was categorized as calque type.

Data 20

Gandalf

*The Ring were then chosen, who were to aid him in his quest: to come if he could to the Mountain of Fire in Mordor, the land of the Enemy himself, where alone the Ring could be unmade. In this fellowship were Aragorn and Boromir son of the Lord of Gondor, representing Men; Legolas son of the Elven-king of Mirkwood, for the Elves; Gimli son of Glo'in of the Lonely Mountain, for the Dwarves; Frodo with his servant Samwise, and his two young kinsmen Meriadoc and Peregrin, for the Hobbits; and **Gandalf** the Grey.*

Gandalf was an Istari or wizard during Middle-Earth times who has a role in destroyed the ring to Mount Doom. Gandalf was well known for his interest in hobbits and gave important advice on his wisdom at essential times. Gandalf, who originally had the nickname Gandalf the Grey, while on the Khazad-dum bridge, he fought the Bulrog, who then disappeared for a very long time and became Gandalf the White.

Gandalf was taken from the Old-Mannish word, which means *Elf-wand* although, in essence, Gandalf was not an elf but an istari or wizard. Therefore, the name *Gandalf* was categorized as calque type, which comes from the Old-Mannish language. Old-Mannish itself is a human language during Middle English.

Data 21

Galadriel

He was immensely interested in everything: in the Black Riders, in Elrond, and Rivendell, in the Old Forest, and Tom Bombadil, in the Mines of Moria, and in Lothlo' rien and Galadriel.

Galadriel is a noble Elf of Noldor or Teleri descent. Tolkien described Galadriel as the elf who was the strongest and most beautiful of all elves in the Middle Earth era. Besides, Tolkien also mentioned that Galadriel was the most powerful and most beautiful elf, calling her the greatest female elf of all time.

The word *Galadriel* comes from the Sindarin language which means *shimmering wreath*. The word *Galadriel* consists of the word *galad* which means *radiance*, *rî* which means *crown*, and *-iel* which means *daughter*. This word created after word *Galadhon* (noble elf), *Galathil*, and *Galadhrim* (the name of elves and silvan). *Galadriel* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*galad + rî + -iel*) and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 22

Gimli

The Companions of the Ring were then chosen, who were to aid him in his quest: to come if he could to the Mountain of Fire in Mordor, the land of the Enemy himself, where alone the Ring

could be unmade. In this fellowship were Aragorn and Boromir son of the Lord of Gondor, representing Men; Legolas son of the Elven-king of Mirkwood, for the Elves; **Gimli** son of Glo'in of the Lonely Mountain, for the Dwarves; Frodo with his servant Samwise, and his two young kinsmen Meriadoc and Peregrin, for the Hobbits; and Gandalf the Grey.

Gimli was a dwarf who participates in a ring-fencing to destroy the ring to Mount Doom. He was born in the Blue Mountains and was the son of Gloin, the descendant of King Nain.

In 1981, Tolkien wrote notes on his book *The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien* stated that the word *Gimli* for the characters in *Lord of the Rings* was taken from the Old Norse language of a poem *Gimm* which means *fire*. *Gimli* was categorized as calque type.

Data 23

Gollum

"I don't know what has come over you, Gandalf," he said. "You have never been like this before. What is it all about? It is mine, isn't it? I found it, and Gollum would have killed me, if I hadn't kept it. I'm not a thief, whatever he said."

Gollum was a *hobbit* who lives part of his life in the misty mountains with a ring belonging to Sauron. As a result of the ring, Gollum has a long life but with an unnaturally changed form. Before changing, Gollum was a *hobbit* of the Stoor type who lived on the Anduin river banks named Smeagol.

The origin of the word *Gollum* is derived from the moment when Smeagol starts changing and keeps making a terrible sound like 'Gollum.' Therefore, *Gollum* was called the onomatopoeia of Smeagol's awful voice. *Gollum* was categorized as calque type, taken from the Hebrew in the Jewish and Christian

folklore *Golem*, which was an artistic creature created through the supernatural. *Golem's* meaning has the same meaning as the description of *Gollum* in *Lord of the Rings*.

Data 24

Gondor

*Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with Rohan and **Gondor**, the libraries at Bucklebury and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.*

In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Gondor was one of the kingdoms in the land around Anduin. The kingdom of Gondor was included in the Dunedain kingdom in addition to the Arnor kingdom. Gondor was also the strongest kingdom to face war in its capital for participating in Sauron's defeat.

The word *Gondor* was taken from the Sindarin language (Tolkien language) *Gond* which means *stone*, and *dor* which means *land*. The word *Gondor* can also be described with the situation in Gondor's kingdom due to no small number of stones and their use in big cities such as statues and monuments, one of which is named Minas Tirith. This word created after word *Gondolin* (hidden rock), *Gondobar* (house of the stone folk), and *Gondothlimbar* (stone house), *Gondor* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Gon* + *Dor*) and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 25

Isengard

That is far south in Isengard, in the end of the Misty Mountains, not far from the Gap of Rohan. And Boromir will tell you that that is a great open vale that lies between the Misty Mountains and the northmost foothills of Ered Nimrais, the White Mountains of his home.

Isengard was a large expanse nestled in a valley of misty mountains near Rohan. Isengard has a large stone wall that surrounds a landscape called the Ring of Isengard.

Isengard comes from the Old English language which means the *iron field*. The name also describes the hardness of the large stones at Isengard, especially in the central tower. Isengard from the Old English language was taken from *Isen* which means *iron*, and *gard* which means *a house surrounded by walls or cage*. This word created after word *Midgard* which means Middle-earth *gard*. Therefore, *Isengard* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*iron + gard*) and based on the analogy via schema combining form.

Data 26

Isildur

*"But for the moment, since most of all you need to know how this thing came to you, and that will be tale enough, this is all that I will say. Gil-galad, Elven-king, and Elendil of Westernesse who overthrew Sauron, though they perished in the deed; and **Isildur** Elendil's son cut the Ring from Sauron's hand and took it for his own. Then Sauron was vanquished, and his spirit fled and was hidden for long years, until his shadow took shape again in Mirkwood.*

Isildur was a Dúnadan of Númenor, son of Elendil. He had briefly served as king of Gondor and Arnor. Isildur's lineage continued into the Third Age to form Aragorn's claim to Arnor and Gondor's kingdoms after the fall of Sauron in the War of the Rings.

The word *Isildur* comes from the Quenya language, taken from the word *Ithil* which means *month*, and *Dur* which means *servant* (suffix Quenya). This word created after word *Earendur* (sea servant), *Arandur* (king servant), *Meneldur* (heaven servant), *Pelendur* (border servant), and *Valandur* (valar servant). *Isildur* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Ithil* + *Dur*) and based on the Surface analogy combined with rule.

Data 27

Khazad-Dum

*"It is now many years ago," said Gloin, "that a shadow of disquiet fell upon our people. Whence it came we did not at first perceive. Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendour would be found in a wider world. Some spoke of Moria: the mighty works of our fathers that are called in our own tongue **Khazad-dum**; and they declared that now at last we had the power and numbers to return."*

Khazad-Dum was a luxurious city located in the middle of the misty mountains inhabited by dwarves. Khazad-Dum was the most magnificent place where many troops are trying to seize the place, including Smaug, the dragon. During their stay there, the dwarves thrive on creating the largest and most magnificent city that has ever existed.

Khazad-Dum was taken from the Khuzdul (Tolkien language) which means *dwarf house*. *Khazad-dum* consists of the word *khazad* which was the plural form of the word *Khuzd* in the Khuzdul, and *Dum* which means *mansion*. Khuzdul itself is the language Tolkien coinage for the dwarf language in the *Lord of the Rings* story. *Khazad-Dum* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Khuzd* + *Dum*).

Data 28

Legolas

*The Companions of the Ring were then chosen, who were to aid him in his quest: to come if he could to the Mountain of Fire in Mordor, the land of the Enemy himself, where alone the Ring could be unmade. In this fellowship were Aragorn and Boromir son of the Lord of Gondor, representing Men; **Legolas** son of the Elven-king of Mirkwood, for the Elves; Gimli son of Glo'in of the Lonely Mountain, for the Dwarves; Frodo with his servant Samwise, and his two young kinsmen Meriadoc and Peregrin, for the Hobbits; and Gandalf the Grey.*

Legolas, the elf who is the prince of Mirkwood, the son of King Thranduil. Legolas had an essential role in representing the elves in the Ring Guild, helping to destroy the rings to Mount Doom. His role was significant in the fellowship of the ring because he has the advantages of an Elf in his sharp hearing, light body, and ability in archery.

The word *Legolas* comes from the Sindarin language which means *Greenleaf*. Sometimes Gandalf calls Legolas by combining his translations like *Legolas Greenleaf*. *Legolas* in Sindarin consists of the word *Laeg* which means *green*, and *Golas* which means *leaves*. *Legolas* was a loan word from the Sindarin language, also Tolkien's creative language. This word created after word *Athelas* (Kingsfoil in the Old French element foil, "leaf"), *Eryn lasgalen* (Wood of Greenleaves), *Finglas* (Leaflock). Therefore, the authors conclude that the word Legolas was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Laeg + Golas*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 29

Lembas

*"So it is," they answered. "But we call it **lembas** or waybread, and it is more strengthening than any food made by Men, and it is more pleasant than *crum*, by all accounts."*

Lembas was special food for an elf. Lembas was also known as Waybread, where the bread will stay fresh for months. The bread has a brownish and creamy appearance on the inside. The bread was wrapped in leaves and was often used by elves for food on long journeys.

Lembas comes from the Sindarin word *lenn-mbass* which means *travel bread*. *Lembas* was created based on the principle of compounding process.

Data 30

Middle Earth

The song ended. "These are High Elves! They spoke the name of Elbereth!" said Frodo in amazement, "Few of that fairest folk are ever seen in the Shire. Not many now remain in Middle-earth, east of the Great Sea. This is indeed a strange chance!"

Middle-earth was a fictional place that Tolkien created in his story in the novel *Lord of the Rings*. Middle-earth itself was a large Continent of Arda, located between Aman in the West and the Land of the Sun in the East. Middle-earth was a place where humans, elves, dwarves, wizards, and orcs live there.

The word *Middle-earth* comes from the Old English translation of *Middangeard* which means *the globe* or *human dwelling place*. Initially, the researcher thought that the analogical word-formation of *Middle-earth* was compounding, which was taken from the word *middle* and *earth*. However, after a more in-depth investigation, *Middle-earth's* analogical word-formation was calque

type from the word *middangeard* taken from the Anglo-Saxon language, which means the *globe, earth, and world*.

Data 31

Minas Tirith

*'Alas!' said Aragorn. 'Thus passes the heir of Denethor, Lord of the Tower of Guard! This is a bitter end. Now the Company is all in ruin. It is I that have failed. Vain was Gandalf's trust in me. What shall I do now? Boromir has laid it on me to go to **Minas Tirith**, and my heart desires it; but where are the Ring and the Bearer? How shall I find them and save the Quest from disaster?'*

Minas Tirith was the capital city of Gondor's kingdom, built on a rocky hill in front of Mount Mindolluin. The town has seven stories and is surrounded by white walls. Several nicknames of Minas Tirith are the City of White, the City of Kings, and Mundburgh.

Minas Tirith comes from the Sindarin language taken from the word *Minas* which means *tower*, and *Tirith* which means *guard*. This word created after *Minas Itil, Minas Anor, Annuminas*. *Minas Tirith* was created based on the principle of compounding process from Sindarin language (*Minas + Tirith*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 32

Mirkwood

"When did I first begin to guess?" he mused, searching back in memory. "Let me see - it was in the year that the White Council drove the dark power from Mirkwood, just before the Battle of Five Armies, that Bilbo found his ring."

Mirkwood was a large forest in Rhovanion that stretches from the Gray Mountains north to south and from the eastern edge of the Anduin valley to

Erebor. Mirkwood Forest was originally nicknamed Greenwood Forest because it was part of the vast wilderness of Middle-earth. Then Eldar passed through the forest on his way to Valinor to make the elf settle there and make it a place to live, which became known as Wood-elves.

Tolkien once told his grandson in a letter that *Mirkwood* was not his creation and discussed the origin of the word. *Mirkwood* comes from the ancient Norse name *Mirkiwudu* which was the name of a large dark forest. The researcher concluded that *Mirkwood* was categorized as calque type.

Data 33

Mithril

'If I'm to go on,' he said, 'then I must take your sword, by your leave, Mr. Frodo, but I'll put this one to lie by you, as it lay by the old king in the barrow; and you've got your beautiful mithril coat from old Mr. Bilbo. And your star-glass, Mr. Frodo, you did lend it to me and I'll need it, for I'll be always in the dark now. It's too good for me, and the Lady gave it to you, but maybe she'd understand. Do you understand, Mr. Frodo? I've got to go on.'

Mithril was a silvery metal found by the dwarves in the mines of Khazad-Dum. It was said that the metal was substantial compared to steel but as light as cotton. In the *Lord of the Rings* story, Mithril was introduced to process into the Mithril coat by Frodo on his way to Mount Doom. The clothes were obtained by his uncle, Bilbo, given by Thorin, Bilbo's old friend.

Mithril comes from the Sindarin language *Mith* which means *silver* or *light gray*, and *Ril* which means *brilliance*. This word created after word *Mithrim* *Mithrellas*, *Mithrandir*, *Mithlord*. Mithril was created based on the principle of

compounding process (*Mith* + *Ril*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 34

Nazgul

"Some, Galdor," said Gandalf, "would think the tidings of Gloin, and the pursuit of Frodo, proof enough that the halfling's trove is a thing of great worth to the Enemy. Yet it is a ring. What then? The Nine the Nazgul keep. The Seven are taken or destroyed." At this Gloin stirred, but did not speak. "The Three we know of. What then is this one that he desires so much?"

Nazgul was named the nine horsemen or the nine riders or black riders, Sauron's most terrible Middle Earth servants. They were known to be Sauron's most powerful and dangerous men. Nazgul has initially been a human who got nine rings from Sauron, who was later conquered by Sauron, to become his loyal servant.

The word *Nazgul* comes from the Mordor language or black speech *Naz* which means *ring*, and *Gul* which means *ghost*. This word created after word *Morgul*, *Nazgul*, and *Guldur*. *Nazgul* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Naz* + *Gul*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 35

Peregrin

The Companions of the Ring were then chosen, who were to aid him in his Quest: to come if he could to the Mountain of Fire in Mordor, the land of the Enemy himself, where alone the ring could be unmade. In this fellowship were Aragorn and Boromir son of the Lord of Gondor, representing Men; Legolas son of the Elven-king of Mirkwood, for the Elves; Gimli son of Glo'in

*of the Lonely Mountain, for the Dwarves; Frodo with his servant Samwise, and his two young kinsmen Meriadoc and **Peregrin**, for the Hobbits; and Gandalf the Grey.*

Peregrin was a *hobbit* from the Shire who. One of the Fellowship of the rings. Peregrin's enthusiasm in accompanying Frodo on his mission to destroy the ring is a trait of the Took family, who is adventurous, brave, and loyal in their friendship.

The word *Peregrin* comes from the Latin *Peregrinus* which means *pilgrim*. This word has a connection with the Peregrin character, who was a traveler on his way to a place. *Peregrin* was categorized as calque type.

Data 36

Rivendell

*"Towards danger; but not too rashly, nor too straight," answered the wizard. "If you want my advice, make for **Rivendell**. That journey should not prove too perilous, though the Road is less easy than it was, and it will grow worse as the year fails."*

Rivendell was the residence of the Elves located in the Misty Mountains on the edge of Eriador. Rivendell was a place founded by Elrond as protection from Sauron after the fall of Eregion. In the novel, Rivendell was the origin of the rings' fellowship made on a mission to destroy the *Lord of the Rings*.

Rivendell comes from the combination of the words *riven* and *dell* which means *deep dale from the cleft*. *Rivendell* was a direct translation of the Sindarin language, *Imladris*, which has the same meaning. This word created after word Clovendell. *Rivendell* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Riven + dell*) and based on the surface analogy combined with rule.

Data 37**Rohan**

*Since Meriadoc and Peregrin became the heads of their great families, and at the same time kept up their connexions with **Rohan** and Gondor, the libraries at Bucklebury and Tuckborough contained much that did not appear in the Red Book.*

Rohan was a kingdom in the Rohirrim region located in the northern part of Gondor. Rohan has its capital, the hill fort of Edoras, located in the white mountains. There are many big cities, including Aldburg, Eastfold, Eorl the Young, and others.

The word *Rohan* comes from the Sindarin language which means *Horse-country*. The word *Rohan* was coined from the word *Roch-*, which means *horse* and has a toponymic ending for *-And*. It was said that *Rohan* was coined by Hallas, the heir of Steward Cirion. The latter exercised power Minas Tirith to his son. This word created after word *Rochallor*, *Rohirim*, and *Roheryn*. The researcher concludes that *Rohan* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*roch* and *and*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 38**Saruman**

"And I waited. Until that night when he left this house. He said and did things then that filled me with a fear that no words of Saruman could allay. I knew at last that something dark and deadly was at work. And I have spent most of the years since then in finding out the truth of it."

Saruman was an Istari who came to Middle-Earth to lead the White Council, which eventually betrayed and became Sauron's army. Sauron was the first wizard who sent to Middle-Earth.

Saruman comes from Old English *Searu*, which means 'invention, art, or design,' and *man*. Overall, *Saruman* means *skilled man*. It is also told that the word *Saruman* was inspired by head of an order named Jaruman. This word created after word *Sarumond* and *Saramund* The word *Saruman* was created based on the principle of compounding (*searu* and *man*) and based on the analogy via schema Combining form.

Data 39

Sauron

"But last night I told you of Sauron the Great, the Dark Lord. The rumours that you have heard are true: he has indeed arisen again and left his hold in Mirkwood and returned to his ancient fastness in the Dark Tower of Mordor. That name even you hobbits have heard of, like a shadow on the borders of old stories. Always after a defeat and a respite, the Shadow takes another shape and grows again."

Sauron was a *Maia* who struggled to control Middle earth throughout the second and third centuries. Sauron outwits the elves, dwarves, and humans by giving them rings of power, but secretly Sauron himself creates the main ring of Mount Doom to control all of these rings, which can only be destroyed Mount Doom itself. After this incident, Sauron became known as *Lord of the Rings*.

The word *Sauron* comes from the Quenya (Tolkien language), which means *The Abhorred*. *Sauron* was categorized as calque type.

Data 40

Treebeard

A queer look came into the old eyes, a kind of wariness; the deep wells were covered over. ‘Hrum, now,’ answered the voice; ‘well, I am an Ent, or that’s what they call me. Yes, Ent is the word. The Ent, I am, you might say, in your manner of speaking. Fangorn is my name according to some, Treebeard others make it. Treebeard will do.’

Treebeard was an Ent creature that resembles a very tall tree and leafy hair. Treebeard was the oldest Ents in Middle-Earth. In a story with a decision that takes time, he assists Meri and Pipin's journey after escaping the Orcs that kidnapped him.

The word *Treebeard* was an English translation of the Sindarin language *Fangorn*. *Treebeard* was created based on the principle of compounding process (*Tree + Beard*).

The researcher found that these neologisms were created based on the root and affixes. The researcher concludes with the table below:

Data	Neologisms	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Affixes	Meaning
1.	Anduin	Great river	Duin	River	And	Long
2.	Appledore	Family's name	Apuldur	Apple tree		
3.	Aragorn	Revered King	Gorn	Honored	Aran	King
4.	Archet	Secluded Village	Chet	Chetwood	Ar	Near

Data	Neologisms	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Affixes	Meaning
5.	Baggins	Hobbit's name	- Bag - End	The end of the bag		
6.	Banks	Hobbit's name	Bank	Hillside		
7.	Bilbo	Hobbit's name	- Bil - Bo	- Military knife - Both		
8.	Boromir	Steward	- Boro - Mire	- Steadfast - Jewel		
9.	Bree	Village	Bree	Hill		
10.	Chetwood	Broad Forest	- Chet - Wood	- Hill - Wood		
11.	Chubb	Hobbit's name	Chubby	Fat		
12.	Cotton	Family's name	- Cot - Ton	- Cottage - Town		
13.	Dunland	Fertile Land	- Dun - Land	- Hill - Land		

Data	Neologisms	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Affixes	Meaning
14.	Dunlendings	Tall man	- Dunn - Land	- Dusky - Land	-ing	Denoting of People
15.	Eastemnet	East end land	- East - Emnet	- East - Plain		
16.	Elvenhome	Elves homeland	- Elven - Home	- Elf - Home		
17.	Ettendales	Troll Country	- Etten - Dales	- Giant - Broad Valley		
18.	Faramir	Captain of Gondor	- Fara - Mire	-Soft - Jewel		
19.	Frodo	Hobbit's name	Frod	Wise/ Clever		
20.	Gandalf	Istari	- Gand - Alf	-Wand - Elf		
21.	Galadriel	Teleri Descent	- Ri - Iel	- Crown - Daughter	Galad	
22.	Gimli	Dwaf's name	Gimm	Fire		

Data	Neologisms	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Affixes	Meaning
23.	Gollum	Onomatopoeia sound	Golem	Artistic creature		
24.	Gondor	Kingdoms	- Gond - Dor	- Stone - Land		
25.	Isengard	Iron field	- Isen - Gard	- Iron - Cage		
26.	Isildur	Duadan of Numenor	Ithil	Month	Dur	Sevant
27.	Khazad Dum	Luxurious City	Dum	Mansion	Khuzd	Dwarf House
28.	Legolas	Elf's name	- Laeg - Golas	- Green - Leaves		
29.	Lembas	Waybread	- Lenn - Mbas	- Travel - Bread		
30.	Middle Earth	Large continent of Arda	Middan geard	Earth		
31.	Minas Tirith	Capital city	- Minas - Tirith	- Tower - Guard		
32.	Mirkwood	Large Forest	Mirkiwi du	Large dark forest		

Data	Neologisms	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Affixes	Meaning
33.	Mithril	Silvery metal	- Mith - Ril	- Silver - Brilliance		
34.	Nazgul	Nine horseman	Naz	Ring	Gul	Ghost
35.	Peregrin	Hobbit's name	Peregrin us	Pilgrim		
36.	Rivendell	Residence of the elf	- Riven -Dell	- River - Deep dale		
37.	Rohan	Horse country	Roch	Horse	And	(Toponymic ending)
38.	Saruman	Istari	- Searu - Man	- Invention - Man		
39.	Sauron	Maia	Sauron	Abhorred		
40.	Treebeard	An Ent	- Tree - Beard	Fangorn		

Table 1: principle of neologisms

B. Discussion

According to data analysis in the above findings, the researcher discussed the data results that had been found based on the two research questions formulated in this research: (1) What are types of analogical word-formation processes found in

the *Lord of the Rings*? and (2) How are the analogical formation of neologisms in the *Lord of the Rings* formed. These two problems are discussed using an analogical word-formation theory proposed by Mattiello (2017).

1. The morphological categorisation of analogy

According to Mattiello (2017), the word-formation process is divided into ten types: *derivation, combining, conversion, compound, blending, clipping, acronym, initialism, conjunct phrase, and calque*. Meanwhile, this study found five types of analogical word-formation from forty data: *compounding, calque, derivation, clipping, and blending*.

The first type is compounding process. The researcher had found this type in twenty-five words (*Anduin, Aragorn, Baggins, Bilbo, Boromir, Chetwood, Dunland, Eastemnet, Elvenhome, Ettendales, Faramir, Galadriel, Gondor, Isengard, Isildur, Khazad-dum, Legolas, Lembas, Minas Tirith, Mithril, Nazgul, Rivendell, Rohan, Saruman, and Treebeard*).

The researcher found that these words were created based on the principle of compounding process. The researcher concludes with the table below:

Data	Neologisms	Word	Language	Word	Language
1.	Anduin	An	Sindarin	Duin	Sindarin
2.	Aragorn	Aran	Sindarin	Gorn	Sindarin
3.	Baggins	Bag	English	End	English

Data	Neologisms	Word	Language	Word	Language
4.	Bilbo	Bil	Anglo-saxon	Bo	Anglo-saxon
5.	Boromir	Boro	Sindarin	Mire	Quenya
6.	Chetwood	Chet	Celtic	Wood	English
7.	Dunland	Dun	Anglo-saxon	Land	English
8.	Eastemnet	East	English	Emnet	Rohirric
9.	Elvenhome	Elven	English	Home	English
10.	ettendales	Eoten	Old English	Dales	English
	Faramir	Fara	Sindarin	Mire	Quenya
12.	Galadriel	Galad	Sindarin	Ri + El	Sindarin
13.	Gondor	Gond	Sindarin	Dor	Sindarin
14.	Isengard	Isen	Old English	Gard	Old English
15.	Isildur	Ithil	Quenya	Dur	Quenya
16.	Khazad-dum	Khazad	Khuzdul	Dum	Khuzdul
17.	Legolas	Laeg	Sindarin	Golas	Sindarin
18.	Lembas	lenn	Sindarin	Mbas	Sindarin

Data	Neologisms	Word	Language	Word	Language
19.	Minas Tirith	Minas	Sindarin	Tirith	Sindarin
20.	Mithril	Mith	Sindarin	Ril	Sindarin
21.	Nazgul	Naz	Black speech	Gul	Black speech
22.	Rivendell	Riven	English	Dell	English
23.	Rohan	Roch	Sindarin	And	Sindarin
24.	Saruman	Searu	Old English	Man	English
25.	Treebeard	Tree	English	Beard	English

Table 2: principle of compounding process

In the process of analyzing the formation of these words, the researcher found a type of compounding in which there were several words which were originally created by the author of the *Lord of the Rings* novel himself through Tolkien language. Tolkien has created his language, which was then used as a medium in his stories. The Tolkien language has become widespread and many people are starting to learn the language. Tolkien languages include:

1. Quenya - the Ancient Tongue
2. Sindarin - the Noble Tongue

3. Adûnaic - the Vernacular of Númenor
4. Westron - the Common Speech
5. Telerin - the Language of the Sea-Elves
6. Doriathrin - the Mothertongue of Lúthien
7. Various Mannish tongues - the Sadness of Mortal Men
8. Nandorin - the Green-elven Tongue
9. Old Sindarin - between Primitive Elvish and Gray-elven,
10. Khuzdul - the Secret Tongue of the Dwarves
11. Entish - the language of the Ents
12. Orkish and the Black Speech - Base Language for Base Purposes
13. and Valarin - Like the Glitter of Swords.

The second type is calque process. The researcher found this type in eleven words: *Appledore*, *Banks*, *Bree*, *Frodo*, *Gandalf*, *Gimli*, *Gollum*, *Middle-Earth*, *Mirkwood*, *Peregrin*. And *Sauron*. It was found that these words were taken from various languages. The researcher concludes with the table below:

Data	Neologisms	Language
1.	Appledore	Anglo-saxon
2.	Banks	Westorn
3.	Bree	Celtic (Brythonic)
4.	Frodo	Anglo-saxon

5.	Gandalf	Old Mannish
6.	Gimli	Old Norse
7.	Gollum	Folklore (Golem by Jewish and Christian)
8.	Middle-Earth	Anglo-Saxon
9.	Mirkwood	Old Norse
10.	Peregrin	Latin
11.	Sauron	Quenya

Table 3: principle of calque process

The third type is derivation process. The researcher had found this type in two words such as *Archet* and *Dunlendings*. *Archet* was derived from the prefix *Ar-* in the Welsh language, while *Dunlendings* was derived from the suffix *-ing* in the Dunland language.

The fourth type is clipping process. The researcher had found this type in two words such as *Archet* and *Chubb*. *Archet* was clipped from the word *Chetwood* while *Chubb* was clipped from the word *Chubby*.

The fifth type is blending process. The researcher had found this type in one word such as *cotton*. *Cotton* was blended from the word *Cottage* and *Town*.

From the data analyzed above, the researcher concludes with the table below:

Abbreviations

Co: Compounding

Ct: Calque type

De: Derivation

Cl: Clipping

Bl: Blending

Data	Neologisms	Co	Ct	De	Cl	Bl
1.	Anduin	√				
2.	Appledore		√			
3.	Aragorn	√				
4.	Archet			√	√	
5.	Baggins	√				
6.	Banks		√			
7.	Bilbo	√				
8.	Boromir	√				

Data	Neologism	Co	Ct	De	Cl	Bl
9.	Bree		√			
10.	Chetwood	√				
11.	Chubb				√	
12.	Cotton					√
13.	Dunland	√				
14.	Dunlendings			√		
15.	Eastemnet	√				
16.	Elvenhome	√				
17.	Ettendales	√				
18.	Faramir	√				
19.	Frodo		√			
20.	Gandalf		√			
21.	Galadriel	√				
22.	Gimli		√			
23.	Gollum		√			

Data	Neologism	Co	Ct	De	Cl	Bl
24.	Gondor	√				
25.	Isengard	√				
26.	Isildur	√				
27.	Khazad Dum	√				
28.	Legolas	√				
29.	Lembas	√				
30.	Middle Earth		√			
31.	Minas Tirith	√				
32.	Mirkwood		√			
33.	Mithril	√				
34.	Nazgul	√				
35.	Peregrin		√			
36.	Rivendell	√				
37.	Rohan	√				
38.	Saruman	√				

Data	Neologism	Co	Ct	De	Cl	Bl
39.	Sauron		√			
40.	Treebeard	√				

Table 4: the word-formation process

2. The types of analogical formation of neologisms in the *Lord of the Rings* novel.

According to Mattiello (2017), the types of analogy is divided into two types: surface analogy and analogy via schema. Surface analogy has several differences, among them: pure surface analogy, surface analogy with enlargement/reduction, surface analogy with no invariable part, and surface analogy combined with rule. Analogy via shema also has several several differences, among them: combining form and frequent splinters. Meanwhile, this study found two types in surface analogy and two types in analogy via schema from forty data: pure surface analogy, surface analogy combined with rule, combining form and frequent splinters.

The first type is surface analogy: pure surface analogy. The researcher had found this type in two words such as *Boromir* and *Faramir*. *Boromir* was a model of the word and *Faramir* was a target of the word. The two words bear pure resemblance to a concrete model and not an abstract pattern.

The second type is surface analogy: combined with rule. The researcher had found this type in five words such as *Archet*, *Chubb*, *Dunlendings*, *Isildur*, and

Rivendell. It was found that these words were taken with lexical similarity, but the target of the word still follows the word-formation rules found in other formations.

The researcher concludes with table below:

No	Neologism	Model	Word-formation	Lexical meaning
1.	Archet	Argoed	Preffix Ar	Chet, goed : wood
2.	Chubb	Grubb	Clipping (y)	Chubby, grubby: hobbits's nature
3.	Dunlendings	Eorling Barding Beorning	Suffix -Ing (in the legendarium world of Arda)	Denoting people of group
4.	Isildur	Meneldur Pelendur Valandur Elendur Arandur	Suffix - Dur (Quenya)	Designation for the leader
5.	Rivendell	Clovendell	Suffix -dell (Westron)	Split

Table 5: surface analogy: combined with rule

The third type is Analogy via schema: combining form. The researcher had found this type in seventeen words (*Anduin, Aragorn, Baggins, Bilbo, Dunland, Eastemnet, Elvenhome, Ettendales, Galadriel, Gondor, Isengard, Legolas, Minas Thirith, Mithril, Nazgul, Rohan, and Saruman*).

The researcher found that these word were created based on the analogi via schema: combining form. The reasearcher concludes with table below:

Data	Neologisms	Word-formation	Model	Word-formation
1.	Anduin	An + duin	Andram Androth Andaith Anfalas	An + dram An + droth An + daith An + falas
2.	Aragorn	Aran + gorn	Aranath Arandor Aranel Araglas Aranuir	Aran + ath Aran + dor Aran + el Ara + glas Aran + uir
3.	Baggins	Bag + end	Bagshot	Bag + shot
4.	Bilbo	Bil + bo	Drogo Balbo	Dro + go Bal + bo
5.	Dunland	Dun + land	Dunadein Dunlendings	Dun + adein Dun + lend + ings
6.	Eastemnet	East + emnet	Easterlings	East + erlings
7.	Elvenhome	Elven + home	Elvenesse	Elven + esse

Data	Neologisms	Word-formation	Model	Word-formation
8.	Ettendales	Eoten + dales	Ettenmoors	Eoten + moors
9.	Galadriel	Galad + Ri + El	Galadhon Galathil Galadhrim	Galad + hon Galad + thil Galad + hrim
10.	Gondor	Gond + dor	Gondolin Gondobar Gondothlim	Gond + dolin Gond + dobar Gond + dothlim
11.	Isengard	Isen + gard	Midgard	Mid + gard
12.	Legolas	Laeg + golas	Athelas Eryn lasgalen Finglas	Athe + las Eryn + las + galen Fing + las
13.	Minas Tirith	Minas + Thirith	Minas Itil Minas Anor Annuminas	Minas + Itil Minas + Anor Annu + minas
14.	Mithril	Mith + ril	Mithrim Mithrellas Mithrandir Mithlord	Mith + rim Mith + rellas Mith + randir Mith + lord
15.	Nazgul	Naz + gul	Morgul Guldur	Mor + gul Gul + dur

Data	Neologisms	Word-formation	Model	Word-formation
16.	Rohan	Roch + and	Rochallor Rohirim Roheryn	Roch + allor Roh + irim Roh + eryn
17.	Saruman	Searu + man	Sarumond Saramund	Searu + mond Seara + mund

Table 6: the analogi via schema: combining form

The fourth type is analogy via schema: frequent splinters. The researcher had found this type in one word such as *Cotton*. It was found that this word has a model that is cottar which means cotter or cottager. (blending cottage and suffix -er in Middle English).

Last, the researcher had found the words that have not typed of analogy in fifteen words because they had a calque word formation and were not known. Calque type is equated with borrowing in George Yule's theory because the word model to create target neologisms is loan translation. The researcher had found calque type in eleven words such as Appledore, Banks, Bree, Frodo, Gandalf, Gimli, Gollum, Middle Earth, Mirkwood, Peregrin, and Sauron. Meanwhile, the researcher found four words that did not have types of analogical formation because these words were new words that were created not based on a model, namely *Chetwood*, *Khazad-dum*, *Lembas*, and *Treebeard*.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter highlights the conclusion and suggestions of this research. In this chapter, the researcher shows the conclusions of the analysis based on the research questions. It consists of analogical word-formation of neologisms used in the *Lord of the Rings* novel. The researcher then offers recommendations for further researchers interested in exploring the word-formation process, especially those used in the novel *Lord of the Rings*.

A. Conclusion

According to the data analyzed and discussed in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that based on the theory morphological of analogy, there is five (out of ten) analogical word-formation in the *Lord of the Rings* novel. They are *compounding*, *calque*, *derivation*, *clipping*, and *blending*.

Based on the total of forty words used in this research, twenty-four words belong to *compounding*, twelve words belong to *calque*, two words belong to *derivation*, two words belong to *clipping* and one word belongs to *blending*. Of all five types, compounding is the most common analogical word-formation types.

Then, the researcher concludes that based on the types of analogical formation of neologisms, there is four types in the Lord of the Rings novel. They are pure surface analogy, surface analogy combined with rule, analogy via schema: combining form and analogy via schema: frequent splinters.

Based on the total of forty words used in this research, two words belong to surface analogy: pure surface analogy, five words belong to surface analogy: combined with rule, seventeen words belong to analogy via schema: combining form, one word belong to analogy via schema: frequent splinters, and fifteen words have no types of analogical formation.

Of all four types, analogy via schema: combining form is the most common analogical word-formation types. The types of word formations that were often used in the novel Lord of the Rings were created by the author of the novel, namely J.R.R.Tolkien.

As the researcher found in chapter one, fantasy novel writers often use words that readers have never heard before to present their stories. The writer wants the reader to be more immersed in the story by finding words that others have never thought of. The Tolkien language has many enthusiasts, so several universities also hold a special Tolkien Language Department at the Faculty of Linguistics and Literature.

The researcher expects that future researchers are able to extend this research which not only focuses on morphological studies but also syntax, semantics and grammar. The researcher expects that this research is useful and can help future

researchers interested in the field of word formations, especially those in the novel *Lord of the Rings*.

B. Suggestions

In examining the word-formation processes of neologisms used in the *Lord of the Rings* novel, the researcher has identified five word-formation types distributed on forty words. However, this research has some weaknesses such as less comprehensive explanations of the analogical word-formation processes and limited numbers of data. The researcher expects that the next researchers can have a deeper analysis on the neologisms found in the novel *Lord of the Rings*, especially words that function as verbs, adjectives, and conjunctions. Finally, the researcher expects that this research can contribute to the enrichment of morphological study, especially word formations. The researcher is interested and ready to be included in further research, especially one that explores Tolkien's word-formation processes.

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