

## Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in BBC News Articles

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### Abstract

*The study of morphology plays a crucial role in language learning as it involves the formation of morphemes and words, which are the building blocks of phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse. This research aims to analyze the types and processes of word formation found in English articles on BBC News using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data was collected from relevant articles on BBC News, then classified based on word formation categories and analyzed based on their processes. The two articles analyzed were related to entertainment and politics. The results show that there are five types of word formation in BBC News articles, including inflection, derivation, compound words, coinage, clipping, abbreviation, and borrowing, with inflection being the most dominant.*

**Keywords:** Morphology, word formation, BBC News

### INTRODUCTION

Annisha & Rahma (2020) define morphology as one of the branches of linguistics that studies word forms. Annisha & Rahma in Liebert (2020) state that morphology is the study of word formation. Word formation, including ways of forming new words in language. In this case the way words are formed can vary depending on how they are used in sentences by language users. Used in sentences by language users. This referred to as the word formation process. morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. As a native speaker of your language you have intuitive knowledge of how to form new words, and every day you recognize and understand new words that you've never heard before (Rocchle, 2022). According to Suwandi & Sri (2022), word formation occurs when the word processes into a new word. It can happen in several ways. They are acronym, clipping, blending, compounding, inflection and derivation. There are eight-word formation processes in morphology, namely borrowing, coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes (Ruth, 2022)

According to Annisha & Rahma (2020), Derivation is the process of word formation by adding affixes to the word so that it changes the part of speech (the word class) as well

as the meaning. For example, the word “teach (as a verb)” if added by suffix –er, the word class can change into a noun, so that the word becomes “teacher”. Because the word class changes, automatically the meaning of the word also change. While compound is the process of forming the words by joining two or more the classes of words so that it creates the new form of the word and the new meaning, for example blue eyes, big house, note book, and so on. Then, blending is the process of forming the new word by joining two or more words, but the part of the original words are omitted first before they are combined.

Bauer said inflectional morphemes are those which do no longer create any new meaning. These morphemes in no way regulate only the syntactic category of the phrases or morphemes towchich they're connected (Tahir 2020).They simplest provide greater grammatical statistics approximately the already present which means of words to which they're connected. For example, the phrase books include a unfastened morpheme e book and an inflectional morpheme –s. the certain morpheme–s does no longer adjust the syntactic class of the morpheme e-book. the bound Morpheme –s does now not most effective exchange the lexical meaning of e-book however offers just a grammatical meaning which shows that the word books is used as a plural. A book and books are nevertheless used as a noun Tahir (2020).

According to Katamba, compound words can occur because of the combination of at least two words that create new meanings and word. By means of combining two form in one word, we can quickly provide all the information needed. Compounding can occurs when two or more word are joined together to make a longer word with a new meaning. Thus, there are many words that we regularly heard and used in our daily activity, but when they become compound words, they have different meanings and structures. In this case we have to learn compound carefully, because it can make miss understanding by the changes of the word itself (Kadek,putra & Maharani ,2022)

According to Yule, borrowing is a word formation process in which words used are taken from other languages to form a new vocabulary. For instance, shish kebab (Turkish), sofa (Arabic), and zebra (Bantu). Secondly, coinage is a word formation process that invents a new word that has not been existed before, such as embaying, xeroxing, and googling (Ruth,2020) Accroding to Gogu (2020), in linguistics, clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts [4, p. 32]. Clipping consists of the following types: back clipping; fore-clipping; middle clipping; complex clipping.example brother:bor,sister:sis.

According to Yuel, blending is a word formation process that is similar to compounding because these two processes involve a process of combining two separate words to form a single word. However, the difference is that in blending, the parts of the word are removed. For instance, motel (motor + hotel), brunch (breakfast + lunch), and

staycation (stay + vacation). Fifthly, clipping is similar to blending which requires deleting the parts of the words. However, clipping prefers to shorten the words from the original ones, such as ad(advertisement), pop(popular music), and gas (gasoline). Back formation is a word formation process that is formed from an existing word by reducing it to form a new part of speech. For example, lazy(laze), edit (editor), and actor (act). Seventhly, conversion is a process of forming a new word class from an existing word that involves zero derivation, like the word need as a noun and need as a verb (Ruth,2022)

According to Yule, acronym is a word formation process in which the initial letters of a group of words are taken to form a new word. For example, WHO (World Health Organization), ASAP(As Soon As Possible), and RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging). Conversion is a process of forming a new word class from an existing word that involves zero derivation, like the word need as a noun and need as a verb (Ruth,2022)

This research uses online news articles from BBC news. According to Aland, Diah & Erwin (2022) BBC News is presented in English as a site that focuses on providing international news. BBC News provides some categories of news. The results show that there are five types of word formation in BBC News articles, including inflection, derivation, conaige, compound word, clipping/abbreviation, and borrowing, with inflection being the most dominant.

## **METHOD**

This research focuses on using descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the phenomenon of word formation in BBC News online. This method involves mapping and identifying various forms of word change, including derivation, inflection, compound word, clipping, blending, acronym, borrowing, coinage, and backformation. The study first began the analysis process by identifying words that involved the process of derivation, where new word forms are formed from existing word roots through the addition of affixes.

Next, it explores the presence of inflection, where words undergo shape changes to show grammatical variation. The analysis also focused on compound words, where two or more words are combined to form a new word with a specific meaning. In addition, the research pays attention to techniques such as clipping, blending, acronym, borrowing, coinage, and backformation, to investigate how new words are formed through shortening, merging, abbreviation, borrowing from other languages, word creation, and reversal of the derivation process.

Using descriptive qualitative methods, this research presents an in-depth understanding of how word formation processes are an important element in language formation in the context of BBC News online articles. A detailed analysis of various word

formation techniques provides a rich insight into the linguistic richness that colors language use in the news landscape.

## RESULTS

After doing the research, finally the researcher got the findings. From the BBC News articles, it was found some types of word formation, in which the data can be seen in the following table.

No	Types of Word Formation	Total of Data
1	Inflection	64
2	Derivation	39
3	Compound word	6
4	Clipping	1
5	Borrowing	1

## DISCUSSION

From the results of our research, there are five types of word formation in BBC News articles, including inflection, derivation, compound words, clipping/abbreviation, and borrowing, with inflection being the most dominant.

### 1. Inflection

Through our research, there are 64 inflection-type word formations contained in BBC news articles, including the words working, attitudes, believed, eyelashes, children, biggest, areas, including, adding, and evacuations.

- a. Working, the change from "work" to "working" does not fundamentally change the word class. The root word "work" is a verb, while "working" is the present participle form, which is also a verb. In other words, the word class remains the same, there is just a change in form to show the time (present) or the situation is ongoing.
- b. Attitudes, the change from "attitude" to "attitudes" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Attitude" is a singular noun, while "attitudes" is the plural form of the word. In this case, the word class remains as a noun, there is only a change in the number or plural form.
- c. Believed, the change from "believe" to "believed" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Believe" is a verb, while "believed" is a past participle form, which is still a verb. In this case, the word class remains the same, there is just a change in tense to show time (past tense).

- d. Eyelashes ,the change from "eyelash" to "eyelashes" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Eyelash" is a singular noun, while "eyelashes" is the plural form of the word. In this case, the word class remains as a noun, there is just a change in the number or plural form.
- e. Children,the change from "child" to "children" does not involve a change in word class. "Child" is a singular noun, while "children" is the plural form of the word. In this case, the word class remains as a noun, only the number or plural form changes.
- f. Bigges, the tchange from "big" to "biggest" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Big" is an adjective, and when we change it to "biggest," it still remains as an adjective but shows the highest level (superlative). So, the word class remains the same, there is just a change in degree or level.
- g. Areas,the change from "area" to "areas" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Area" is a singular noun, while "areas" is the plural form of the word. In this case, the word class test remains as a noun, there is only a change in the number or plural form.
- h. Including,thechange from "include" to "including" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Include" is a verb, while "including" is a present participle or gerund form, which is still a verb. In this case, the word class remains the same, there is just a change in form to suit the use of the word in a particular construction.
- i. Added,the change from "add" to "added" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Add" is a verb, and when we change it to "added," it still remains as a verb but in the past tense. So, the word class remains the same, there is just a change in form to show time (past tense).
- j. Evacuation,the change from "evacuation" to "evacuations" does not fundamentally change the word class. "Evacuation" is a singular noun, while "evacuations" is the plural form of the word. In this case, the word class remains as a noun, with only a change in the number or plural form.

## 2. Derivation

Through our research, we found 29 derivation types of word formation found in BBC news articles, such as generally, really, hopefully, and residential.

- a. Generally,the word “generally” is included in the derivation because it is formed from the word “general” by adding the affix “-ly.” The suffix “-ly” is used to form adverbs from adjectives. So, “generally” means “in general.”
- b. Really, the word “really” is included in the derivation because it is formed from the word “real” by adding the affix “-ly.” The suffix “-ly” is used to form adverbs from adjectives. So, “really” means “actually.”
- c. Hopefully,the word “hopefully” is included in the derivation because it is formed from the word “hope” by adding the affix “-fully.” The suffix “-fully” is used to form an adverb from a noun. So, “hopefully” means “hopefully.”

- d. Residential the word “residential” is included in the derivation because it is formed from the word “resident” by adding the affix “-ial.” The suffix “-ial” is used to form an abstract noun from a noun. So, “residential” means “a place to live.”
- e. The word “guardian” is included in derivation because it is formed from the base word “guard” by adding the affix “-ian”. The suffix “-ian” is used to form an adjective from a noun. So, “guardian” means “guard”.A more detailed explanation

### 3. Compound Word

Through our research, we found six compound word formations found in BBC news articles, including the words workplace and interview.

- a. The word “workplace” is a compound word because the two root words have interrelated meanings. “Work” means “work” and “place” means “place”. The meaning of the word “workplace” is “place of work”.
- b. The word “interview” is a compound word because the two root words have interconnected meanings. “Inter” means “between” and “view” means “to see”. The meaning of the word “interview” is “interview”.

### 4. Clipping

Through our research, there is only 1 clipping type word formation found in BBC news articles, which is the word gene z. Gen Z is included in the clipping because this word comes from the word “Generation Zoomer” The word Generation is shortened to “Gen” and Zoomer becomes “Z”. Which means those who were born and grew up at the same time as the rapid development of technology, so they have the opportunity to be able to follow the development of technology and the internet closely.

### 5. Borrowing

Through our research, there is a borrowing type of word formation, only 1 word is found in BBC news articles, which is the word drone.The word “drone” comes from the English language, and the term was first used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to describe the monotonous sound produced by male bees. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the term began to be used to describe remote-controlled unmanned aircraft.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion, this research is limited to word formation related to the word formation process; therefore, there are five types of word formation found in BBC News , namely inflection, derivation, compound word, borrowing, and clipping. In the inflection process, 64 data points were found; in the derivation process, 39 data points were found; in the compound word process, 6 data points were found; and in clipping and borrowing, 1 data point was found each. From the word formation process, inflection is the most commonly found in BBC News.

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