



WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS AS A PART OF MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS FROM TWO NEWS ARTICLE

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the word formation process as a part of morphological process from two news articles. The main focus of this research is to deepen the understanding of how language represents subjective and objective reality through analysing words in Los Angeles Times news articles. This research uses a qualitative approach to analyse the mechanisms of word formation, both productive and less productive, with the aim of providing a comprehensive exploration of this process. The study involves looking at the dynamics of compounding, derivation, coinage, borrowing, blending, truncation, reshaping, conversion, acronyms, and initialization in English. By focusing on two news articles from the Los Angeles Times, this study provides an in-depth understanding of how news writers use various word formation mechanisms to convey information in an effective and meaningful way. The research not only provides detailed insights into the word formation process in English, but also explores trends and changes over time in the use of these word formation mechanisms, reflecting the evolution of language in the news domain. The results of this study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of how language evolves through word formation processes, particularly in the news domain. The implications of the findings can help language practitioners, journalists, and those involved in media studies to understand the complex dynamics that shape effective communication in the news industry.

Keywords: Word formation, Morphological process, News article

INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex maze, and at the center of it lies the word structure that forms the cornerstone of human communication. To understand how words are formed and why they play such an important role in conveying meaning, we need to explore a realm referred to as morphology. The morphological process is a window into the world of word structure, where tiny elements interact to create the diversity and fluidity of language. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010) morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world. The way forms of words are varied depending on how we are used in sentences. We must have knowledge about how to form new words. We also recognize and understand new words that we never heard before. As the language develops every time, there are new languages and terms emerge day by day in the society. A new language and term use new words that

we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely word formation process.

Word formation may be defined as a process of forming words by using morphemes that has an impact on not only changing meaning, but also changing part of speech (word class). In this regard, Becker, A., Bieswanger, M. (2004) categorized word formation into two type, namely productive word formation and less productive formation.

Productive word formations refer to the processes of forming word which are frequently used to create new word in a language (Plag, I. 2008). Productive word formations include compounding and derivation. 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. While 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.

Less productive word formation refer to the processes of forming words which are uncommonly used to create other words in English. Less Productive word formation include coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, and acronyms. Coinage is also recognized as neologism. It is named neologism because this word formation process invents entirely new word (neo) used to illustrate and describe new concept or object. The representative example of coinage can be illustrated in the word “google”. In the past, the word google was simply created to give a name of company. Google is commercially a trade of mark of a company. Its meaning gradually changes from the name of a company to a specific term which is commonly used by almost all people in the globe meaning “to use internet to search and to obtain information. Borrowing refers to the process of taking over words from other language which are then adapted to be used in a language. For examples of the borrowed words include : kebab and yoghurt (turkish), whiskey (Scottish Gaelic), algebra and sofa (Arabic). Another less productive word formation is blending. Blending refers to the process of forming another or a new word with a new meaning by combining two separate with different meanings, for example the word “brunch” is the blend of the words “breakfast + lunch”. The next process is clipping (also called as abbreviation). It is the process of reducing one or more syllable of the word into a shorter form (Rustamaji, 2015:23). This is usually used in daily speech. For examples, the term “Prof” is a short form of “Professor”; “flu” (the short form of “influenza”); “Ad” (the short form of “advertisement”). Back formation is also the type of word formation process. It is done by deleting suffix of a word so that it changes the class of the word. Examples, the word “teach(a verb)” is derived from the word “teacher(a noun)” by deleting suffix –er. So, back formation is the kind of

reduction process of word formation that changes the word into the base form. The next process of word formation is onomatopoeia. It is created from the sound of things or animals then adopted into a language. For examples, "meow" is adopted from the sound of cat; "moo" (the sound of cow); "hiss" (the sound of snake). There is also conversion as the type of word formation process. Conversion is the process of the changes of word class without changing the form of the word. For example, "butter" as a noun, and "butter" as a verb; "water" as a noun, and "water" as a verb; "empty" as a noun, "empty" as an adjective, and "empty" as a verb. Acronyms is another type of word formation which refers to the process of forming another word by taking the first letter of a group source words to frame a concept, for example "NASA" this word is made of combination of the first letters of a group of source word namely : National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The significance of word formation lies in its effectiveness as a strategy for learners to rapidly enhance their vocabulary. A grasp of word formation not only aids in the acquisition of new words but also empowers learners by imparting the skills to both decipher and construct words independently. It stands out as the most efficient method for expanding language vocabulary. Examining the processes of word formation deepens the comprehension of how language represents subjective and objective realities. In the realm of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teaching, understanding word formation mechanisms is crucial. Hence, those involved in curriculum planning, book writing, design, and English language instruction should underscore the pivotal role of word formation in language acquisition. Familiarity with word-formation mechanisms is imperative to foster autonomy in second language learners within an EFL context.

This research has relation with some previous studies done by some researchers. The first study, conducted by Fitria Aprilia, Neisya, and Fitri Sonia in 2023, analyzed the word formation process in the song album "30" by Adele. The results show that prefix and suffix affixation are dominant in word formation, supporting the opinion that songwriters tend to use informal language and common words to make it easier for singers and listeners. The second, fifth study by Annisha Dyuli Adha and Rahma Dania in 2020 regarding the morphological analysis of word formation in VOA News articles. The results show that of the six types of word formation analyzed, compound words are the most common in VOA News articles. The third study by I Putu Yoga Laksana and Gary P. Boyce in 2020 discusses language use in group online communication, specifically in WhatsApp groups (WAGs). The results show that technology, such as online-based messaging, can influence language use and encourage new word formation through processes such as borrowing, multiple processes, and clipping. In this context, university students tend to use simpler and shorter word forms in their WAG conversations. The fourth study, conducted by Moh. Shofi Zuhri, Suwandi Suwandi, and Sri Wuli Fitriati in 2022, explored how morphemes are used by university students through word formation processes such as acronyms, blending, clipping,

compounding, derivation, and inflection in their writing. Although various word formation processes were found, some of them, such as clipping and blending, were rarely used. Acronyms often appear in informal contexts, but are also appropriate in academic writing. This study suggests that word formation such as blending and clipping are still relevant and applicable in academic contexts. The latest research by Rahimov Abror Ahmadovich, Tulkinjonova Nilufar Tulkinjonovna, and Rajaboev Shahboz Shodiyevich in 2023 on the statistical analysis of word formation through affixation between two languages highlights the importance of word formation to meet new communication needs in various fields of life. This study also distinguishes between compound words and word combinations in the two languages. Building on the findings of previous research that reinforced the argument of the importance of word formation in everyday language use and academic contexts, the next study will focus on this aspect in the news domain. The observation of news articles in the Los Angeles Times is expected to provide further insights into how word formation processes play a role in the delivery of information through the media.

This transition allows us to explore the dynamics of language not only in informal communicative situations, such as online conversations or artworks, but also in more serious and formal settings such as news reporting. As found in previous research, different communicative situations utilize word formation in unique ways, and news-related research is expected to show how these processes adapt in informational contexts.

Building on the findings of previous research that reinforced the argument of the importance of word formation in everyday language use and academic contexts, the next study will focus on this aspect in the news domain. An examination of news articles in the Los Angeles Times is expected to provide further insight into how word formation processes play a role in the delivery of information through the media. The Los Angeles Times, often abbreviated as the LA Times, is a prominent daily newspaper based in Los Angeles, California. Founded in 1881, it has established itself as one of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States. The publication has a rich history of providing comprehensive coverage of local, national, and international news, making it a significant source of information for a diverse readership. This research embarks on a comprehensive exploration of word formation dynamics within news articles from the Los Angeles Times, dissecting both productive and less productive mechanisms to enhance our understanding of their impact on effective communication. In delving into the patterns of productive word formation, the study scrutinizes the prevalence and configurations of mechanisms like compounding and derivation, unraveling how these processes intricately contribute to the crafting of language that is not only meaningful but also impactful within the context of news reporting.

Simultaneously, the research ventures into the realm of less productive word formation strategies, meticulously analyzing coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping,

backformation, conversion, and acronyms as employed in news articles. A closer look at the motivations behind these less productive methods is undertaken, evaluating their effectiveness in conveying information within the journalistic context.

To gain a holistic perspective, the study undertakes a comparative analysis of word formation across different news articles, discerning variations in their application based on the nature of the news content. Emphasis is placed on differences in reporting styles, topics, or genres, providing valuable insights into the adaptive nature of language within journalistic discourse.

The research extends its inquiry to assess how chosen word formation strategies impact the clarity and effectiveness of communication within news articles. An examination is conducted to determine whether specific word formation methods enhance or hinder comprehension and reader engagement in the context of news reporting.

Furthermore, the study delves into the adaptation of word formation processes within the unique demands of news discourse. It explores potential trends or shifts over time in the use of word formation mechanisms, reflecting changes in journalistic language and communication strategies.

Ultimately, this research aspires to offer profound insights into the role of linguistic innovation through word formation in the journalistic domain, showcasing its potential impact on language evolution within the news industry. The findings are poised to have implications for language practitioners, journalists, and individuals involved in media studies, fostering a nuanced understanding of the intricate dynamics shaping effective communication within the field of journalism.

METHODS

The researchers use a qualitative research method, indicating that the data will be analyzed qualitatively, focusing on the exploration of word formation in two chosen articles from The LA Times. This methodology encompasses the meticulous selection of diverse articles, wherein the researchers' pinpoint words associated with different word formation techniques, including compounding, derivation, coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, and acronyms. Subsequently, these identified words are systematically organized and categorized according to their specific word formation types. To present the distribution of word formation types in the selected articles, the researchers use a table as a visual representation.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Findings

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

Table 1. Word Formation found in Los Angeles News Article

NO	Types of Word Formation	Total of Data
1	Compound	13
2	Derivation	25
3	Coinage	7
4	Conversion	9
5	Acronyms	1
6	Borrowing	11
7	Initialism	7
8	Clipping	3
9	Backformation	5
Total		81

Discussion

Compound formation involves combining two or more word classes to create a new word with a distinct meaning. Additionally, the leading element in compound words typically resides on the right side. The following examples illustrate this analysis.

Table 2. Compound Process

No	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1	Girlfriend	Compound	Girl (n) + friend (n)
2	Spotlight	Compound	Spot (n) + light (n)
3	Workplaces	Compound	Work (v) + places (n)
4	Memorial care	Compound	Memorial (n) + care (n)
5	Longtime	Compound	Long (adj) + time (n)

Word formation through compounding is a linguistic process where two or more individual words are combined to create a new term with a distinct meaning. Several examples illustrate the compound process in English words. The first entry, "Girlfriend," is formed by merging the nouns "Girl" and "Friend." This compound represents a relationship, specifically a romantic or close association between a girl and a friend. Similarly,

The term "Spotlight" is created through the combination of the nouns "Spot" and "Light." This compound signifies a concentrated beam of light directed onto a particular spot, often used metaphorically to indicate focus or attention.

Moving on, "Workplaces" is a compound word formed by combining the verb "Work" with the noun "Places." This

compound denotes locations or areas where work activities take place, emphasizing the diverse environments associated with employment. The compound "Memorial care" results from joining the nouns "Memorial" and "Care," suggesting a care service or facility linked to memorials or remembrance.

Lastly, "Longtime" is a compound formed by blending the adjective "Long" with the noun "Time." This compound is commonly employed to describe a relationship or activity that has endured for a substantial duration, emphasizing the longevity or extended period involved. Overall, the examples in Table 2 showcase the versatility of compounding in English word formation, allowing for the creation of new terms that encapsulate specific meanings derived from the combined elements.

Derivation is the process of word formation that creates new words so that it changes the word class as well as the meaning. Here are the samples of the analysis.

Table 3 Derivation Process

No	English Word	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1	<i>infections</i>	Derivation	Infect + <i>suffix</i> (-ion)
2	Reported	Derivation	Report + <i>suffix</i> (-ed)
3	Investigative	Derivation	Investigate + <i>suffix</i> (-iv)
4	disclosures	Derivation	Disclose + <i>affix</i> (-es)
5	Remaining	Derivation	Remain + <i>suffix</i> (-ing)

The Derivation Process involves the transformation of base words into new forms through the addition of affixes or suffixes, contributing to variations in meaning, grammatical category, or context. The first entry, "Infections" is formed through the derivation process by adding the suffix "-ion" to the base word "Infect." The resulting word, "Infections," signifies the plural form of the original word, denoting the presence of multiple instances of infection.

Next "reported", the word "Reported" emerges by attaching the suffix "-ed" to the base word "Report." This transformation indicates that the action of reporting has taken place in the past. "Investigative" is created by appending the suffix "-iv" to the base word "Investigate." The resulting term suggests a quality or characteristic related to the act of investigation, commonly associated with thoroughness and in-depth exploration.

Moving on, "Disclosures" is formed by adding the affix "-es" to the base word "Disclose." This results in a term conveying the plural form of revealing or making information known

Lastly, "Remaining" comes into existence by attaching the suffix "-ing" to the base word "Remain." The derived word denotes the ongoing or continuous state of remaining, highlighting the persistence of a particular condition.

Conversion is the process of changing the changes of word class without changing the form of the word.

Table 4 Conversion Proces

No	English Word	Type of Word Formation Process	of Word Formation
1	<i>Paid</i>	Conversion	Paid (V) <-> paid (N)
3	Realize	Conversion	Realize (N) <-> realize (N)
3	Detailed	Conversion	Detailed (V) <-> detailed (V)
4	Sent	Conversion	Sent (V) <-> Sent (N)
5	Taxed	Conversion	Taxed (N) <-> Taxed (N)

Of the word formation process known as conversion, a linguistic phenomenon where a word changes its grammatical category without any alteration in its form. In this context, conversion involves transforming a word from one part of speech to another, such as verbs becoming nouns or vice versa. The first entry, The word "Paid" exemplifies the conversion process, effortlessly shifting between its roles as a verb and a noun. In its verbal form, it denotes the action of remitting payment, while as a noun, it represents the amount of money that has been paid. This fluid transition showcases how a single word can convey distinct meanings based on its grammatical function.

Next "Realize" undergoes conversion, demonstrating its versatility as both a noun and a verb. As a noun, it signifies a concept or understanding, while in its verbal form, it represents the action of becoming aware or understanding something. This linguistic flexibility enables speakers to express cognitive processes with precision.

"Detailed" undergoes conversion, seamlessly transitioning between its roles as a verb and a noun. In its verbal form, it describes the action of providing intricate information, while as a noun, it represents those intricate details themselves. This conversion highlights how a single word can encapsulate both an action and its result.

"Sent" undergoes conversion, effortlessly shifting between its positions as a verb and a noun. As a verb, it denotes the action of dispatching or transmitting something, while as a noun, it represents the items that have been dispatched. This conversion showcases the duality of meaning that words can encapsulate within different grammatical contexts.

Lastly "Taxed" exemplifies the conversion process, smoothly transitioning between its roles as a noun and a verb. In its noun form, it signifies the imposition of taxes, while as a verb, it represents the action of levying taxes on something. This conversion demonstrates how a single word can encapsulate both a concept and the associated action

Initialism is the type of word formation bay taking the initial letters that is uttered letter by letter

Table 6. Initialism Process

No	Initialism	Process of Word Formation
1	RSV	Respiratory Syncytial Virus
2	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
3	AI	Artifical Intelligenci
4	CDC	Centers for Disease Control
5	DOJ	Department of Justice

The concept of initialism, as demonstrated in Table 4, involves the formation of words through the use of initial letters or abbreviations from a series of words. This process condenses lengthy terms or phrases into concise representations for efficiency and ease of use. Initialisms often consist of uppercase letters corresponding to the initial letters of the words they represent. The first entry, the word RSV, derived from "Respiratory Syncytial Virus," exemplifies the initialism process. In this case, the initial letters of the individual words are combined to create a shortened form, facilitating the efficient communication of a complex medical term related to a viral infection affecting the respiratory system.

"FBI" stands as an initialism formed from the words "Federal Bureau of Investigation." This initialism efficiently encapsulates the name of a major U.S. government agency responsible for federal law enforcement, streamlining communication and reference.

"AI", derived from "Artificial Intelligence," serves as an initialism that succinctly represents a complex technological concept. By condensing the term into its initial letters,

the initialism offers a concise and widely recognized reference to the field of computer science dedicated to creating intelligent machines.

"CDC" functions as an initialism formed from "Centers for Disease Control." This initialism efficiently captures the name of a vital U.S. public health agency, streamlining references and facilitating effective communication regarding disease control and prevention.

Lastly "DOJ" is an initialism derived from the words "Department of Justice." This initialism serves as a concise representation of a crucial U.S. government department responsible for overseeing legal matters, law enforcement, and the administration of justice.

Clipping (also known as abbreviation) is the process of reducing one or more syllable of the word into a shorter form.

Table 7. Clipping/ Abbreviation

No	English Word	Type of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1	Flu	<i>Clipping/ Abbreviation</i>	Flu <- influenza
2	Phone	<i>Clipping/ Abbreviation</i>	Phone <- handphone
3	Docs	<i>Clipping/ Abbreviation</i>	Docs <- documents

The concept of clipping or abbreviation, a process through which longer words or phrases are shortened by removing one or more syllables or letters. This word formation method is an efficient linguistic strategy for creating informal and colloquial terms, often used in everyday language to enhance brevity and ease of communication. The first entry, The term "Flu" is an abbreviated form derived from the word "Influenza." Through the clipping process, the longer and more formal term is condensed into a concise and widely used abbreviation, commonly employed in casual conversation and medical contexts.

The word "Phone" is a clipped form originating from the term "Handphone." Clipping here involves the removal of syllables to create a more compact and informal term. "Phone" is commonly employed in everyday language to refer to mobile devices.

Lastly, the term "Docs" is a clipped representation of the word "Documents." This abbreviated form streamlines communication and is often utilized in various contexts, such as in the workplace or when referring to written materials, providing a convenient shorthand for the original term.

Backformation

Backformation is a process of removing the basic affix from a word to form another type of word to produce a new word. To clarify the meaning, the research showed the data to be examined in the following section below.

The verb "infect" is derived through backformation from the noun "infection." In this process, the perceived suffix "-ion" is removed, resulting in a shorter, action-oriented term. "Infect" now denotes the act of causing or transmitting an infection, showcasing how backformation can simplify and streamline language. "Transmit" is a back formed verb originating from the noun "transmission." By removing the suffix "-ion," the language undergoes a process of simplification, transforming a complex noun into a more straightforward verb. In this context, "transmit" denotes the action of sending or conveying something.

The verb "transform" is a product of backformation from the noun "transformation." Through the removal of the suffix "-tion," a more concise term is created, representing the action of changing or altering something. Backformation in this case facilitates a more direct and active expression of the concept "Protect" is a back formed verb derived from the noun "protection." By eliminating the suffix "-ion," the language is streamlined to create a term denoting the action of guarding or shielding. Backformation in this instance results in a word that efficiently communicates the intended action.

The verb "regist" is a backformed term originating from the noun "registration." Through the removal of the suffix "-ion," the language is simplified, yielding a verb that signifies the action of officially recording or enrolling. Backformation, in this case, creates a more concise and action-oriented expression.

Borrowing

The word formation process of borrowing involves adopting words from other languages and incorporating them into one's own linguistic repertoire. The borrowed words "resort," "financier," "deposition," "spa," and "memo" have become integral parts of the English language, each contributing a unique nuance to its lexicon. The word "resort" can be considered a word formation borrowing because the word is taken from French without undergoing substantial form changes. The term "financier" is borrowed from the French language, where it originally referred to someone engaged in financial management.

Through the borrowing process, English has integrated this word to denote an individual involved in the management of financial affairs, showcasing the language's receptivity to expressions from diverse sources. "Deposition" has been borrowed into English from Latin, where it originally signified the act of putting something aside or depositing. In English, it has evolved to refer to a formal statement or testimony given under oath, exemplifying how the language assimilates legal terminology from its linguistic roots. The word "spa" is a borrowed term, originally derived from the town of Spa in Belgium known for its therapeutic mineral springs. Over time, it has come to signify a facility or resort offering health and wellness treatments, showcasing English's incorporation of cultural and leisure concepts from other languages. "Memo" is a shortened form of the word "memorandum," borrowed into English from Latin. Through this process, the language has embraced a succinct and widely used term for a written message or communication within an organization, showcasing the adaptability of English to absorb concise expressions from various linguistic roots.

Coinage

Coinage is a form of word formation where a new word or phrase is creatively invented by a person or group, usually without following a clear morphological or etymological pattern. This word formation is often innovative and can involve the use of brand names, abbreviations or new concepts. The word "Internet-fueled", there are two processes. First, there is the element "internet", which refers to a global network that connects various computer devices. Secondly, the word "fueled" is taken from the English word meaning to provide fuel or support. Combining these two words forms the new term "internet-fueled," which indicates a thing or event that is fueled or supported by the internet. "Search terms", This word is formed from two words, namely "search" and "terms". Overall, "search terms" refers to the terms or keywords used in the search process, such as those often used in internet search engines. "Trove" is coinage, in that it is not formed by a clear morphological or etymological process. In this context, "troves" may have been creatively coined to refer to a collection or storehouse rich with something, such as information or treasure.

"Triple-demic", this word is formed through two processes. First, there is the element "triple," which refers to three times or three parts. Secondly, the "-demic" element is likely derived from "pandemic". The combination of these two elements results in the new term "triple-demic," which is likely used to describe a situation where there are three concurrent pandemics or outbreaks. "Orgies" is an example of coinage where the word may have been coined to refer to an excessive or unrestrained activity, although in certain contexts, it could refer to social gatherings or indecent activities. This coinage may have certain associations or connotations according to its use in certain sentences or contexts.

Acronym

The Acronym Process, is a compelling example of a word formation phenomenon that involves creating a new term by using the initial letters of a longer phrase or set of words. In this instance, "Covid" is an acronym derived from "Corona Virus Disease." Acronyms serve as linguistic shortcuts, condensing complex or lengthy expressions into concise and easily memorable forms. In the context of the ongoing global health crisis,

"Covid" has become ubiquitous in referring to the Corona Virus Disease, demonstrating the efficiency of acronyms in facilitating clear communication, especially in situations where brevity and instant recognition are paramount. The acronym process is a testament to language's adaptability, allowing for the evolution of vocabulary to meet the communicative needs of a rapidly changing world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive exploration of word formation processes, with a particular focus on productive and less productive mechanisms. It studies the dynamics of compounding, derivation, coinization, borrowing, blending, truncation, reshaping, conversion, acronyms, and initialization in English. The importance of word formation is highlighted, emphasizing its role in expanding vocabulary, understanding language development, and fostering independence in second language learners, especially in the context of teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL).

This study establishes links with previous studies, showing how word formation is observed in various contexts such as song lyrics, VOA News articles, online communication, and student writing. The findings from this study contribute to the understanding of the diverse applications of word formation in various language settings.

The next section of the study outlines the methodology used in this research, which demonstrates a qualitative approach focusing on analyzing word formation in selected articles from the Los Angeles Times. The study aims to provide insights into productive and less productive word formation processes, comparing their prevalence and impact in news articles across different topics and reporting styles.

The findings and discussion present a detailed analysis of word formation processes such as compounding, derivation, conversion, acronym, initialization, clipping, backformation, and borrowing. The examination of specific examples illustrates how these processes contribute to the formation of new words, enriching the English language with expressions that encapsulate different meanings.

This research highlights the ability of language to adapt in response to changing circumstances, as evidenced by the creation of new terms such as "triple-demic" to describe the prevalence of three different viruses simultaneously. This adaptability underscores the dynamic nature of language, which is constantly evolving to meet the communication needs of its users.

In summary, this study aims to contribute deep insights into the role of linguistic innovation through word formation, particularly in the journalistic domain. By analyzing the process of word formation in news articles from the Los Angeles Times, this study provides a nuanced understanding of how language evolves in the news industry and affects effective communication. The findings of this study are expected to provide implications for language practitioners, journalists, and individuals involved in media studies, so as to foster a deeper appreciation of the complex dynamics that shape language use in journalism.

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