



ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORD FORMATION PROCESS IN NBC NEWS ARTICLES

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Abstract

Word formation is a morphological study about the process of forming new words from old ones, which can change the category of a word and add important meaning, or only changes the category of a word but not add important meaning, and vice versa. The research was aimed to analyze the types word formation and their processes which found English articles of NBC News. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. The method in collecting the data was by searching the data in NBC News related to the articles of kids' health and politic the data that contained word formation were collected and classified them based on its categories, then analyzed them based on the processes of how words are formed. The result of this research showed that were three types of word formation found in the NBC News articles, they were derivation, compound, and initialism. From those types, derivation was the most common word formation found in the articles because it was the basic division in forming the words.

Keywords: Word formation, Morphosyntax, NBC News.

INTRODUCTION

In learning English as a foreign language, students not only learn the four basic skills such as speaking, listening, writing, and reading, but they also learn their sub skills such as pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. This is because they are all interrelated with each other. But in learning a language, students must also learn the science of linguistics and its branches to know the context of the language, the origin of words, and how they are formed. One of the linguistic sciences is morphology.

Morphology is the word structure of a language or the branch of linguistics that studies the word structure of a language (Trask, 2007: 178; Crystal, 2008: 314). The definition is based on the assumption that words typically have an internal structure consisting of smaller units that become their building blocks, commonly referred to as morphemes. Through this opinion, it can be understood that morphology, on the one hand, can be considered as a part of language and on the other hand, can also be considered as a part of linguistics in addition to phonology, syntax, and semantics. As a part of the language, morphology deals with variations in word forms and the intuitive impression of users or prospective language users on the characteristics of form and its correlation to the characteristics of word meaning in a communicative perspective, namely the creation (production) and understanding (perception) of words in language use. Therefore, morphology is not considered or not seen as a problem.

Morphemes are defined as the smallest grammatical units that have meaning (Fromkin et al, 2003, p.76), (Robins, 1992, p.249). In relation to words, a word can consist of one or more morphemes. Morphemes can be divided into four major groups, namely free morphemes, bound morphemes, derivation morphemes, and inflection morphemes. Hatch and Brown (1995, p.264) state that free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone and are meaningful. Meanwhile, according to Robins (1992, p.241) free morphemes are morphemes that can become a word (free form) and therefore are always monomorphemic words. Free morphemes are divided into two groups, namely open class words (open class work, content words or lexical words) and closed class words (closed words, function words).

Affixation is the process of word formation that results in a form that in the final process shows a complex word. Affixation can be done in the front, middle, and back as a whole unit. Fromkin et al (2003, pp. 77-80) divide affixes into four types, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. Meanwhile, Baur (1988, pp. 19-29) adds two more affixes, namely interfixes and transfixes. This affixation process forms a system so that the word formation is a series of related processes and uses affixes in its formation. In many languages such as English and Indonesian, the process of forming a new word can be through affixation which consist of derivation and inflection. Derivation and inflection involve bound morphemes.

Prefix, also called prefix in Bahasa Indonesia, are affix attached to the beginning of words such as un in unimportant, en- in enjoy, de- in decontaminates, off -in offshore, sub -in subway. Prefix can change the word class , in English power is a noun and after getting the prefix -em it becomes an empower verb.

Derivation is the process of forming new lexemes through the process of affixation. This process may or may not results in a change of word class (Fromkin et al, 2003, p.87). For example, in English, adjective free gets the suffix -dom to become earldom and remains in the same word class, namely noun.

Clipping is a process in which a new word is created by shortening syllables. According to Adam (2005) clipping can be classified as follows: front clipping, back clipping, combination, front clipping with spelling change, front plus clipping, person name clipping and compound clipping.

Compounding is the process of combining lexical categories nouns, adjective, verbs, or prepositions)

Acronym is a word that is abbreviated as well, but the result is pronounced as a word, not as a list of letters.

Borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary from another language. For example, Burglar, Accuse, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube etc.

Conversion is the process of changing the class of a word without changing its form. For example, Butter the bread.

Initialism are a form of abbreviation made out the first letters group of word into single word, that re each letter pronounced separately. The example of initialism, “LA” is stands for Los Angeles, and “US” is stands for United states.

Word formation research is important because it aids understanding of how new words are formed in language and adapt to changing communication needs.

This research has relation with some previous study done by researchers. First is the research by Adha, A. D., & Rahma, D. (2020) entitled “Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles.” In her research, her just focused on analyzing the types word formation and their processes. This research showed that there six types of word formation found in the VOA News articles, they were derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, clipping / abbreviation, and conversion. From those types, compound was the most common word formation found in the articles because it was the basic division in forming the words.

Second, the research done by S., Suwandi, S., & Fitriani, S. W. (2022). “ Morphological Process of Morphemes Through Word-formation Process in Students’ Writing.” This research focused on how many words formation existed and how the word formation process was applied in students’ writing. The findings show that the students applied 559 process which fall under five types of words formations. They could be categorized into blending, compounding, clipping, derivation, and inflection. The students applied less blending and clipping word formation processes. In addition, there were some problems in applying the word formations processes. Some students were confused about how to form blending and clipping.

The third is the research done by Rahmawati, I. D., Nugraeni, I. I., & Widodo, S. (2021) “Analysis of English Abbreviations Found in the Jakarta.” This research is focused on the identification the abbreviation, classifying the data into types of abbreviation, giving code of each data, counting the data, applied the result of the analysis to each vocabulary, and draw conclusion and suggestions.

Then, the fourth is the research done by Rumilah, S., & Cahyani, I. (2020) “ Struktur Bahasa, Pembentukan Kata dan Morfem sebagai Proses Morfemis dan Morfonemik dalam Bahasa Indonesia.” This research is focused on the word and morpheme formation in Bahasa. Furthermore, it analyzes the formation process of each word and morpheme.

The last is the research done by Fitriani, S., & Lisdawati, I. (2020). ‘ The Morphological Analysis Between Back Formation and Clipping on Treasure Island Novel.’ The research is focused on the introduction of the characters involved in this cover. The findings of the analysis showed that the clipping frequency was 79,63 % and the back formation frequency was 20,37 % the results show that in the treasure island novel clipping the most there are 54 sentences included in clipping and back formation, 43 sentences included in back formation. Robert louis Stevenson in writing the treasure island novel is only small part of the word that uses the process of cutting or reducing words called the process of clipping and back formation.

Mass media communication can become one target to observe the existence of language development. One of the mass media is the newspaper. Newspaper are daily or weekly publications that provide information and news about human's life. Weekly parts of a newspaper may be dedicated to certain types of topics on food, health, education, and so on. Today in technological age, newspaper is available not just in printed but also available in online. NBC News is one of the news divisions of the NBC television broadcasting network in the United States. NBC News provides diverse and interesting articles on its website, for example : business, sports, politics, health, entertainment, etc. the researcher chose news related to kids' health and politics articles on NBC News published in January 2024, because the researcher was interested in the articles.

METHOD

The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Moleong (2010:6), qualitative research is an activity related to data analysis by describing the object of research. In addition, Bagdan and Taylor (through Moleong, 2002: 31) also said that descriptive data can be produced in written or oral form obtained from people or observed behavior. Therefore, the aspects described in this research are the results of the analysis. The data source in this research is the NBC News article. While the research data is the word formation contained in these articles.

In collecting data, students perform several stages to achieve a goal and perform several steps. First, collecting journals of the last 4 years as a reference, then finding news articles on NBC News and freely choosing related news, then required to identify each word and classify it based on its type. The researcher analyzed and identified each word formation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After doing the research, finally the researcher got the findings. From the NBC 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 NBC News Articles

No	Types of Word Formation	Total of Data
1	Derivation	63
2	Compound	3
3	Acronym	0
4	Initialism	6
5	Clipping/Abbreviation	0
6	Conversion	0
7	Borrowing	0
	Total	72

Here are some explanations of the table above related to the types of word formation and the processes of how they are formed.

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 2. Derivational Process

No	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1	Unclear [adj]	Derivation	Prefix [un-] + clear
2	Immediately [adv]	Derivation	Immediate + suffix [-ly]
3	Consumed [v]	Derivation	Consume + suffix [-ed]
4	Drinking [v]	Derivation	Drink + suffix [-ing]
5	Judgement [n]	Derivation	Judge + suffix [-ment]

In the data number 1, it can be seen that the word unclear is derived from two morphemes, they are prefix un- and clear [(un-) + clear = unclear]. As we know that the word clear is an adjective, so it is needed a prefix un- that the word changes into unclear. In this case prefix un- has no effect on changing the word class.

Data number 2 is also the sample of derivational process of word formation. the word immediately is derived from two morphemes, they are immediate + suffix –ly immediate + (-ly) = immediately. The word immediate is an adjective, so suffix -ly that is joined with the word Another sample of derivation process can be seen in the data number 3. The word consumed is derived from the word consume which is added with suffix -ed [consum + (-ed) = consumed]. In this case suffix -ed has no effect on changing the word class.

In the data number 4, the word drinking is derived from the word drink that is added with suffix [-ing], so there are two morphemes contained in that word, they are drink + [-ing] = drinking. The word drink is a verb, so suffix -ing that is joined with the word drink. In this suffix -ing has no effect on changing the word class.

Then, in the data number 5, the word judgment is derived from two morphemes, they are [judge + (-ment) = judgment]. The word judge is known as a verb, so suffix -ing that is added to word judge makes the class of the word is changed into noun. Immediate makes the class of the word is changes into adverb.

Derivation is a process of word formation through the addition of affixes which can be either prefix or suffix. It can change the word class or change the meaning.

Acronym is a word that is abbreviated as well, but the result is pronounced as a word, not as a list of letters.

Table 3. Compound Process

No	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1.	Lifetime	Compound	Life (n) + time (n)
2.	Wrongdoing	Compound	Wrong (adj) + doing (v)
3.	Lawsuit	Compound	Law (n) + suit (v)

The data number 1 is one of the samples of compound word. The word lifetime is the combination of two morphemes; life (n) and time (n) . These two morphemes can stand alone and have their own meaning. However , if they are combined together, they create a new word and new meaning. This is proved by the meaning of the word that can be found in dictionary that lifetime is a during life. But it is noted that the word lifetime is a noun which refers to the entire period of life a person. “Life” refers to a person’s life and “time” refers to the sequence of events or duration.

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In the data number 3, the word lawsuit is the combination of two free morphemes; law [n] and suit [n]. These two morphemes can stand alone and have their own meaning. Although law is a noun, if it is combined together with a noun [suit]does not change the class and does not change the meaning.

(Libert, 43) compound are words that are composed of two (of more) bases, roots, or stems. (McCarthy. 59) compounds are word that are formed from the base form of a word and have the word structure of a phrase but function syntactically as a word.

Acronym is a term made up of the first letters or groups of letters of a phrase or sequence of phrases that is spoken as a single word. For example, NATO stands for “ North Atlantic Treaty Organization”

Table 4. Initialism process

No	Initialism	Process of Word Formation
1.	FDA	Food and Drug Administration

2.	CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3.	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
4.	DC	Distribution Center
5.	DOJ	Department of Justice

In the data number 1, FDA is the Food of Drug Administration. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. As we know that FDA Food and Drug Administration that regulate food, drugs, dietary supplements, blood transfusions, etc. In the United States.

In the data number 2, CDC is the initialism of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It is called as initialism because uttered letter by letter. CDC is a center for disease control and prevention in the United States.

The next sample is EPA. EPA is the initialism of Environmental Protection Agency. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. EPA is the United States Environmental Protection Agency or United States federal government agency tasked with protecting human health and the environment by formulating and implementing regulations based on laws passed by Congress.

Besides, DC is also the sample of initialism. DC is the initialism of Distribution Center. It is called as initialism because uttered letter by letter. DC is a distribution warehouse facility that has the main objective of maximizing storage utilization.

In the data number 5, DOJ is the initialism of Department of Justice. It is called as initialism because uttered letter by letter. DOJ is the United States federal executive department in charge of enforcing the law and administering justice, similar to the ministries of justice or interior in other countries.

Initialism are a form of abbreviation made out of the first letters of group of word into single word, that are each letter pronounced separately. The example of initialism, “LA” is stands for Los Angeles, and “US” is stands for United States.

Clipping is the process of cutting a word so that the word become a short (Nasser, 2018). Generally, clipping is also considered as a phenomenon which consists of the process cutting or removing parts of the basic word so that it produces words that are shorter than the previous work or lost material from the word.

Borrowing word is a word from another language which is adopted by another language as started by Nelson Francis (1965). In instances, people in Indonesia tends to borrow other language in order to describe a thing or situation.

Conversion is the process of changing the class of a word without changing its form. Examples butter the bread, empty the box, bottle the water etc.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion, this research is limited to the types of word formation and how the words are formed which are related to the process of word formation. Hence, there are three kinds of word formation found in NBC News articles, they are derivation, compound, and initialism. In derivation process, there are 63 data found, in compound process there are 3 data found, for initialism process, there are 6 data found. From those word formation process, derivation is the most common found in the NBC News articles. Those word formation processes are included into morphological analysis.

In this research, the writer that is also a lecturer of Morphology subject, involved the English department students in the 3rd semester of Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar in collecting the data of word formation found in the NBC News articles and analyzing them based on what they have learned in Morphology subject. This was done to see their comprehension about word formation processes. Hence, this idea can be a suggestion from the writer to other researchers, especially to the lecturers to use English articles or other written media as the object of their research by involving their students as the participants of their research in collecting and analyzing the data to increase their comprehension about word formation processes.

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