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AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS FOUND IN NEWS ARTICLES OF THE NBC NEWS

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Abstract

This research was aimed to analyze the type word formation and their processes which found in 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 article of politic and racist. The data that contained word formation were collected and classified then based on its categories, then analyzed them based on processes of how the words are formed. The results of this research showed that there were seven type of word formation found in the NBC News articles, they were derivation, compound, acronym, clipping/abbreviation, conversion and borrowing. From those types, compound was the most common word formation found in the articles because it was the basic division in forming the words.

Keywords: *Word Formation, Morphology, Linguistic Analysis*

INTRODUCTION

In linguistic, morphology is a branch of knowledge that concern to study about word formation or morpheme of a language. Many research and information has been conducting by the expert to give a clear concept of how the word in one language change and form a new one with different meaning and soon. With this case there are so many definitions of morphology that have been introduced by linguists. Some of them are given below. According to crystal (1980:232-233), morphology is a branch of grammar that studies the structure or the form of words, particularly through the use morpheme. In general, morphology is divided into two field: the study of inflection (Inflectional morphology) and the study of word formation (lexical or derivational morphology). If the emphasis is in the technique of analyzing words into morphemes, especially as practiced by American linguists in the 1940s and 1950s, then the term morphemic is used.

Word Formation

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. These word formations are always used in writing since they are considered as the parts of grammar. However, many students still make errors in using them, for instance, students placing infinitives when they should use a past verb, or when they should put plural but they place singular and having error to put some parts of derivation affixes. There are some assumptions to think. First, it may come from students who get problems in understanding the material and lack knowledge. Second, they actually can do that, but they make mistakes when practicing to create a sentence. The

last, teachers might lack of knowledge which causes teaching and learning process to be less effective. By this research, it hopefully helps the students to improve their skill in writing and become good writers. Considering its importance, the study served to take word formation by exposing Yule's (2010) theory in students' writing. The English word formation included are acronym, blending, clipping, compounding, inflection, and derivation.

Derivation

Derivational morphemes are formed from root words or basic words which are given affixes or affixes, either prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes), or infixes (insertions). Prefixes or prefixes are affixes that appear before other morphemes. For example, the prefix in-, anti- in English in the words inactive, anti-inflammatory, and para-, post-, in the words paraphrase, postaccident. Suffix or ending is an affix that is attached after the root of a word (Katamba, 1993:44). In English, examples of suffixes are -ly (actually), and -able (adorable). Infix or insertion is an affix that is inserted into the root or stem of the word itself (Katamba, 1993:44).

According to Katamba, Derivational is formed in two ways, namely:

a. Changes in the basic meaning when affixes are attached to the basic word, for example: kind (adj) – unkind (adj) both word classes are the same but the meaning opposite, so the word falls into the derivational category.
b. Changing the class of the base word, for example: kind (adj) + ly= kindly (adverb; adding a suffix to the base word which results in a change word class.

Compounding

Compounding or combining words is one of the formation processes words in English (Noun, Verb, Adjective). Compounding is the most productive word formation process in forming a new word. New words resulting from the compounding process are called compound words. There are opinions from several experts about compound words. According to (Lieber, 43) "Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems". Compounds are words that consist of two or more root words. (McCarthy, 59) believes that compounds are words that are formed from the basic form of a word and have a word structure like a phrase but function syntactically as words. From these two explanations, it can be concluded that compounds are a new word formed from a combination of two or more basic words that have a phrase-like structure but function syntactically as a word. Because compound words have a structure like a phrase, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether the word is a compound word or a phrase. The structure of compound words that is often difficult to distinguish from phrases is the structure of compound nouns.

Acronym

An acronym is a word form that results from an abbreviation process by combining syllables or other parts that are written and pronounced as a word that more or less fulfills phonotactic rules, for example ABRI is read [abri] not [a be er i], AMPI is read [ampi] not [an em pe i]. Contraction is a form of abbreviation process in the form of a summary of basic words or combinations of words, for example missile (guided missile), puskesmas (community health center), takkan (won't), ballet (drama and dance arts).

Initialism

Initialism is a word that is formed from just the initial letter by reading it spelling (spelling word). For example, UN comes from the word National Examination.

Clipping

Clipping is the abbreviation of a word that is done freely to produce a new word. Usually clipping cuts, the end and beginning of a word but does not reduce the meaning or significance and is still in the same word class. For example, advertisement is shortened to ad.

Conversion

In conversion a word of one grammatical form without changing any spelling or pronounciation. For example, the term 'Google' is originated as a noun before the verb.

Borrowing

According to Francois (1982) borrowing refers to the integration of words or phrases not belonging to one language into the vocabulary of that language. Borrowing words occur because there is no lexical item. Borrowing or often called the loan word is defined as a word that enters its lexicon because of borrow (or transfer, or copy). Borrowing words are sometimes found in spoken and written language. Spoken language is often found in electronic media such as television and radio. While the application of written language is usually found in print media such as journals, articles, newspapers, etc. We often hear about electronic media in movie which is often a medium of public entertainment to simply relieve fatigue after activities outside. The uncommon things for many people are to hear borrowing words that they are not aware of or may not know. Therefore, in this study, it uses movie as data.

Studying word formation is crucial for understanding language evolution, communication patterns, and linguistic diversity. It provides insights into how wordsare created, modified, and adapted, reflecting cultural shifts and societal changes. This research aids language acquisition, lexicography, and the development of computational linguistics tools, ultimately enhancing our comprehension of human communication.

Vera Kristiana, Diana Shopha; Teaching English Word Formation Process Using Attractive Media. This research is using experimental method. Before the research was carried out, the sample was determined to be the subject of this study. After the sample is obtained, the researcher tests the research instrument to find out whether the instrument is valid and reliable or not. Fyrthermore, pre and posttest were carried out to collect research data. Data were analyzed with statistics and then conclusions were drawn.

Elsa Octavia, M. Zaim; An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Used by Food Vloggers. This research used descriptive method. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found 196 words containing the word formation process related to food and 7 out of 11 types of word formation process. They are (1) borrowing, (2) compounding, (3) clipping,
(4) cinversion, (5) derivation, (6) inflection, and (7) multiple process. The finding shows that this research is dominated with borrowing process with the frequency of 60 data (31%).

Kadek Dian Asvini, Ni Nyoman Padmadewi; An Analysis of Word Formation Used in I Am Malala Novel By Malala Yousafzai. The data consist of words that experience word- formation process. This study analyzed words using Yule's (2006) theory. Coinage, Suppletion, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, Conversion, Acronym, Derivation, and other processes were included. There are seven of nine word-formation

types found from the data analyzed. The results of this study show that 633 words undergo the word-formation process. Five words of coinages (0.79%), 34 words of suppletion (5.37%), 130 words of compounding (20.55%), 5 words of clippings (0.79%), 14 words of
back-formations (2.21%), 53 words of acronym (8.37%) and 392 words of derivations (61.92%). The most prevalent type of word formation found is derivation. It comprises 61,92% of the general term. Derivation has 392 words out of 633 words.

Tira Nur Fitria; Word Formation Process of Terms in COVID-19 Pandemic. This research uses qualitative research. From the result analysis, some types of word-formation processes include borrowing, compounding, blending, acronym, clipping, and multiple processes. In borrowing, for example, the words ‘‘Rapid test’’ and ‘‘Swab test’’. In compounding, for example, the words, the words ‘‘handsanitizar, lockdown, coronacoma,coronaspeck and self-quarantine’’. In blending, for example, the words ‘‘covid, covidiot, covidient, quarantini, infodemic, quaranteam, coronials, covexit, covidivorce, quaranteen and coroncation’’. In clipping, for example, the words ‘‘sanny’’ and ‘‘iso’’. The word ‘‘sanny’’ comes from ‘‘hand sanitizer’’ and ‘‘iso’’ comes from ‘‘isolation’’. In the acronym, for example, the initialis WFH (Work from Home), PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), WFO (Work from Office), and PUI (Person Under Investigation). In multiple processes for example the word ‘‘handwashing’’, ‘‘zoomboombing’’, ‘‘coronababies’’, ‘‘self- isolation’’.

Maimunah; An Analysis of Word Formation Process of Terms In COVID-19 Pandemic. This research was deliberately carried out by utilizing phenomena that are familiar to the still many people who lack knowledge about the process of word formation which can cause misunderstandings in their meaning.

National Broadcasting Company (NBC)

NBC News is the news division of the American broadcast television network NBC. The division operates under NBCUniversal Television and Streaming, a division of NBCUniversal, which is, in turn, a wholly owned subsidiary of Comcast. the NBCUniversal News Group also comprises MSNBC, the network's 24-hour general news channel, business and consumer news channel CNBC and CNBC World, the spanish language Noticial Telemundo and United Kingdom-based Sky News.

Research Objective

The goal of word formation research can involve a deeper understanding of how new words are formed in a language, the linguistic processes involved, and their impact on language structure. This research could aim to understand the changes in words in term of morphological, syntactic and semantic aspects. In addition, the research objectives could also include analyzing the role of technology and social development in the formation of new words. The conclusion of this research is expected to provide a richer insight into language dynamics and how language evolves over time.

METHOD

The approach that was used in this research was descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in a natural setting (Walidin, Saifullah & Tabrani, 2015: 77). Qualitative research is research conducted in certain settings in real (natural) life with the aim of investigating and understanding phenomena: what happened, why did it happen, and how did it happen? This means that qualitative research is based on the going exploring concept which involves in-depth and case-oriented studies or a number of cases or single cases (Chariri, 2009:9). In line with

Denzin & Lincol (1994). Qualitative research is research using a natural setting with the aim of interpreting a phenomenon that occours and is carried out by involving various existing methods. Qualitative research seeks to discover and describe narratively the activities carried out and the impact of the actions carried out on their lives.

Therefore, the aspects described in this study are the result of analyzing the types of word formation and their processes found in NBC News Articles. The data sources in this research are NBC News Articles related to politics and racism. Meanwhile, the research data is the word formation found in these articles. The participants of this research are students of English Education Departement of State Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar in the 3rd semester. This is because in semester 3rd students have to take English Morphology course. So, as a Morphology subject instructor, the researcher involved these students in collecting and analyzing data from NBC News Articles to find out their understanding in learning word formation as one of the indicators of English Morphology subject. In collecting data, the researcher used several steps, first, finding data on NBS News related to political world articles and racism that occured on one of the famous campuses. Then collect data from articles that contain word formation and classify the data based on its type. After the data is collected and classified based on its type, the researcher analyzes the type and process of word formation into a descriptive form. This activity was also assisted by studentd of English Education Department of State Islamis University of Alauddin Makassar in the 3rd semester.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After doing the research, finally the researcher got the findings. From the NBC 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	**230**
2.	Compound	**16**
3.	Acronym	**2**

4.	**Initialism**	**6**
5.	Clipping/Abbreviation	**3**
6.	Conversion	**9**
7.	Borrowing	**0**
	Total	**266**

Here are some explanations of the table above related to the types of word formation and the processess 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.	Disappointing (adj)	Derivation	***Preffix*** **(dis-)+ appoint +** ***suffix*** **(-ing)**
2.	Goverment (n)	Derivation	**Govern +** ***suffix*** **(-ment)**
3.	Investigation (n)	Derivation	**Investigate +** ***suffix*** **(-ion)**
4.	Unfortunately (adv)	Derivation	***Preffix*** **(un-) + fortunate +** ***suffix*** **(-ly)**
5.	Desperately (adv)	Derivation	**Desperate +** ***suffix*** **(-ly)**

In the data number 1, it can be seen that the word Disappointing is derived from three morphemes, they are preffix dis- ,appoint and suffix -ing [(dis-) + appoint + (-ing) = disappointing]. As we know that the word appoint is a verb, so to make it becomes a adjective, it is needed preffix dis- and suffix -ing so that the word changes into disappointing. In this case, preffix dis- and suffix -ing has influence in changing the class of word, it is a verb into a adjective. Because the class of word is changed, automatically the meaning of the word is also changed.

Data number 2 is also the sample of derivational process of word formation. It can be seen that the word Government is derived from two morphemes, they are govern and suffix –ment [govern + (-ment) = government]. As we know that the word govern is a verb, so to make it becomes a noun, it is needed suffix –ment so that the word changes into government. In this case, suffix –ment has influence in changing the class of word, it is a

verb into a noun. Because the class of word is changed, automatically the meaning of the word is also changed.

Another sample of derivational process can be seen in the data number 3. The word investigation is derived from the word investigate which is added with suffix -ion [investigate + (-ion) = investigation]. As we know that the word eventual is a verb, so to make it becomes a noun, it is needed suffix -ion so that the word changes into investigation. In this case, suffix -ion has influence in changing the class of word, it is a verb into a noun. Because the class of word is changed, automaticlly the meaning of the word is also changed.

In the data number 4, the word unfortunately is derived from the word fortunate that is added with preffix (un-) and suffix (-ly), so there are three morphemes contained in that word, they are (un-) + fortunate + (-ly) = unfortunately. The word fortunate is an adjective, so preffix (un-) and suffix (-ly) that is joined with the word fortunate makes the class of the word is changed into an adverb.

Then, in the data number 5, the word desperately is derived from two morphemes, they are [desperate + (-ly) = desperately]. The word desperate is known as an adjective, so suffix -ly that is added to word evolution makes the class of the word is changed into adverb.

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. Besides, the head of compound words is taken place in the right part. Here are the samples of the analysis.

Table 3. Compound Process

No.	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Words Formation
1.	Football	Compound	**Foot (n) + ball (n)**
2.	Wide-ranging	Compound	**Wide (adj) + ranging (v)**
3.	Broadsides	Compound	**Broad (adj) + sides (n)**
4.	Newspaper	Compound	**News (n) + paper (n)**
5.	Mountaintop	Compound	**Mountain (n) + top (n)**

The data number 1 is one of the samples of compound word. The word football is the combination of two free morphems; foot (n) and ball (n). These two morphems 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 football is a noun or noun that refers to a sport played by two teams competing to score goals by putting the ball into the opponent's goal. Foot" refers to the bottom part of the leg in humans or animals. "Ball" refers to a round object used in various games or sports. In the compound "football," "foot" and "ball" create a noun that refers to a sport where a ball is used and played with the feet.

Next is the compound word in the data number 2. The words Wide-ranging the combination of two free morphemes; Wide (adj) and Ranging (v). These two morphemes cand stand alone and have their own meaning. However, if they are combined together, they create a new word and new meaning. In this case Wide-ranging" refers to something that encompasses or involves various aspects or a broad scope. In this context, the term indicates the ability or characteristic of something that involves a wide variety of things or a wide extent. For example, "a wide-ranging discussion" means a conversation that covers various topics or subjects. ‘‘Wide’’ (Adj) Involving or covering a large area; having a large width. ‘‘Ranging’’ (v) Part of the phrase "wide-ranging," indicating an ability or characteristic that involves or covers various aspects or a wide range. When the two words are combined in the phrase "wide-ranging," the phrase implies that something has a trait that involves or encompasses a wide range of things or has a wide range. Once formed as the compound "wide-ranging," the term refers to the ability or characteristic of something that includes or involves various aspects or a wide range. In other words, when used as an adjective compound, "wide-ranging" describes a trait that covers a wide range of things or has a broad scope.

In the data number 3, the words Broadsides are the combination of two free morphemes; ‘‘broad’’ (adj) and ‘‘sides’’ (n). These two morphemes can stand alone and have their meaning. Although Broad is an adjective, but if it is combined together with a noun side, it has function as modifier of the noun so that they create a new word, new meaning and the class of the compound word is changed into noun phrase. Also, the head of this compound is taken place in the right part, so the head of these words is sides not broad. In this case, the words broadsides is the kind of open compound word in which the form of the words is written separatedly. Based on its meaning, Broadsides" refers to sharp

attacks or criticisms, particularly in the form of writings or speeches openly directed towards an individual, a policy, or a group. This term is used to express strong and direct criticism, often in the context of media or politics. "Broadsides" can encompass in-depth and challenging statements, with the aim of influencing public opinion or expressing disagreement with a particular matter. Broad (Adj), Extensive or wide in size or scope; involving various aspects or details. Sides (n) A side or part of an object or area. When the two words are combined in the phrase "broadsides," the term refers to a sharp attack or criticism, often in the form of writing or speech that is publicly launched against a person, policy, or group. In this context, "broad" gives the sense that the criticism covers or involves various aspects or details, while "sides" refers to the side or part that is the target of criticism.

In the data number 4, the word newspaper is the combination of the words news (n) and paper (n). They both are free morphemes that can stand alone and have their own meaning. The word Newspaper" is categorized into close compound word in which the form of the words is not written separately. In this case, the head of this compound is paper not news. So, if the word news and paper are combined together, they will form a new meaning. Based on its meaning, refers to a form of print media that is published regularly, usually every day or week. The newspaper contains news, articles, advertisements and other information. Its function is to provide its readers with up-to-date news, reports and opinions on the latest events at local, national and international levels. A newspaper is usually organized into sections, including news, entertainment, business, sports, and others. Although much of today's information can be accessed digitally, newspapers remain one of the main sources of information for many people around the world. News (n), information or reports about recent events or actual facts, especially those conveyed through the media. Paper (n), this material used for writing or printing; in the context of ‘‘newspaper’’, refers to the sheets of paper used as a medium for presenting news and information.

Then, in the data number 5, the word mountaintop is the combination of the words mountain (n) and top (n). They are free morpheme that can stand alone and have their own meaning. The word mountaintop is categorized into close compound word in which the form of the words is not written separately. In this case, the head of this compound

is top not mountain. So, if the word mountain and top are combined together, they will form a new word and new meaning. Based on its meaning, "mountaintop" refers to the top or peak of a mountain. In a general context, the term refers to the top area or highest point of a mountain. In other words, a "mountaintop" is the top area or point of a mountain range that is often identified as high and remote. More generally, the term "mountaintop" can also be used metaphorically to refer to the highest achievement or point of success in one's endeavor or life. For example, "reached the mountaintop" can describe a peak achievement or remarkable success.

Acronym is the type of word formation by taking the initial letters that is uttered in a single word.

Table 4. Acronym process

No.	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1.	MAGA	Acronym	**Make America Great Again**
2.	RINO	Acronym	**Republican In Name Only**

In the data number 1, MAGA is the acronym od Make America Great Again. It is called as acronym because it is uttered in the form of single word. MAGA is a political slogan famously used by Donald Trump in his 2016 US presidential campaign. It reflects the theme of change and restoring America's greatness.

The next sample of acronym is RINO. RINO is acronym of Republican In Name Only. It is called as acronym because it is uttered in the form of single word. RINO is used to refer to members of the Republican Party who are perceived to be less loyal to or not fully commonly associated with the party. The term is often used critically by more conservative party members against party members who are deemed too moderate who are deemed too moderate or inconsistent with the party platform.

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

Table 5. Initialism Process

No.	Initialism	Process of Word Formation
1.	US	**United State**

2.	**TV**	**Television**
3.	PAC	**Political Action Committee**
4.	GOP	**Grand Old Party**
5.	CEO	**Chief Executive Officer**
6.	**M.O.**	**Modus Operandi**

In the data number 1, US is the initialism of United State. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. As we know that US is the initialism of United State or know as United State of America. So, most of people in the world name the country of America as US or USA.

In the data number 2, TV is the initialism of Television. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. TV refers to an electronic device used to receive audio and visual broadcasts, such as TV programs, movies, news and more. TV can be flat-screen or tube-shaped, depending on the type.

The next sample is PAC, PAC is the initialism of Political Action Committee. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. PAC is an organization that can raise and distribute funds to support or oppose specific candidates, political parties, or issues in political activities.

The next sample is GOP, GOP is the initialism of Grand Old Party. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. GOP is often used informally to refer to the Republician Party and has become synoonymous with the party in America politics,

Besides, CEO is also the sample of initialism. CEO is known as Chief Executive Officer which in Indonesian means "President Director". It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. A CEO is an individual responsible for executive leadership and high-level decision-making within a company or organization. This position usually has great responsibility for the strategic direction and overall performance of the company.

In the data number 6, M.O. is the intialism of Modus Operandi. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. M.O. which means the method of operation or typical way a person or group performs an action or activity.

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

Table 6. Clipping/Abbreviation Process

No.	English Word	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1.	Jan	Clipping/Abbreviation	**Jan january**
2.	Rep	Clipping/Abbreviation	**Rep republic**
3.	Dec	Clipping/Abbreviation	**Dec december**

In the data number 1, the word jan is the abbreviation of the word january. The final syllable "-uary" is cut to be the word jan. So, the word jan is also known as the shorten form of the word january.

In the data number 2, the word rep is the abbreviation of the word republic. The first syllable "re-" and the final syllable "public" is cut to be the word rep. So, the word rep is also known as the shorten form of the republic.

In the data number 3, the word dec is the abbreviation of the word december. The final syllable "-ember" is cut to be the word dec. So, the word dec is also known as the shorten form of the word december.

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

Table 7. Conversion Process

No.	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1.	Staked	Conversion	**Staked (n) staked (v)**
2.	Asked	Conversion	**Asked (v) asked (n)**
3.	Generated	Conversion	**Generated (adj) generated (v)**
4.	Represents	Conversion	**Represents (v) represents (n)**
5.	Hearing	Conversion	**Hearing (n) hearing (v)**

In the data number 1, the word staked which is found in NBC News article is a verb. Staked as a noun can refer to a mark or stake planted in the ground for various purposes, such as marking a boundary or providing support. If "staked" is used as a verb, on the other hand, it refers to the act of implanting or putting something down, specifically placing a mark or boundary on something, or placing a bet or investment on something.

In the data number 2, the word asked which is found in NBC News article is a verb. Asked is the past tense of the verb "ask" in this context refers to the act of requesting information, answer, or information from someone through questions. On the other hand, as a noun, "asked" refers to a specific request or question posed to someone.

In the data number 3, the word generated which is found in found in NBC News article is an adjective. Generated refers to something that is produced or created, especially through a process or source. If "generated" is used as a verb, it refers to the process of creating, generating, or inventing something. In the context of fields such as computers, electricity, or ideas, "generated" describe the action of producing something from a particular source.

In the data number 4, the word represents which is found in NBC News article is a verb. Represents means to state or symbolize something. It reflects the act or process of presenting or showing something that represents or images a concept, idea or entity. On the other hand, if "represents" is used as a noun, it usually refers to something or someone that acts as a representative or symbol of a concept, idea, or group.

The next sample of conversion is also found in the data number 5. The word hearing that is found in NBC News article is a noun. Hearing refers to the ability or process of hearing sounds. However, "hearing" can also refer to a formal event or meeting where information is presented, testimony is given, or decisions are made through talk and discussion. Additionally, "hearing" as a verb can also refer to the act or process of a court or hearing where evidence and arguments are presented and considered by authorities to make a decision.

From the samples of conversion above, it can be said that conversion is the kind of word formation process in which the new word is still in the same form but different in the word class.

Compared with the previous researches that have been mentioned before, this research has similarity in the focus of the research, it is about analyzing the word formation based on morphological process. However, the object and the results of this research are different with the others. In this research, the writer used VOA news as the object of the research. While the previous researches used different objects, such as Hello magazine used by Chudin (2008), Jakarta Post' articles used by Hanif 92015), and advertisement

boards used by Rustamaji (2015). Besides, in this research it was found six types of word formation from the VOA news, they are derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, clipping/ abbreviation, and conversion.

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 six kinds of word formation found in NBC New articles, they are derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, clipping/abbreviation, and conversion. In derivation process, there are 230 data found, in compound process there are 16 data. Besides, there are 2 data for acronym process, and 6 data for initialism process. For clipping/abbreviation process, there are 3 data found, and 9 data for conversion process. From those word formation process, compound is the most common found in the NBC New 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 University Islamic State 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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