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MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION FOUND IN BBC NEWS ARTICLES

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Abstract

This research was aimed to analyze the types word formation and their processes which found in English articles of BBC News. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. The method in collecting the data was by searching the data in BBC News related to the articles of natural disasters and international problems. The data that contained word formation were collected and classified them based on its categories, then analyzed them based on the processes of how the words are formed.

Key Words: *articles of BBC News; morphology; word formation*

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the study of word formation forming other words by using morphemes. By studying morphology, you will enrich your vocabulary. According to Lieber (2009:2), "Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences".

The scope of morphology in linguistics is vast. It not only studies the formation of words but also how words relate to each other in terms of meaning. Morphology also studies the history of words in a language and how they have evolved over time. In this sense, morphology is closely related to etymology, the study of the origin of words. Morphology plays a crucial role in understanding the structure of a language. It helps us understand how words are formed and how they relate to each other. By studying morphology, we can identify patterns of word formation, which can help us learn new words in a language.

Morphology and word formation are closely related aspects of linguistics. Morphology deals with the structure and formation of words, including the study of morphemes, the smallest units of meaning. Word formation, on the other hand, specifically focuses on how new words are created and the processes involved. With morphology, we can learn how the words are formed.

In linguistics, word formation refers to the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes. Word formation occurs when the word processes into a new word. It can happen in several ways. They are derivation, compound, initialism, acronym and conversion. Here are the explanation of them.

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. According to Bussman (2006:786), blending is the combination of initial letters of the first word and the final letter of the second word, for example the word "brunch" is the blend of the words "breakfast + lunch".

Next, there are also acronym and initialism. They are the types of word formation by taking the initial letters in a phrase or name. According to Barnhart (2006:670), *acronyms* are uttered in single words like SARS, AIDS, UNESCO, while *initialism* is uttered as an order of letters (letter by letter) like UK, USA, DNA. The next type of word formation is inflection. Inflection is the process of word formation by adding suffix, but it does not change the word class as well as the meaning. This is because it just indicates the grammatical function of the words (Stageberg, 2018). For example, the word "house" if added suffix –s(becomes "houses"), the word class and the meaning do not change because suffix –s is for indicating the plural noun.

Then, there is also conversion as the type of word formation proccess. *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. 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").

This research is important to do because it will enrich the English student knowledge in understanding the morphological field, especially in word formation. This research has relation with some previous studies done by some researchers. First is the research done by Vera Magria, Asridayani, and Rosa Winda Sari (2021) entitled "WORD FORMATION PROCESS OF SLANG WORD USED BY GAMERS IN THE GAME ONLINE MOBILE LEGEND". This research was conducted to classify and to analyze the type of word formation process of slang words used by gamers using theory word formation process by George Yule (2010) and Francis Katamba (2005) and to describe the meaning of slang words used by gamers.The result of this research, the researcher concludes that types of word formation process of slang word that used by gamers in the game online "Mobile Legend" consists of six types, there are abbreviation, acronym, borrowing, compounding, clipping, and multiple process. Among the six word formation process, compounding is the dominant type that mostly used by gamer in their utterance. Then, the researcher found twelve data of slang word, these are AFK, toxic, winstreak, lose-streak, GGWP, mythical-glory, noob-player, hyper-carry,public-player, meta, feeder, and relog. In the meaning, the writer used seven types of meaning by Leech (1981). The researcher only finds two kinds of meaning for seven types of meaning, there are: firstly social meaning and secondly

connotative meaning.Therefore, the researcher also gets the point of this research the relationship between slang word and gamer. All gamer using slang word to communicate to make it easier for understand and communicate more intimately. Mobile Legends: Bang Bang (MLBB) is a mobile online battle arena (MOBA) game developed and published by Moonton, a subsidiary of Byte Dance. Released in 2016, the game grew in popularity; most prominently in Southeast Asia.

Second, the research done by Marion Weller-Di Marco and Alexander Fraser (2020). They did a research entitled "MODELING WORD FORMATION in ENGLISH-GERMAN NEURAL MACHINE TRANSLATION". They showed that morphologically sound segmentation that considers non-concatenative processes in order to obtain a consistent representation of sub words improves translation. The findings of their experiments provide important insights for translating morphologically rich languages and are particularly important for low-resource settings.

The third is the research done by Muhammad Hafiza and Rusdi Noor Rosa (2020). In their research, they analyzed " AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION OF ENGLISH SLANGUSED IN STRAIGHT OUTTA COMPTON MOVIE". Based on the research, the writer found 65 slang words from the Straight Outta Compton movie and analyzed all of the data. This research concludes six types of word formation processes found in the Straight Outta Compton movie. There are coinage, blending, compounding, clipping, acronym, and multiple processes. Among the six types of word formation processes, blending was the most frequent word formation process. However, not all types of word formations are explained in the data. From ten types of word formations in the theoretical description, four types are not found in the research. Those are back formation, conversion, borrowing, and derivation.

The fourth is the research done by Kumala Dwi Syaputri, Dewi Purnama Sari and Zara Zetira (2023). In their research, they analyzed "WORD FORMATION IN PRODUCT NAMING ON SNACK BRANDS". Based on the discussions above, it can be concluded that there were five types of word formation processes found on snack brands. They are blending, compounding, borrowing, acronyms, coinage, and multiple processes. Overall, the most used word formation process is compounding which consists of 16 words out of 30 samples. On the other side, the least used is acronyms, coinage, and multiple processes with only 1 word for each process. Beside the names that found are very creative, most of them influenced by their main ingredients, history and branding of company as their brand names combined with word formation. There was some component of words changed in order to make unique and easy to remember the name. It becomes a branding of company itself to relate the philosophical meaning of the product with the product it refers to. There are three kinds of ways in related the philosophical meaning with product. The first is directly stated thedescription of the product, usually company use main ingredient as their brand name. Second, persona that company made for product with the history of company makes the name more meaningful and unique. Third, Company give the commotion by enjoyed their product. It giving a good influenced to attract their customer. The writer found 30 data which was identified into word formation processes. From the data, the writer found 53,3% compound words, 23,3% blending words, 13,3% borrowing words, and 3,3% acronyms, 3,3% coinage and 3,3% multiple processes.

The fifth research is done by Amelya Baiti Nur'aini, Juita Triana and Luana Fogli (2021). The research untitled "The Analysis of Word Formation in Movie "Wonder" and

Its Application in Teaching vocabulary". Based on George Yule's theory, there are 148 words of word formation found in movie "Wonder" that are classified into ten types of word formation. It consists of 53 of compounding (36%), 5 of coinage (4%), 23 of borrowing (16%), 2 of blending (1%), 8 of clipping (5%), 3 of back formation (2%), 5 of conversion (4%), 2 of acronyms (1%), 45 of derivation (30%), and 2 of multiple processes (1%). The most dominant type of word formation found in movie "Wonder" is compounding which consists of 53 words (36%) from total 148 words. Compounding is very common in languages, including in English. Therefore, no wonder compounding becomes the most dominant type of word formation found in movie "Wonder".

From the explanation, the researcher intended to do this research in order to find out the types of word formation found in BBC news articles, and analyze how the words are formed which related to the process of word formation.

METHOD

The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. According to Moleong (2010:6), qualitative research is an activity that deals with analyzing data by describing the research object. Besides that, Bagdan and Taylor (via Moleong, 2002:31) also say that data is descriptive can be produced in written form or oral form obtained from people or observed behavior. Therefore, the aspects explained in this research are the results of the analysis of types of word formation and their processes are found at BBC news article. The data source in this research is from BBC News articles related to natural disasters and international problems. Meanwhile, the data for this research is in the form of words formations found in the article.

In collecting the data, the researcher used some steps, first, searching the data in BBC news related to the articles of natural disaster and international problems. Then, collecting the data from those articles that contain word formation and classifying the data based on its types. After the data were collected and classified into their types, the researcher analyzed the types and the processes of word formation into descriptive form.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

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.

Table 1. *Types of Word Formation*

No.	Types of Word Formation	Total of Data
1.	Derivation	19
2.	Compound	18
3.	Initialism	3

4.	Conversion	6
Total		46

Discussion

Here are some explanation 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.	Powerful (adj)	Derivation	Power + Suffix (-ful)
2.	Eruption (n)	Derivation	Erupt + Suffix (-tion)
3.	Quickly (adv)	Derivation	Quick + Suffix (-ly)
4.	Specify (v)	Derivation	Spec + Suffix (-ify)
5.	Ministry (adj)	Derivation	Minister + Suffix (-y)

In the data number 1, it can be seen that the word "powerful" is derived from two morphemes, undergoes a process of derivation by adding the suffix "-ful" to the base word "power." This process changes the grammatical category of the word from a noun to an adjective. The basic word is *power* which is noun, then the suffix *(-ful)* is added to make it *powerful* which is an adjective. The suffix "-ful" is used to form adjectives and implies possessing or characterized by the quality of the base word. In this case, "powerful" describes something having or displaying a significant amount of power.

In the data number 2, it can be seen that the word "eruption" is derived from two morphemes, undergoes a process of derivation by adding the suffix "-tion" to the base word "erupt." This process changes the grammatical category of the word from a verb to a noun. The basic word is erupt which is a verb, then the suffix (-tion) is added to make it eruption which is a noun. The suffix "-tion" is commonly used to form nouns from verbs, indicating the action or process associated with the base word. In this case, "eruption" refers to the action or process of bursting forth, often used in the context of volcanic activity.

In the data number 3, it can be seen that the word "quickly" undergoes a process of derivation by adding the suffix "-ly" to the base word "quick." This process changes the grammatical category of the word from an adjective to an adverb. The basic word is quick which is an adjective, then the suffix (-ly) is added to make it quickly which is an adverb.

The suffix "-ly" is commonly used to form adverbs from adjectives, indicating how an action is performed or the manner in which something happens. In this case, "quickly" describes the manner in which an action is done with speed or swiftness.

In the data number 4, it can be seen that the word "specify" is derived from two morphemes undergoes a process of derivation by adding the suffix "-ify" to the base word "spec." This process changes the grammatical category of the word from a noun to a verb. The basic word is spec which is a noun, then the suffix (-ify) is added to make it specify which is a verb. The suffix "-ify" is commonly used to form verbs and implies the act of making or causing something. In this case, "specify" means to make something specific or to state explicitly.

In the data number 5, it can be seen that the word "ministry" is derived from two morphemes undergoes a process of derivation by adding the suffix "-y" to the base word "minister." This process changes the grammatical category of the word from a noun to another noun. The basic word is minister which is a noun, then the suffix (-y) is added to make it ministry which is a noun. The suffix "-y" is often used to form nouns indicating a group, collection, or domain related to the base word. In this case, "ministry" refers to the collective body of ministers or a department of government headed by a minister.

In linguistics, a compound refers to a word that is formed by combining two or more individual words. These individual words, called morphemes, can be roots, prefixes, or suffixes. The combination of these morphemes creates a new word with a specific meaning that may or may not be related to the meanings of its individual components.

Table 3. *Compound Process*

No.	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1.	Background	Compound	Back (adv) + Ground (n)
2.	Aircraft	Compound	Air (adj) + Craft (n)
3.	Ready-Made	Compound	Ready (adj) + Made (adj)
4.	Eyewitness	Compound	Eye (n) + Witness (n)
5.	Red Sea	Compound	Red (adj) + Sea (n)

In the data number 1, the word "background" is a compound word formed by combining two words which is back and ground. By combining these two elements, you create the compound word "background." The compound word, in this case, refers to the area or scenery behind the main objects or people in a picture, scene, or situation.

In the data number 2, the word "aircraft" is a compound word formed by combining two words which is air and craft. By combining these two elements, you create the compound word "aircraft." The compound word refers to any vehicle that can travel or operate in the air, including airplanes and helicopters.

In the data number 3, the compound word "readymade" is formed by combining two words which is ready and made. By combining these two elements, you create the compound word "readymade." This term is often used to describe products or items that are already manufactured or prepared and ready for use without requiring additional assembly or modification.

In the data number 4, the compound word "eyewitness" is formed by combining two words which is eye and witness. By combining these two elements, you create the compound word "eyewitness." This term refers to an individual who has personally seen an event or occurrence and can provide firsthand information or testimony about it.

In the data number 5, the compound term "Red Sea" is formed by combining two words which is red and sea. By combining these two elements, you create the compound term "Red Sea." This term refers to a large body of seawater, known for its reddish color in certain areas, situated between northeastern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

In linguistics, an initialism is a type of abbreviation formed by using the initial letters or syllables of a set of words. Each letter or syllable in the initialism represents a distinct word, and the abbreviation is typically pronounced by saying each letter separately rather than forming a single, pronounceable word.

Table 4. *Initialism Process*

No.	Initialism	Process of Word Formation
1.	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
2.	US	United State
3.	INS	Indian Navy Ship

In the data number 1, BBC is the initialism of British Broadcasting Corporation. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. BBC is a public service broadcaster based in the United Kingdom, known for providing news, entertainment, and educational content across various media platforms, including television, radio, and online services.

In the data number 2, 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 known 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 3, INS is the initialism of Indian Navy Ship. It is called as initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. INS is a prefix used for the naval vessels of the Indian Navy. It indicates that a particular ship is part of the fleet operated by the Indian Navy. The prefix is followed by the specific name given to the ship. For instance, INS Vikramaditya is an aircraft carrier, and INS Kolkata is a guided-missile destroyer in the Indian Navy.

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

Table 5. *Conversion Process*

No.	English Words	Types of Word Formation	Process of Word Formation
1.	Fire	Conversion	Fire (n) <--> Fire (v)
2.	Close	Conversion	Close (adj) <--> Close (v)
3.	Broke	Conversion	Broke (adj) <--> Broke (v)
4.	Crack	Conversion	Crack (n) <--> Crack (v)
5.	Report	Conversion	Report (v) <-->Report (n)

In the data number 1, the word "fire" undergoes a process of conversion from a noun to a verb. As a noun, "fire" refers to the phenomenon of combustion producing heat, light, and often smoke. Through conversion, "fire" can also function as a verb, indicating the action of discharging a weapon, dismissing an employee, or igniting something. For example, "He decided to fire the gun." In this conversion, the word changes its grammatical function from a noun to a verb without a significant change in form.

In the data number 2, the word "close" undergoes a process of conversion from an adjective to a verb. When used as an adjective, it describes something near or not far away. Through conversion, "close" can also function as a verb, indicating the action of shutting or making something not accessible. For example, "Please close the door." In this conversion, the word changes its grammatical function from an adjective to a verb without a substantial change in its form.

In the data number 3, the word "broke" undergoes a process of conversion from an adjective to a verb. As an adjective, this term is commonly used to describe a financial situation where someone lacks money or is experiencing financial difficulty. Through conversion, "broke" is also used as a verb to describe the action of becoming financially impaired or lacking funds. For example, "He broke after losing his job." In this case, the word changes its grammatical function from an adjective to a verb without a significant change in form.

In the data number 4, the word "crack" undergoes a process of conversion from a noun to a verb. As a noun, "crack" refers to a narrow opening, a break, or a sharp sound. Through conversion, "crack" can also function as a verb, indicating the action of breaking or making a sharp sound. For example, "He tried to crack open the door." In this conversion, the word changes its grammatical function from a noun to a verb without a significant change in form.

In the data number 5, the word "report" undergoes a process of conversion from a noun to a verb. As a noun, "report" refers to a structured or formal account of facts, events, or information. Through conversion, "report" can also function as a verb, indicating the action of providing information or giving an account of something. For example, "She will report the incident to the police." In this conversion, the word changes its grammatical function from a noun to a verb without a significant change in form.

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. There are five kinds of word formation found in BBC News articles, they are derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, and conversion. In derivation process, there are 19 data found, in compound process there are 18 data. Besides, there are 1 data for acronym process, and 2 data for initialism process. For conversion process, there are 6 data. From those word formation process, derivation is the most common found in the BBC News articles.

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