



MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION FOUND IN BBC NEWS ARTICLES

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Abstract

This research was aimed to analyzed to types of word formation and their process which was found in English articles of BBC News. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. The method in collecting the data was by searching the data in BBC News related to the articles suffering of the people of Gaza and Biden impeachment. The data that contained word formation were collected and classified based on its categories, then analyzed based on the process of how the words are formed. The results of this research showed that there were six types of word formation found in the BBC News articles, they were derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, clipping/abbreviation, and borrowing. From those types, compound was the most common word formation found in the Articles, there are 185 compound data found because it was the basic division in forming the words.

Keywords: analysis, BBC news article, morphology, research, word formation

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, morphology is a branch of knowledge that concerns the study of word formation or morpheme of a language. Much research and information has been conducted by experts to give a clear concept of how the words 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 of morphemes. In general, morphology is divided into two fields: 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.

The relationship between morphology and word formation. Morphology in English is a text which provides an in-depth analysis of the branch of linguistics which studies the formation of composite words and form-meaning relationship between their subparts. It takes a cognitive viewpoint and provides full coverage of the essential topics of prefixation, suffixation and compounding. It covers categorization, configuration, and conceptualization and enables readers to recognize the complexity of the English lexical system. It demonstrates the pivotal role which morphemes play in the expansion of a languages lexical store. The book combines two aspects of language: word formation and semantic

distinctions regarding usage, enabling readers to understand the formation of the composite words and their use in natural language.

In linguistics, the study of word formation refers to morphology. Morphology is a study of the forms and relationships of words in a language (Katamba, 2005; Fromkin et al., 2011; Setiawan et al., 2019). This branch of linguistics describes the process of word form and how they are related to other words in the same language. Morphology classifies into numerous categories based on the function of a specific structure. The first and most fundamental distinction is between inflection and word formation (Setiawan et al., 2019).

Derivation is the process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words (e.g. in the word ‘act-ion’, ‘king-dom’, ‘-ion-’ and ‘-dom’ are derivational affixes). Affixes are bound morphemes which attach to a base. The affixes in English will combine the base word. The affixes which change the grammatical categories are called inflectional affixes. And the affixes which change the word class and the meaning are called derivational affixes. The change can be the process from noun to adjectives, the process from noun to verb, the process from adjectives to verb, the process from adjectives to noun, the process from verb to noun, the process from verb to adjectives, and the process from adjectives to adverb.

Besides, *Compounding* is the process of combining two separate words to produce a new single word. This is in accordance with the definition of compounding described by several experts such as, O’Grady et al., (1997), stated that compounding is one way to build a new word by combining two or more lexical categories (noun, adjective, verb, or preposition). Example: Brainwash = Brain + wash.

Next, there are also *Acronyms* divided into two types, the first is acronyms which are pronounced as a word. This type of acronyms are often derived from phrasal names. Some of these acronyms occur so frequently that people often know what the words mean even though they use them often; e.g., aids, robot. Another type is acronyms that can be produced by sequences of letters Examples: 12 COD (cash on delivery). Then, *Clipping* is the process of reducing words into shorter terms. Yule (2010) stated that the process of cutting occurs when a word has more than one syllable which reduces it to a shorter form, usually beginning in casual speech.

In addition, (O’Grady et al. 1997) stated that Clipping produced by the process shortens the polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. Examples: telephone → phone.

Then, there is also *Conversion*, which is the process of forming a new word by changing the function of a word, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). For example, from noun to verb the word ‘bottle’ from the sentence ‘The wine was bottled in Hong Kong but brewed in France.’ And ‘butter’ from the sentence (‘. I prefer jam. So, don’t butter the bread for me.’ Another conversion from verb to noun. ‘hit’ (He scored a hit in his first shot.) and ‘cheat’ in a sentence (to make him win easier, he used some cheats in the computer game.) Then, Bryson (as cited in Yule, 2010) stated that *Borrowing* is the source of a new word in English by taking over words from other languages then, adopting it into the new English word through a longtime process. Loanwords are the definition words formed by adopting words from other languages. English words that are loanwords are over 80% from 120 different languages. For example: Balcony, opera, spaghetti = Italy.

From the processes of word formation above, the writer analyzed some of them found in BBC news articles, they are derivation, compound, initialism, clipping, borrowing and conversion.

Researching word formation is crucial for understanding language evaluation, communication patterns, and linguistic diversity. It provides insights into how new words emerge, adapt, and become integrated into a language, reflecting societal changes and technological advancements. Additionally, studying word formation aids language acquisition, lexicography, and can enhance natural language processing in computational linguistics.

This research has relation with some previous studies done by some researchers. First is the research done by Saragih, Novelia A. [2021] entitled “*Analysis of Formation Process on Covid – 19 News in BBC News Online*”. The result of her research is that there are 3 types of word formation processes found in news media. They are acronyms, compounding, and derivation. There are 68 word formation processes that are found in BBC news about the hottest exist the process of compounding, and of the 30 word that exist formation processes, the writer used Hancock's formula. The most dominant type of word formation processes was derivation (44,11%), compounding (39,7%) then followed by acronyms (16,17%). In BBC news media, the writer found that derivation news of covid-19. The writer found 15 words that exist in the process of acronym, 27 words that were the most dominant. Derivation was very much needed in writing news content or body of news, as an alternative to form a word that is short language but clear and easier to understand by the audience or readers. and that was found in BBC news, especially the hottest news about covid-19.

Second, the research done by Elas, Neng [2023]. Elas was a researcher entitled “*An Analysis Morphology of Word Formation on BBC News Article Year 2022-2023*”. In her research, aimed to understand and explain about types of affixes and compound words and to know the dominant kinds of word formation process (affixes and compound words) that are used in BBC news articles. The subject of this research is the articles of BBC news. The focus of this study is to know what types of affixes and compound words found in BBC news articles and how the words are formed which are related to the process of word formation. The method of this research was qualitative content analysis design. The data collecting procedure is reading and understanding the news, choosing the articles on BBC, and analyzing the types of affixes and compound words. This research applied Miles and Huberman model to analyze the research data through some steps, namely: data collection, data reduction, data display, and concluding. In this research, the researcher took 15 BBC news articles as a purposive sampling. The result of the research shows that the use of affixes (suffixes) on BBC news is higher than other types. Likewise, the kinds of affixes and compound words are 37 prefixes, and 1.303 suffixes. The affixes have found 1.340 in total. There are 41 words in endocentric compound words meaning and 43 words in exocentric compound meaning. The compound words have found 84 in total.

Third research by Dinar Vincy Yunitaka B, Zainollah [2022]. They research entitled “*THE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS ON MADURESE LANGUAGE*”. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to know more about word formation process and describes how word formation process in Madurese language is used by the millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan. The data is taken from daily talking and expression by using observation, interview, and documentation. The data were

collected then analyzed through familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing. Based on data collected, the researcher found 48 words used by the millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan in daily talking and expression that included the word formation process. The researcher concluded that the 48 words of Madurese language used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan are divided into: 6 words of compounding, 4 words of blending, 18 words of clipping, 7 words of derivation, 5 words of multiple processes, and 10 words of reduplication. The researcher hopes that this research will give valuable information for the readers including the word formation process in the Madurese language.

Fourth, the research done by Gulo, Debby Christin [2022]. Her research entitled “The Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics”. Her research on the analysis of the system of language works, especially in the English language, is referred to as English word forming. The study of morphology involves the development of new words. It is concerned with the formation and arrangement of English words. Many different forms of English word forming processes are used to create modern English vocabulary. This research is qualitative research and uses a descriptive qualitative method. The objectives of this research are to describe kinds of English word formation and to find out the representation of English word formation process in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics. The findings showed that there are derivation (34,9%), reduplication (2,38%), conversion (3,17%), compounding (11,9%), blending (7,93%) back formation (2,38%) shortening (37,3%) of speech used in the song lyrics.

Fifth, the research done by Ruth Dewi Indrian [2022]. The research entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Process Used in Mobile Application Names”. Her research “Research of the word formation process, especially in mobile application names is interesting to study since there has not been sufficient research that studies this case. In relation to this, the researcher was interested in revealing the word formation process found in mobile application names in Google Play Store. This study was a content analysis that employed the word formation process proposed by Yule (2010). Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the word formation process found in mobile application names in Google Play Store with several categories. The findings showed that the word formation process occurred in four processes, namely compounding, blending, derivation, and multiple processes. Here, the multiple processes dominate the other processes which occurred in four application names. The compounding processes occurred in two applications, followed by the blending processes with two occurrences, and the other two appeared in the derivation process. Nevertheless, the clipping, acronym, coinage, and borrowing processes were not found in this study. Hence, the results indicate that the word formation processes in mobile application names also employed capitalization stylistics to raise more appealing brands. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future researchers can fill in the gap in the word formation process in particular scopes such as in game names and e-commerce application names.

The BBC is recognized by audiences in the UK and around the world as a provider of news that you can trust. Our website, like our TV and radio services, strives for journalism that is accurate, impartial, independent and fair. 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 are related to the process of word formation.

METHOD

The approach that was used in this research was a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Moleong (2010:6), qualitative research is an activity that dealt with analyzing data by describing the object of the study. In addition, Bagdan and Taylor (through Moleong, 2002: 31) also said that the descriptive data can be produced in the written form or oral form that were obtained from people or observed behavior. Hence, the aspects that were described in this research were the results of the analysis of word formation types and their processes found in BBC news articles.

Source of data in this research was from BBC News articles which related to suffering of the people of Gaza and Biden impeachment. While, data of this research is word formation found in those articles.

The participants in this research were students majoring in English at the Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in semester 3. This is because in semester 3, students have to take English morphology lessons. Thus, as a teacher of Morphology subjects, the researcher involved the students in collecting and analyzing data from BBC News articles to determine students' understanding in studying word formation as an indicator of English morphology subjects.

In collecting the data, the researcher used some steps, first, searching the data in BBC news related to the suffering of the people of Gaza and the Biden impeachment. 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. These activities were also helped by the English Department Students of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in semester 3 as part of their final assignments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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. Word Formation found in BBC News Articles

No	Types of Word Formation	Total of Data
1	Derivation	185
2	Compound	17
3	Acronym	1
4	Initialism	1
5	Clipping	2
6	Conversion/Abbreviation	-

7	Borrowing	2
Total		208

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	Corruption [n]	Derivation	Corrupt + suffix [-ion]
2	Benefited [v]	Derivation	Benefit + suffix [-ed]
3	Rematch [n]	Derivation	Prefix [re-] + match
4	Displaced [adj]	Derivation	Prefix [dis-] + place + suffix [-ed]
5	Irresponsible [adj]	Derivation	Prefix [ir-] + response + suffix [-able]

In data number 1, it can be seen that the word *Corruption* is derived from two morphemes, they are *corrupt* and suffix *-ion* [corrupt + {-ion} = corruption]. As we know that the word corrupt is an adjective, so to make it become a noun, it is needed as a suffix *-ion* so that the word changes into *corruption*. In this case, suffix *-ion* has influence in changing the class of word, it is an adjective into a noun. Because the class of words changed, automatically the meaning of the word also changed.

Data number 2 is also the sample of the derivational process of word formation. The word *Benefited* is derived from two morphemes, they are *benefit* + suffix *-ed* [benefit + {ed} = benefited]. The word *benefit* is a noun, so a suffix *-ed* that is joined with the word *benefit* makes the class of the word change into a verb.

Another sample of the derivational process can be seen in the data number 3. The word *Rematch* is derived from the word *match* which is added with prefix *re-* [prefix {re-} + match = rematch]. As we know that the word *rematch* is a verb, so to make it become a noun, it is needed to prefix *re-*. Because of the change of the word class influenced by the prefix *re-* it makes the meaning of the word also changed. In this case, a prefix *re-* that is joined with a word *match* makes the class of the word change into a noun.

In the data number 4, the word *Displaced* is derived from the word *place* that is added with prefix [dis-] and suffix [-ed], so there are three morphemes contained in that word, they are [Prefix {dis-} + place + suffix {-ed} = displaced]. The word *place* is a noun.

So the prefix *dis-* and suffix *-ed* that is joined with the word *place* makes the class of the word change into an adjective.

Then, in the data number 5, the word *Irresponsible* is derived from three morphemes, they are [Prefix {ir-} + response + suffix {-able} = irresponsible]. The word *response* is known as a noun, so the prefix *ir-* and suffix *-able* that is added to word *response* makes the class of the word change into an adjective.

Compound is the process of forming the words by joining two or more classes of words so that it creates the new form of the word and the new meaning. Besides, the head of compound words takes 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 Word Formation
1	Ongoing	Compound	On [prep] + going [v]
2	Highlight	Compound	High [adj] + light [n]
3	Handgun	Compound	Hand [n] + gun [n]
4	Wrongdoing	Compound	Wrong [adj] + doing [v]
5	Platform	Compound	Plat [n] + form [n]

The data number 1 is one of the samples of compound words. The word *ongoing* is the combination of two free morphemes; *on* [prep] and *going* [v]. 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 the dictionary that *ongoing* is a company that offers *on* is a preposition used to indicate position or a condition involving a surface or place. The word *going* can function as a verb form of the verb *go*. As a verb, it refers to the action of moving or *going*. If the both words *on* and *going* are not written separately, the word becomes *ongoing* and the meaning can be different with *ongoing*. It can be used to form compound words like *ongoing*, indicating that something is happening or in progress.

Next is the compound word in the data number 2. The words *Highlight* the combination of two free morphemes; *High* [adj] and *light* [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. As an adjective, *high* is used to indicate height or a higher position. As a noun, *light* refers to illumination. If *high* and *light* are combined in a compound, the head word is *light* and the meaning of *highlight* is to highlight or emphasize something to make it more visible or noticeable. The term *highlight* is formed by combining

high as a modifier or intensifier with light, which serves as the main or head element in the compound word.

In the data number 3, the words *handgun* are the combination of two free morphemes; *hand* [n] and *gun* [n]. These two morphemes can stand alone and have their own meaning. *Gun* is a firearm or tool designed to discharge projectiles. In the context of a handgun, this term refers to a type of firearm that can be held or operated with one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. Therefore, in the word *handgun*, *gun* is the head word specifying the type of firearm intended, namely one that can be operated with one hand.

In the data number 4, the word *wrongdoing* is the combination of the words *wrong* [adj] and *doing* [v]. They both are free morphemes that can stand alone and have their own meaning. The word *wrongdoing* is categorized into closed compound words in which the form of the words is not written separately. In the word *wrongdoing* the head word is *doing*. *Doing* essentially refers to an action or deed. In compound *wrongdoing*, this term indicates an action that is incorrect, inappropriate, or violates norms or laws.

Then, in data number 5, the word *platform* is the combination of the words *plat* [n] and *form* [n]. They are free morphemes that can stand alone and have their own meaning. The word *platform* is categorized into closed compound words in which the form of the words is not written separately. In the compound *platform*, the head word is *form*, indicating a flat structure used as a stage, train platform, or base for something. The term combines *plat*, referring to a flat surface, and a *form*, emphasizing the structure. *Platform* is a compound word commonly used to describe a raised level or surface serving various purposes.

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

Table 4. *Acronym Process*

No	Acronym	Process of Word Formation
1	HAMAS	Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya

In the data, HAMAS is the acronym of Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya. It is called an acronym because it is uttered in the form of a single word. HAMAS is an acronym that comes from Arabic, meaning an Islamic resistance movement. HAMAS is a Palestinian political and military group founded in 1987. The group also has social and charitable wings. In the views of several countries and organizations, HAMAS is considered a terrorist organization.

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

Table 5. *Initialism Process*

No	Initialism	Process of Word Formation
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1	US	United State
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In the data, the US is the initialism of the United States. It is called initialism because it is uttered letter by letter. As we know, the US is the initialism of the United States or known as the United States of America. So, most people in the world name the country of America as the US or USA.

Clipping [also known as *abbreviation*] is the process of reducing one or more syllables of the word into a shorter form.

Table 6. *Clipping/Abbreviation Process*

No	English Words	Types of Words Formation	Process of Word Formation
1	Dec	Clipping/Abbreviation	Dec ← December
2	Jul	Clipping/Abbreviation	Jul ← July

In data number 1, the word *Dec* is the abbreviation of the word *December*. The first syllable “*Dec-*” and the final syllable “*-ember*” is cut to be the word *Dec*. So, the word *Dec* is also known as the shortened form of the word *December*.

In data number 2, the word *Jul-* is the abbreviation of the word *July*. The first syllable “*Jul-*” and the final syllable “*-y*” is cut to be the word *Jul*. So, the word *Jul* is also known as the shortened form of the word *July*.

Borrowing is the process of creating words in a language by adopting words or word forms from another language. This occurs when a word or phrase from a foreign language is borrowed and used in another language without significant changes in form or meaning.

Table 7. *Borrowing Process*

No	Borrowing Words	Process of Word Formation
1	Alcohol	Arabic : الكحول → alcohol
2	Ramadan	Arabic : رمضان → ramadan

Data number 1, the word *alcohol* originates from the Arabic language, specifically “*al-kuhl*”. It is called a borrowing word because the word was adopted from Arabic without changing the word and used in another language without significant changes in form or meaning. In Arabic, *al-kuhl* refers to a substance used as eye makeup or cosmetics, and historically, it is associated with the substance we now know as ethanol or ethyl alcohol commonly consumed in alcoholic beverages

In data number 2, the word *Ramadan* originates from the Arabic language. It is called a borrowing word because the word was adopted from Arabic without changing the word and used in another language without significant changes in form or meaning. *Ramadan* is

the ninth month in the Hijri Calendar. During this month, Muslims worldwide observe fasting as they commemorate the first revelation received by Prophet Muhammad, according to the beliefs of the Muslim community.

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 BBC News articles, they are derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, and borrowing. In the derivation process, there are 185 data found, in the compound process there are 17 data. Besides, there are 1 data for the acronym process, and 1 data for the initialism process. For the clipping/ abbreviation process, there are 2 data found, and 2 data for the borrowing process. From those word formation processes, compound is the most common found in the BBC 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 Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in collecting the data of word formation found in the BBC 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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