

ENGLISH WORD FORMATION IN THE JAKARTA POST'S POLITICS

ARTICLES

Defitri Herlambang, Dewi Nurmala

Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah

dewinurmala@umnaw.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to identify the types of word formation that appear in politics articles and then to find out the dominant type in the data. The process of word formation is one of the important things to analyze because without realizing it often occurs in our daily lives. This research uses qualitative research method. The data used in the form of political articles in the 2021 edition of The Jakarta Post is 10 articles. In this study, there are several types used by researcher to collect and analyze data, including reading articles, identifying words, classification based on types of word formation, describing data and finally making conclusions. The results of this study show that there are 10 types of word formation based on Yule's theory. Researcher found 370 words from 7 types of word formation and 3 other types were not found, including compounding 31 words (8,37%), blending 1 word (0,27%), clipping 4 word (1,08%), back formation 4 words (1,08%), acronym 20 words (5,40%), multiple process 1 word (0,27%), affixation 309 words (83,51%). Coinage, borrowing, and conversion are not found in the data. Based on calculations, the researcher concluded that affixation is the dominant type of word formation that appears in The Jakarta Post's political articles.

Keywords: Morphology, Politics, Word formation, The Jakarta Post

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis pembentukan kata yang muncul dalam artikel politik dan menemukan jenis yang dominan dalam artikel artikel yang diteliti. Proses pembentukan kata merupakan salah satu hal yang penting untuk dianalisis karena tanpa disadari itu sering terjadi dalam kehidupan kita sehari hari. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Data yang digunakan berupa artikel politik The Jakarta Post edisi tahun 2021 sebanyak 10 artikel. Dalam penelitian ini, terdapat beberapa langkah yang digunakan peneliti untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data, antara lain membaca artikel, mengidentifikasi kata, klasifikasi berdasarkan jenis pembentukan kata, mendeskripsikan data dan yang terakhir membuat kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 10 jenis pembentukan kata berdasarkan teori Yule. Peneliti menemukan 370 kata dari 7 jenis pembentukan kata dan 3 jenis lainnya tidak ditemukan, antara lain compounding 31 kata (8,37%), blending 1 kata (0,27%), clipping 4 kata (1,08%), back formation 4 kata (1,08%), acronym 20 kata (5,40%), multiple process 1 kata (0,27%), affixation 309 kata (83,51%). Coinage, borrowing and conversion tidak ditemukan dalam data. Berdasarkan perhitungan, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa afiksasi merupakan jenis pembentukan kata dominan yang muncul dalam artikel politik The Jakarta Post.

Kata Kunci: Morfologi, Politik, Pembentukan kata, The Jakarta Post.

1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a science that focuses on language and its study as a communication tool. (Saussure, 2013) stated that linguistics is the study about human languages and its history. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the form of words and their morphosis. (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011 : 2) states that in linguistics *morphology* refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. The word formation process is a process that changes parts of the word to create a new form of the word. (Yule, 2006 : 53-59) defines word formation processes as a way of forming and creating new words from the use of old words. It means that word formation is a special form of words with a certain process.

In this research, word formation will be analyzed in *The Jakarta Post* political articles. *The Jakarta Post* is one of the daily Indonesian which is using English language that contains several kinds of news such as national issue, politics, economics, sports, education, business, etc. The use of the word formation process in political terms is very important to understand so as not to be mistaken in determining how political terms are formed and how political terms are developed by modifying words.

According to Yule (2006), there are many types of word formation processes. They are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, multiple processes and affixation (Derivation and Inflection).

a. Coinage

Coinage is a word made from everyday mention of the product name and than it is become the general terms used in society. Yule (2006 : 53) states coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product.

For examples, in Indonesia there are some commercial products such as *Indomie*, *Vaseline*, *Google*, *Aqua*, and *etc.* People usually call the word “Aqua” as a term of mineral water when a person is buying water although the brand is “Indodes” or “Le Minerale”.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of creating new word from foreign languages. Yule (2006 : 54) defines borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. The English language has adopted from nearly a hundred languages in the last hundred years. For example: *boss* (Dutch), *zebra* (Bantu), *croissant* (French), and *risk* (Italia). The other way, many countries also borrow many English words into their dictionaries, such as:

- Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* (supermarket) and *rajio* (radio)
- Hungarians talking about *sport*, *klub*, and *futbal*
- French discussing problems of le stress, over a glass of le whisky, during le weekend

c. **Compounding**

In many languages, Compounding (also called composition) is the most frequently used way of making new lexemes. Its defining property is that it consists of the combination of lexemes into larger words. Yule (2006 : 54) said that Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. In simple cases, compounding consists of the combination of two words, in which one word modifies the meaning of the other (Booij, 2007 : 75).

Compounding is the process of forming a word by combining two or more words so that the word creates a new meaning. Some types of compounds are much more common than others where compounds are frequent in some writing styles such as in newspaper headlines. For example:

- Adjective - verb compound: high + light = *Highlight*
- Verb - preposition compound: break + up = *Breakup*
- Noun - verb compound: air + condition = *Air condition* (AC)
- Adjective - noun compound: green + house = *Green house*
- Preposition - adjective compound: over + active = *Overactive*
- Noun - noun compound: hair + net = *Hairnet*

d. **Blending**

Bussmann (2006 : 786) states that blending is the combination of initial letters of the first word and the final letter of the second word. The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called Blending (Yule, 2006 : 55). In blending, parts of two words are combined to get a new meaning, usually the first part of one word and the end of the other word. For example:

- Web + seminar = *Webinar*
- News + broadcast = *Newscast*
- Stay + vacation = *Staycation*

e. **Clipping**

Clipping is the process of reducing one or more syllable of the word into a shorter form (Rustamaji, 2015 : 23). Clipping is usually used in daily speech. (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011) said that clipping is usually used in many nicknames.

The examples of clipping are *prof* from *professor*, *plane* from *airplane*, *ad* from *advertisement*, *typo* from *typographical error*, *lab* from *laboratory*. There are two parts of Clipping: The first Fore-clipping such as, *plane* from *aeroplane*, *bus* from *omnibus* and *van* from *caravan*. The Second is Back-clipping *info* from *information*, *disco* from *discotheque*, and *lab* from *laboratory*.

f. Back-formation

Back formation is the process by deleting suffix of a word and it is changes the class of word. A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation (Yule, 2006 : 56). Back formation is also defined as a process in shortening words from longer word forms. The examples of back formation are, the word *teach* is derived form the word “teacher”, donate from “donation”, enthuse from “enthusiasm”, obsess from “obsessive”, etc.

g. Conversion

Conversion is the process of the changes of word class without changing the form of the word. Yule (2006) states Conversion is a process of a changing the function of a word without any reduction. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, but it is usually changing a noun becomes a verb. For example:

- *butter* as a noun becomes “Have you *buttered* the toast?” as a verb
- *vacation* as a noun becomes “They are *vacationing* in Las Vegas” as a verb
- *permit* as a noun becomes “The building is *permitted* to built” as a verb

h. Acronyms

Yule (2006 : 57) states acronyms are the process of new words that are formed from the initial letter of a set of other words. (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011) define acronyms are formed by joining the initial letters which has taken from sequence of words into a new one. Acronyms are uttered in single words. For example: NASA (*National Aeronautics and Space Administration*), ASAP (*As Soon As Possible*), UNESCO (*The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*).

Actually, there is another type of acronym namely Initialism. Initialism is the process of forming a word by shortening the shape of a word to represent a form. Initialism is uttered as an order of letters (letter by letter). For example: CIA (*Central Intelligence Agency*), DNA (*Deoxyribonucleic acid*), NY (*New York*).

i. Multiple processes

In English, a word is not only formed from one process. Yule (2006 : 60) states Multiple processes happen when one word is needed another process just in case to configurate a new word, it can track the flow of multiple processes that are working in

the creation of a particular word. For example, the word *internet* is a product of clipping (international + network) and blending (inter + net).

j. Affixation

Affixes have to be added with the word in case forming the new word. There are two types of affixation, they are derivational affix and inflectional affix.

- Derivation

(Yule, 2006 : 57) defines derivation is the process of word formation to be found in the production of new English word. The process of word formation through the addition affix, which can be either a prefix or suffix. 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.

- Added by prefix: There are some familiar elements of prefix -ex, -in, -im, -un, -re, -mis, -en. For examples:

Word “Unwrap” = prefix un + word wrap

Word “Recycle” = prefix re + word cycle

Word “Impossible” = prefix im + word possible

- Added by suffix: There are some familiar elements of suffix -ment, -ness, -dom, -ation, -ly, -er, -ion, -ity, -able, -al, -ian, -ic, -ous. For examples:

Word “Government” = word govern + suffix ment

Word “Freedom” = word free + suffix dom

Word “Weakness” = word weak + suffix ness

- Inflection

Based on Aronoff and Fudeman (2011 : 160) inflection is the realization of morphosyntactic features through morphological means. 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). English has eight inflectional affix, there are -‘s (possessive), -‘s (plural), -s (3rd person singular), -ing (present participle), -ed (past tense), -en (past participle), -est (superlative) and -er (comparative).

For example: Words + inflectional morphemes

- Nouns:

paper + -s = papers

putri + -‘s = putri ‘s

- Verb:

Perfom = perfoms, performing, performed.

Discuss = discusses, discussing, discussed.

The research of word formation in The Jakarta Post had been done by Luthfiyati, Kholiq, & Zahroh in 2017 entitled *The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In The Jakarta Post Website*. Based on the research conducted in headline of ten articles “Jakarta Post Website” October 2015 until April 2016. The purpose of this study is identifying the most common type of derivation words that is used in the headline of ten education articles in “Jakarta Post Website” in October 2015 until April 2016. This study uses qualitative method. In this research, writer find among 52 derivation words with three kinds of derivation process 17 words included of adjective derivation, 26 words included of noun derivation, and 9 words included of verb derivation. The result show that the most common of derivation words that is used in headline ten article educations in “Jakarta Post Website” in October 2015 until April 2016 is noun derivations.

This study aims to identify the types of word formation that appear in politics articles and then to find out the dominant type in the data. In this research, word formation will be analyzed in *The Jakarta Post* political articles based on George Yule’s Theory.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research use a qualitative descriptive method, which means the data will be analyzed qualitatively and descriptive. Qualitative research is conducted through intense and/or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the everyday and/or exceptional lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña : 2014). The data in this research is the words and phrases in *Jakarta Post* electronic newspaper articles based on the month of publication of the article in 2021. Data will be taken from 10 political articles in each different month. In collecting data, researchers used documentation techniques. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the types and the processess of word formation into descriptive form.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Types of word formation

Total of all the data calculations found without any repetition of words from each article:

1. Coinage : 0
2. Borrowing : 0
3. Compounding : 31
4. Blending : 1

- 5. Clipping : 4
- 6. Back Formation : 4
- 7. Conversion : 0
- 8. Acronym : 20
- 9. Multiple Process: 1
- 10. Affixation : 309

Based on the calculation of the data above, there are 10 types of word formation with Yule's theory, they are: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, multiple process, affixation. The researcher found 370 words from 7 types of word formation and the other 3 types were not found in the data, it consisted of compounding 31 words, blending 1 word, clipping 4 words, back formation 4 words, acronym 20 words (15 words of initialism and 5 words of acronym), multiple process 1 word, affixation 309 words (9 words of derivational prefix, 126 words of derivational suffix and 174 words of inflection). Coinage, borrowing and conversion were not found in the data.

2. The dominant type (The most common type)

The researcher found three hundred seventy (370) words in *The Jakarta Post's* politics articles as explained in the previous section. To find out the most common type, the researcher calculates the percentage by using:

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

In which:

P = percentage of each word formation process

n1 = total of each types of word formation process

ΣN = total of the whole word formation process

1. Coinage

The coinage word formation process in the article was found to be 0. Therefore the percentage is 0%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{0}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 0\%$$

2. Borrowing

The borrowing word formation process in the article was found to be 0. Therefore the percentage is 0%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{0}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 0\%$$

3. Compounding

The compounding word formation process in the article was found as many as 31. Therefore the percentage is 8,37%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{31}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 8,37\%$$

4. Blending

The blending word formation process in the article was found as many as 1. Therefore the percentage is 0,27%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{1}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 0,27\%$$

5. Clipping

The clipping word formation process in the article was found as many as 4. Therefore the percentage is 1,08%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{4}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 1,08\%$$

6. Back formation

The word formation process of back formation in the article was found as many as 4. Therefore the percentage is 1,08%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{4}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 1,08\%$$

7. Conversion

The conversion word formation process in the article was found as many as 0. Therefore the percentage is 0%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{0}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 0\%$$

8. Acronym

The acronym word formation process in the article was found as many as 20. Therefore the percentage is 5,40%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{20}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 5,40\%$$

9. Multiple process

The word formation of multiple process in the article was found as many as 1. Therefore the percentage is 0,27%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{1}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 0,27\%$$

10. Affixation

The affixation word formation process in the article was found as many as 309. Therefore the percentage is 83,51%.

$$P = \frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{309}{370} \times 100\%$$

$$P = 83,51\%$$

Researcher found 370 words (100%) of the type of word formation in 10 politics articles based on George Yule's theory. The results of the analysis of word formation include process of coinage 0 (0%), process of borrowing 0 (0%), process of compounding 31 words (8,37%), process of blending 1 word (0,27%), process of clipping 4 words (1,08%), process of back formation 4 words (1,08%), process of conversion 0 (0%), process of acronym 20 words (5,40%), process of multiple process 1 word (0,27%), and process of affixation 309 words (83,51%). According to explanations above, it can be

concluded that the most common type of word formation appear in *The Jakarta Post's* politics articles is the process of affixation with 309 words (83,51%).

4. CONCLUSIONS

The researcher concludes that there are 10 of *The Jakarta Post* politics articles in the 2021 edition that used in this study. The researcher analyze and classify words into their respective types of word formation by using Yule's theory, the researcher found 370 words of word formation. It consists of process include process of coinage 0 (0%), process of borrowing 0 (0%), process of compounding 31 words (8,37%), process of blending 1 word (0,27%), process of clipping 4 words (1,08%), process of back formation 4 words (1,08%), process of conversion 0 (0%), process of acronym 20 words (5,40%), process of multiple process 1 word (0,27%), and process of affixation 309 words (83,51%).

Based on these calculations, it can be seen that the affixation process is the most common type of word formation appear in *The Jakarta Post's* politics articles.

5. REFERENCES

- Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. 2011. *What Is Morphology?second edition*. India: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Booij, G. 2007. *The Grammar Of Words: An Introduction To Morphology* (Second Edi). New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Bussmann, H. 2006. *Routledge Dictionary Of language and Linguistics*. London and New york: Routledge.
- Luthfiyati, D., Kholiq, A., & Zahroh, I. N. 2017. The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In The Jakarta Post Website. *Linguistic, English Education And Art (LEEA)*, 1(1).
- Miles, Matthew B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, Johnny. 2014. *Qualitative data analysis: a methods sourcebook* (third edition). United States of America: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Rustamaji, E. 2015. *Process Of Word Formation Found In Advertisement Boards In Kendal Regency*. Semarang State University.
- Saussure, F. D. 2013. *Course in General Linguistics*. Great Britain: A&C Black.
- Stageberg, N. C. 2018. *An Introductory English Grammar*. State College Of IOWA: Holt, Rinchart And Winston, Inc.
- Yule, G. 2006. *The Study Of Language* (Third Edit). New York: Cambridge University Press.