

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Human beings in this world are often not aware of the world-changing in this new era everything become changes well it's from culture, language, habit, environment, etc. Nowadays every people have each of those changing especially on language changes. Language has definitely shaped how culture perceives the world today. The development and changes in language reflect the growth and changes currently taking place in society, especially for a human being. The overall quality and way of life in modern society today, as compared to the society of three or even two decades ago, has changed dramatically.

Today, we live in a world filled with an information-technology. People have wider and more efficient access to news, and information especially via the internet, cable television and the mobile phone. Language is also an identity and symbol of a nation. There are many different languages in the world. Language does not change in a short time because the language will be affected in daily pronunciation and vocabulary used in language changes. Vocabularies are interesting to be studied. English vocabulary has a remarkable change, flexibility and adaptability thanks to the periods of contact with foreign languages, and its readiness to coin new words out of old elements.

Language is used in some ways, such as mass media. New words are used in English from every part of life where they reflect and explain the changes and innovations that are taking place from day today. We also recognized that mass

media is one of the examples of technology that has contributed to linguistic change today. Mass media has attracted millions of users around the world. Some of the most popular news in social media are well known around this world is BBC News Online. In this BBC News Online have attracted millions of news of Covid- 19, and they have contributed to new words in English.

We are often not aware of word-forming processes in our daily use of language, which generate, develop or shape new words in a language. Most of the time we have no problems with understanding some new words. In addition, we instinctively grasp the different forms of that new word and include them all in our vocabulary. Sometimes we even may build them ourselves. The fact that these word-formation processes are based on certain rules and regulations stems from this desire to adopt, understand, and use such a new word.

We also often find a new word, and we do not know the meaning, it makes us open a dictionary to know the meaning. But definitely, there is a process or some steps we do before we look up the meaning of the word that we want to find. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2007:3) in Sri, Mirayani Eka (2018) when we listen to or read English it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of a word that we do not before we look up or ask its meaning. We need to decide first what part of speech the word is and then look for clues in its context or form. It is all covers on word-formation processes.

Word-formation processes is ways of creating a new word in english. Based on Yules (2006), the processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and

derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes). The words commonly used on news Covid-19 can be analysed from the processes to know how they are created. Nowadays, hot news in mass media is really close to every person especially by looking at the conditions of our environment at this time still booming with the news of Covid-19. Now, checking of all news in the smartphone becomes most familiar with some news of covid-19 and it cannot be separated from daily life because almost every day human beings consume hot news about covid-19. Most of the news is often written in informal writing style and use some new words which are the new words that arise in our ears. It will be a good thing if we do a research which takes place around us that, the place that sometimes we do not aware.

The writer realizes that, there are some new words that become commonly used to appear on the news. It happened when the hot news about Covid-19 started to spread around the world so the news writer write news with some new words on BBC News online. Some examples of the words are, *Coronavirus Disease 2019* become *COVID-19* it is called (Acronyms), why? Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. *Actor* (Derivation) it should be the derivation process is the process of forming words by giving affixes or affixes to these words, so that the resulting new word-formation will result in word class changes and meaning changes. Some of these words are interesting to be analyzed from how the process of the word created.

From the studying about creating new word it is word-formation processes. From some of hot news about covid-19 by online, the writer choose BBC News Online. The researcher choose BBC News Online for this research because it is simple and they have limited characters that makes news writer write

in limitation writing. From Reading Hot News about covid 19 In BBC News Online, automatically we can access their newswriting, while in this research it is the place where the researcher observes. And the purpose of this research is to understand and to knowing the word or some new word more better, so from this research when people used new word in their daily speaking or in their environment , they will more understand what is the meaning of these word or new word tht appear in their environment. Based on the background above the writer will analyse the word formation process on covid – 19 news in bbc news online. The title of this research is as follow “An Analysis of Word Formation Process on Covid – 19 News in BBC News Online”.

In presenting the word formation process such as online acronym process, derivation process, and compounding process, the researcher put one of news article about covid- 19 in BBC news online example which consists of the text introducing information about the news to the reader to inform them, however the word is not define in this investigation, the chose articles are picked in light of the fact that a great deal of arrangements of english compound words are not written in straight forward manner however more perplexing. At the point when english students or reader need to discover english compound words in the chose articles, they like wise need to worry with the creating of a solitary importance from the joining of two words. Thus, it will give advantage for students or readers to have better understanding both in the different arrangements of english compound words and furthermore the entire choose article.

1.2 Research Problems

1. What Types of word formation process are used in Covid-19 News in BBC News Online?
2. What type of word formations process that are mostly used in Covid-19 News in BBC News Online?

1.3 The Objectives Research

Based on the formulation problems above,the research Objectives are :

1. To describes the types of word formation process found in Covid-19 News in BBC News Online
2. To find the type of word formations process that are mostly used in Covid-19 News in BBC News Online

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research will make some observation of some new words which produced from morphological process, and will focus on Yule theory. The writer will take place in BBC News Online. The subject of this research are News such as BBC News Online. The writer will take six hot news about Covid- 19. However, this research focuses on the word-formation processes of words which news stated on July 2020 until Desember 2020 on BBC News Online. In this research the discussion will be specified on describing the word formation process used in news which is classified into ten categories based on Yules (2006), the processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, initialization, acronym, clipping, blending, backformation, conversion, inflection and derivation

(prefixes, suffixes, infixes), but the writer just focuses on three parts of word formation process they are : acronym process, derivation process and compounding process which is the part of some types word-formation processes the researcher focus on three parts of word formation because in the BBC news online acronym process, derivation process and compounding process are similiar used in the article of BBC news online then the writer will analyzed the patterns that are mostly used in news article. Yules theory (2006) used in this research because theory of yules (2006) more contributed in this research.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

From the result of the study, the writer expects it can be useful for :

1. Theoretically

This study is expecting to make a valuable contribution, particularly to those involved in learning word-training processes.

2. Practically

- a. For the next researcher, this research will help further research which also conducts research on word formation in different subject and objects, this research will be a reference for future researchers.
- b. The results of the research will remind readers that this research will enrich information on word-forming processes..
- c. For English Department students, this research will give opportunity to observe further research in the same analysis especially in word-formation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Language

Linguistics is a study of language, it is important for the linguist to know what language is. Language is a very complicated human phenomenon; all attempts to describe it have proven to be insufficient. To put it simply, language is a 'ordered noise' used in real social contexts. According to Delahunty (2010 : 05) Language is a system that connects thoughts, which can not be heard, seen, or touched, with sounds, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (e.g., Braille) which can. In this way, one person's private ideas may be communicated to another person. Language is a code that systematically connects private thoughts with public expressions.

According to Mayer (2009 : 03) Language is a system of communication, it is useful to compare it with other systems of communication. For instance, humans communicate not just through language but through such means as gesture, art,dress, and music. It means language will be affected in daily pronunciation and vocabulary used in language changes.

2.2 Linguistic

Linguistics is a basis for the scientific study of human language from various aspects, such as sounds,words, and grammar rules. There are some definition and prespective of Linguistics proposed by some expert according to Fromkin (2000 : 19) Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. While

language According to F.Mayer (2009 : 03) Language is a system of communication, it is useful to compare it with other systems of communication. For instance, humans communicate not just through language but through such means as gesture, art,dress, and music. Linguistic is a general science of language; therefore, it has some branches of scientific study, such as phonology, phonetics, semantics, syntax, discourse, pragmatics, and morphology.

According to O'Grade at all (1997 : 40) Phonology, the component of a grammar made up of the elements and principles that determine how sounds vary and pattern in a language. Phonologists attempt to make explicit formal statements about the sound patsof individual languages in order to discover something about the linguistic knowledge that people must have in order to use these patterns. Based on O'Grade at all (1997 : 40) language and speech are so closely linked, we begin our study of language by examining the inventory and structure of the sounds of speech. This branch of linguistics is called phonetics. Morphology is the study of analyzing the expression system of a language that is concerned with the identification of morphemes and the ways in which they are distributed or combined into longer utterances or morphological constructions.

According to Mariani (2019 : 15) The syntax is defined as the study of arrangements of words into phrases, clauses, and sentences or syntactical constructions. The smallest units of syntax are words. When two or more words are arranged in a certain way, the result refers to syntactical construction. In other words, it can be said that a syntactical construction is a construction in which its immediate constituents (IC-a) are words (or free morphemes).

According to Mariani (2019 : 15) Pragmatics is a significant factor in sentence interpretation involves a body of knowledge that is often called pragmatics. This consists of the speaker's and addressee's background attitudes and beliefs, their understanding of the context in which a sentence is uttered, and their knowledge of the way in which language is used to communicate information. Based on explanation above one of branch linguistic it is morphology, will be focuses in this research theory to analyse parts of word formation process.

2.3 Morphology

This subchapter explain about Morphology. After talking about definitions by some experts in previous subchapter, in this chapter continues to explain more. Beside on the title of this analysis, the writer quotes some definition from expert in Linguistics about Morphology as one of branch of Linguistics. There are some definition and prespective of Morphology proposed by some expert. According to Katamba (1993 : 03) morphology, the study of the internal structure of words did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics until the nineteenth century. Other opinion from O'Grady (2016 :100) Linguists use the term morphology to refer to the part of the grammar that is concerned with words and word formation. As we will see, the study of morphology offers important insights into how language works, revealing the need for different categories of words, the presence of word-internal structure, and the existence of operations that create and modify words in various ways.

According to Bauer (1983:13), in (Kurinta 2016 : 07) "morphology as a sub-branch of linguistics deals with the internal structure of word-forms". While, Nida

(1949:1), in (Kurinta 2016 : 07) says that "morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words". From some opinion of expert it can be concluded that morphology is a part of linguistic study that concerns with how the words are formed. It studies how words are put together from the smallest meaningful units and the rules governing this process. The main point of studying morphology is identifying morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words.

2.3.1 Morpheme

Discussion about Morphology, it can't be isolated with morpheme, in light of the fact that morpheme is the investigation of orderly covariation in the structure and importance words. A little part that has an importance and linguistic capacity is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the foundation of word. This definition the essayist give clarified of morpheme through by master.

According to Yule (2006 : 63) Morpheme is "a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function". According to Booij (2005:8), "Morpheme is the morphological building blocks of word, are defined as the minimal Linguistics units with a grammatical meaning". It means that Morpheme is the smallest elements of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning. While O'Grady (2016 :101) The most important component of word structure is the morpheme, the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. From the explanation above the writer opinions about morpheme should be the study of grammar linguist which describes how the word process is formed, and consists of several syllables and creates a new meaning.

2.3.2 Free and Bound Morphemes

According to Yule (2006 : 63) two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, *open* and *tour*. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as *re-*, *-ist*, *-ed*, *-s*.

Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone to make a word. Free Morpheme can be found in basic word. A word that contain Free Morpheme has an essential significance with no expansion of linguistic capacity. Free morpheme can show up with different lexemes of they can remain solitary or "free" and Free Morpheme comprise two sorts they are Lexical and Functional Morpheme.

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme can't remain solitary, it needs a mix to make a word. Word that contain Bound Morpheme is a word that has syntactic capacity, for example, *ed*, *-s/es*, *ing*, *en*, *er*, *ed*, *est*. Bound Morpheme show up just along with different morphemes to shape a lexemes. Bound Morpheme all in all will in general be appends: Prefix and Suffix.

2.3.3 Lexical and Functional Morphemes

According to Yule (2006 : 64) Lexical morpheme is free morphemes fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the 'content' of the messages we convey and some examples are: *girl*, *man*, *house*, *tiger*, *sad*, *long*, *yellow*, *sincere*, *open*, *look*, *follow*, *break*.

Based on Yule (2006 : 64) Other types of free morphemes are called functional morphemes. Examples are *and*, *but*, *when*, *because*, *on*, *near*, *above*, *in*, *the*, *that*,

it, them. This set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a ‘closed’ class of words.

2.3.4 Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

According to Aronoff (2011:7), “Derivational Morpheme involves the ceation of one lexeme from another, such as selector or selction from select”. From Derivational Morpheme change a lexeme into various and new. Along these lines, Derivational Morpheme makes another particular word. Looking from the instances of Derivational Morpheme measure, to make another particular word Derivational Morpheme is adding appends to words.

Based on Yule (2006 : 64) The second set of bound morphemes contains what are called *inflectional morphemes*. These are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. English has only eight inflectional morphemes (or ‘inflections’), illustrated in the following sentences.

Jim’s two sisters are really different.

One likes to have fun and is always laughing.

The other liked to read as a child and has always taken things seriously.

One is the loudest person in the house and the other is quieter than a mouse.

From these examples, we can see that two of the inflections, -’s (possessive) and -s (plural), are attached to nouns. There are four inflections

attached to verbs, *-s* (3rd person singular), *-ing* (present participle), *-ed* (past tense) and *-en* (past participle). There are two inflections attached to adjectives: *-est* (superlative) and *-er* (comparative). In English, all the inflectional morphemes are suffixes.

Noun + *-’s, -s*

Verb + *-s, -ing, -ed, -en*

Adjective + *-est, -er*

There is some variation in the form of these inflectional morphemes. For example, the possessive sometimes appears as *-s’* (*those boys’ bags*) and the past participle as *-ed* (*they have finished*).

2.4 **Types of Word Formation Process**

There are some definition and prespective of Word Formation proposed by some expert. Based on Yule (2006) The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins in Greek (etymon ‘original form’ + logia ‘study of’), and is not to be confused with entomology, also from Greek (entomon ‘insect’). When we look closely at the etymologies of less technical words, we soon discover that there are many different ways in which new words can enter the language. We should keep in mind that these processes have been at work in the language for some time and a lot of words in daily use today were, at one time, considered barbaric misuses of the language. It is difficult now to understand the views expressed in the early nineteenth century over the ‘tasteless innovation’ of a word like handbook, or the horror expressed by a London newspaper in 1909 over the use of the newly coined word aviation. According to

O'grady, dobrovolsky and Katamba (1997:138) Word Formation is the study about the formation of a new word in English or other language. In the morphology study, there are many types process of word formation, they are compounding, derivation, inflection, acronym, blending, coinage, borrowing, clipping, reduplication, and conversion.

According to Zeki Hamawand (2011: 09), Word formation is a crucial tool in the hands of speakers because it helps them to create words which symbolize the experiences they encounter in the world. Each word reflects a special conceptualization which represents in turn a different mental experience. In this way, morphology is concerned first and foremost with the processes of forming words, that is, how words are formed from smaller units and how the smaller units interact in speech. In the course of forming words, two major processes take place: derivation and compounding. These two processes of word formation will be at the core of the remainder of the present discussion. Based on Yules (2006), the processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes). Theory of Yule will be focussed in this research which will be finding eord formation process.

2.4.1 Coinage

According to Hatch and Brown (1995) in Florencia (2015 : 02) defines coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it, for example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic

terms and generalized to other product name, e.g: *Kleenex* for facial tissue. While From the explanation above it can conclude coinage is a word made from daily mention in the name of a product, such as the words Aqua, Sanyo, Kodak (camera). People will tend to mention this name on products that are like and function the same as it. And in this research the writer will be focused on theory of yule.

2.4.2 Borrowing

According to Yule (2006 : 54) borrowing, that is, the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including *croissant* (French), *dope* (Dutch), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *sofa* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish) and *zebra* (Bantu).

Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of *suupaa* or *suupaamaaketto* ('supermarket') and *taipuraitaa* ('typewriter'), Hungarians talking about sport, *klub* and *futbal*, or the French discussing problems of *le stress*, over a glass of *le whisky*, during *le weekend*. Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of *suupaa* or *suupaamaaketto* ('supermarket') and *taipuraitaa* ('typewriter'), Hungarians talking about *sport, klub* and *futbal*, or the French discussing problems of *le stress*, over a glass of *le whisky*, during *le weekend*. A special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calque. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. Simple meaning

Borrowing is the process of forming words by borrowing or taking vocabulary from other languages. Example: burglar, accuse etc.

2.4.3 Compounding

Based on Yule (2006 : 54) there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort* in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding, is very common in languages such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in a *fast-food restaurant* or a *full-time job*.

Example of Combination words :

N + N = lipstick, teapot

A + N = fast food, soft drink

V + A = breakfast,

N + V = sunshine, Babysit

N + A = waterproof

Types of Compounding :

1. Endocentric Compound : Subtype of a named head

Example : House Boat

2. Exocentric Compound : *not* a subtype of a named head.

- Possessive compound : denotes a feature of s.th. unnamed
Example : Redneck
- Copulative compound : made out of the parts of the word
Example : Bittersweet, sleepwalk

From the explanation above it can be conclude compounding is the process of forming words by combining two or more word classes into one new form. Example: home work, black board etc.

2.5.4 Blending

According to O’Grady (2016 : 124) Blending creates words from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items, usually the first part of one and the final part of the other. Recent innovations of this type include *froyo* (from *frozen yogurt*), *wi-fi* (from *wireless* and *hi-fi*), and *bromance* (from *brother* and *romance*). Older and perhaps more familiar examples include *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*, *motel* from *motor* and *hotel*, *telethon* from *telephone* and *marathon*, *aerobicise* from *aerobics* and exercise, *chunnel* (for the underwater link between Britain and mainland Europe) from *channel* and *tunnel*, and *infomercial* from *information* and *commercial*. From the expert’s theory above it can be conclude blending is the process of forming words by combining two or more words by eliminating certain parts of the old word before being combined into a new word. Example: Brunch is a new word for breakfast and lunch, travel is a new word for travel and monologue, etc.

2.5.5 Clipping

According to O’Grady (2016 : 123) Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. Some of the most common products of clipping are names—*Liz, Ron, Rob, Sue, and soon*. Clipping is especially popular in casual speech, where it has yielded forms like *prof* for *professor*, *psych* for *psychology*, *doc* for *doctor*, and *burger* for *hamburger*. However, many clipped forms have also been accepted in general usage: *app, ad, auto, lab, sub, deli, porn, demo, and condo*.

Based on the explanation above it can be conclude clipping is the process of forming words by cutting off parts of the word itself. Clipping is also defined as the process of forming words that come from words that have more than one syllable that are cut off at the beginning or end. Example: Gasoline became Gas, Professor-Prof, Influenza-Flu etc.

2.5.6 Backformation

According to Yule (1997: 67), it is “typically a process in which a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb)” From the explanation above it can be conclude back formation is the process of forming words by separating affixes or which are the root words of a word. Back Formation is also defined as cutting part of a word that results in changes to the word class of its new formation. Example: Editor (N), cut the morpheme or it becomes Edit (V).

2.5.7 Conversion

According to O'Grady (2016 : 122) Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion is often considered to be a type of derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about. Based on conversion's theory explained above it can be concluded conversion is the process of changing the word class without changing the form of the word. Example: Butter the bread, Empty the box, bottle the water etc.

2.5.8 Acronyms

According to Yule (2006 : 57) Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *CD* ('compact disk') or *VCR* ('video cassette recorder') where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. According to Quirk. et.al.,(1992 : 1581) Acronyms are words formed from the initial letters of words that make up a name. New acronyms are freely produced, especially by scientists and administrators, and particularly for names of organizations. There are two main types :

1. Acronyms which are pronounced as sequences of letters (also called 'alphabetism'), eg C.O.D /si:əʊ'di:/, are most like ordinary abbreviations and hence most peripheral to word-formation. In writing, the more institutionalized formations have no periods between the letters. The use of capitals is not determined solely by whether the items abbreviated are proper nouns.

The letters represent full words. Examples : UK (United Kingdom), SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome),

The letters represent constituents in a compound or just parts of a word. Examples : TV (Television), TB (Turbecolosis).

2. Acronyms which are pronounced as a word, Acronyms of this second type frequently derive from phrasal names specially devised for their acronymic convenience. For the same reason, initial syllables are well as initial letters may be involved, as in binac ('binary automatic computer'). Examples : COVID (Corona virus Disease),

The writer's conclude of the theory acronym is a formation process by taking from the initial letter in each syllable that is arranged to mention the abbreviation or extension of a term and the result can be pronounced as a word. Example: ISO (International Standard Organization), WWW (World Wide Web), WHO (World Health Organization) etc.

2.5.9 Derivation

Based on Yules (2006 : 57) In our list so far, we have not dealt with what is by far the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism* and *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism* and *sadness*.

From the theory above it can be concluded derivation is the process of forming words by giving suffixes or affixes to these words, so that the resulting new word formation will result in word class changes and meaning changes. Examples of Act (V) Actor (N) etc.

2.5.9.1 Prefixes and Suffixes

Based on Yule (2006 : 58) Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, we can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (*e.g. un-*). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (*e.g. -ish*) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes. Inflection is the process of forming words by adding affixes but not changing the class of words in the new word formation. The use of inflection is as a plural -s marker, a -s marker (she drinks), a third person singular pronoun, a past tense marker, etc.

2.5.9.2 Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers:

Hallebloodylujuh!, *Absogoddamlutely!* and *Unfuckinbelievable!*. In the film *Wish You Were Here*, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming *Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore!* The expletive may even have an infix element, as in *godtriple dammit!* We could view these 'inserted' forms as a special version of infixing in English. However, a much better set of examples can be provided from Kamhmu, a language spoken in South-East Asia.

2.6 The Function of Word Formation

According to Henk Aertsen, Mike Hannay & Rod Lyall (eds), *Words in their Places. A Festschrift for J. Lachlan Mackenzie*. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit. (2004 : 283-292) "Word-formation has two functions, firstly a function of lexical enrichment, whereby new words are coined to denote new, or newly salient, concepts, and secondly a transpositional function, whereby lexemes (which we assume to have a fixed word-class) are permitted to appear in a new word class so that the same meaning can be transferred to a new function in a sentence." One function of word-formation is to allow words (in some vague interpretation of the term) to appear in different word classes in different sentence functions. Inflectional morphology is that morphology which is relevant to syntax.

The implication seems clear: word-formation is (or can be, or is at least some of the time) a matter of inflectional morphology. The only difficulty with this conclusion is that it flies in the face of all that we have been taught: word-formation deals with derivational morphology, compounding and some

ratherless central processes, but not with inflection; anything which changes wordclass is derivation.

2.7 News

According to Freda Morris, in Harahap (2006 : 03) "News immediate, the important, the things that have impact on our lives". This means that news is something new, important that can have an impact on human life. From this definition, there are three elements to news, namely new, important and useful for humans. The definition of this news is increasingly expanding our repertoire of news. News contains not only something strange, but also new, important and useful for users. Eric C. Hepwood (1996) in Harahap (2006 : 03) argues, news is the first report of an important event so that it can attract public attention. This definition reveals three, news, actual, important and interesting. According to J.B Wahyudi in Susanti (2012), news is reporting about the latest events. News can also be defined as new information about new events, important, and meaningful, the effect on the audience as well as relevant and worthy enjoyed by them. There are four parts of news (1) headline, (2) Deadline (3) lead, (4) Body (message body) it tells the event that were reported to the language short, dense, and clear. Thus the body is the news. From the definitions above the writer can conclude news is the latest report or information about an event or important thing. There was an incident, then it was reported (informed) to the public through the media. Be he news. An event, no matter how big and big, if not reported through the media.

2.8 BBC News

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is the United Kingdom's public broadcaster. Headquartered at the Broadcasting House in Westminster, London, the BBC is the oldest national broadcaster in the world (formed in 1927), and the largest employer in the world. The BBC employs more than 22,000 staff in total, more than 16,000 of whom are in public sector broadcasting. There are a total of 35,402 staff when part-time, flexible, and contract staff are included. The BBC is established under the Royal Charter and operates under an agreement with the UK Government's Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Its activities are funded primarily by an annual television license fee which is charged to all UK households, businesses and organizations that use any type of equipment to receive or record broadcasts from live television and through the iPlayer service. Licensing fees are set by the UK Government, agreed upon by Parliament, and used to fund the BBC's radio, television and online services covering the countries and territories of the United Kingdom.

BBC Online, in the past known as BBCi, is the BBC's online help. It is an enormous organization of sites including such prominent locales as BBC News and Sport, the on-request video and radio administrations co-marked BBC iPlayer, the preschool site CBeebies, and learning administrations, for example, Bitesize. The BBC has had an online presence supporting its TV and radio projects and web just initiatives since 1994 yet didn't dispatch authoritatively until December 1997, following government endorsement to finance it by TV permit charge income as an assistance in its ownright. All through its short history, the online plans of the BBC have been subject to provocation from its business rivals, which

has brought about different public consultations and government audits to research their cases that its large presence and public financing mutilates the UK market.

The site centers around the essential high level areas of News, Sport, Weather, iPlayer, TV and Radio. These are effectively available from the taskbar running over the highest point of all current BBC Online pages. Nonetheless, other top level domains are likewise in presence: some are accessible from a drop down menu on the taskbar including CBBC, CBeebies, Comedy, Food, Health, History, Learning, Music, Science and Nature, while other high level spaces are just available through the A-Z list on the BBC site. These incorporate Archives, Arts & Culture, Ethics, Gardening, Parenting, Religion and Travel news. Notwithstanding, there are a lot more high level areas – around 400 in March 2010 anyway this number has diminished as high level spaces presently often connect to a lower space name – that connect to sites for singular administrations or developers.

2.9 Covid – 19

The COVID-19 pandemic is an event that the spread of Coronavirus disease 2019 (in English: coronavirus disease 2019, stands for COVID-19) throughout the world. This disease is caused by a new type of coronavirus, named SARS-CoV-2. The COVID-19 outbreak was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China on December 1, 2019, there was a cluster of "pneumonia of unknown cause" cases linked to the Huanan seafood wholesale market. This market has thousands of stalls selling various animals, such as fish, chickens, pheasants, bats, marmots, venomous snakes, spotted deer, and other wild animals.

After the corona virus was identified as the cause of this disease, suspicions arose that the new corona virus had an animal origin.

Most of the corona viruses circulate among animals, but six species of them evolved and are capable of infecting humans, as seen in severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), and four other coronaviruses that cause mild respiratory symptoms. like a cold. The six of them can be transmitted from human to human. From these cases it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is thought to be spread between people mainly through respiratory droplets produced during coughing. These splashes can also result from sneezing and normal breathing. In addition, the virus can spread by touching contaminated surfaces and then touching someone's face.

Wuhan is the seventh largest city in China, with a population of over 11 million people. The city is a major transportation hub in central China, which is located about 700 miles (1100 km) south of Beijing, 500 miles (800 km) west of Shanghai, and 600 miles (970 km) north of Hong Kong. Wuhan Airport has direct flights to major European cities: six weekly flights to Paris, three times to London, and five times to Rome.

2.10 Review of Related Study

There are some studied supporting this research that have relation in word formation processes :

The first study is Kurinta Septi Dwi Rahayu (2011) in her research *entitled "A Morphological Analysis On English Compound Words in The Selected Articles of BBC News"*. English Department; Faculty of Letters; Jember University. In her research she studied A Morphological Analysis on English Compound Words in the Selected Articles of BBC News. Her research discussed compounding as a part of word-formation processes. Her research is specifically focused on the morphological analysis of compound words by analysing the compounds from the patterns of the constituents and their internal structures of word. First of all, the researcher classifies the types of compounds. In total, there are 201 compounds from five selected articles. There are five types of compounds from eight types of compounds based on Bauer's theory (1983). They are 171 compound nouns, eighteen other form classes, ix compound verbs, three compound adjectives, and three neo-classical compounds.

The second study is *An Analysis of Word Formation Processes used in Social Media*, by Mira Yani Eka Sari (2018). She is the student of University Of Sumatera Utara. In her research , she used Descriptive Qualitative method also to analyze the data, as the main theory word formation processes by Hatch & Brown (1995), Katamba (1993) and, O'Grady (1996), based on findings there are 8 types of word formation process were founding in social media they were borrowing, coinage, compounding, intialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection, and derivation. The biggest percentage of word formation processes found in social media is the process oh inflection.

The third study is *Process of English Word Formation Found in Advertisement Boards in Kendal Regency*, a thesis by ustamaji, Eko (2015) He is

a students of English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. The researcher used qualitative approach and purposive sampling method were applied in his study and The data were taken from English advertisement boards found in Kendal regency The result of this study showsthat there were 113 advertisement boards containing English words found in thethree main locations of Kendal regency. Those data of English advertisement boards were found in Kaliwungu (72 data), Kendal city (21 data), and Weleri (20 data). From 113 data of English advertisements, 202 English words were found and 11 kinds of English word formation process out of 13 types of English word formation were identified. Derivation process takes (50 data); cliticization takes (4 data);compounding takes (67 data); conversion takes (11 data); clippingtakes (13 data); blending takes (5 data); backformation takes (1data); acronym takes (19 data); onomatopoeia takes (1 data); inflectiontakes (19 data); and coinage takes (12 data). It can be seen thatcompounding is the English word formation process mostly used in theadvertisement boards in Kendal regency.

The previous researches give great contributions to this research in terms of morphology theories and some references related to the word-formation processes which can help to do the current research easier. In the previous research focused on Compounding word,and word formation process in Social Media but in this research the writer will focused on founding each types of Word Formation Process that still related in the previeous research. Also in different object the writer will choose a BBC News Online with specific topic about Covid 19, which is familiar to every human being in this world and it will be an Object in this research.

2.11 Conceptual Frame Work

In studying Linguistic, Morphology is one of its important branches to study. Morphology is the science and study of the smallest grammatical units of language (morpheme) and of their formation into words. Morphology is a part of linguistic study that concerns with how the words are formed. It studies how words are put together from the smallest meaningful units and the rules governing this process. The main point of studying morphology is identifying morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words. Word-formation processes is ways of creating a new words in English. Based on Yules (2006), the processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes).

To Find the data the writer will be supported by the BBC News online article and analysis the data relation the problem limitation. Referring to those theories above, this present study results in communication of types of word formation process found in the article of Covid – 19 News in BBC News Online.

By forming word formtion, it can make a word is different of the class word from its root. The word formation process is the ways to form or to change the word class.

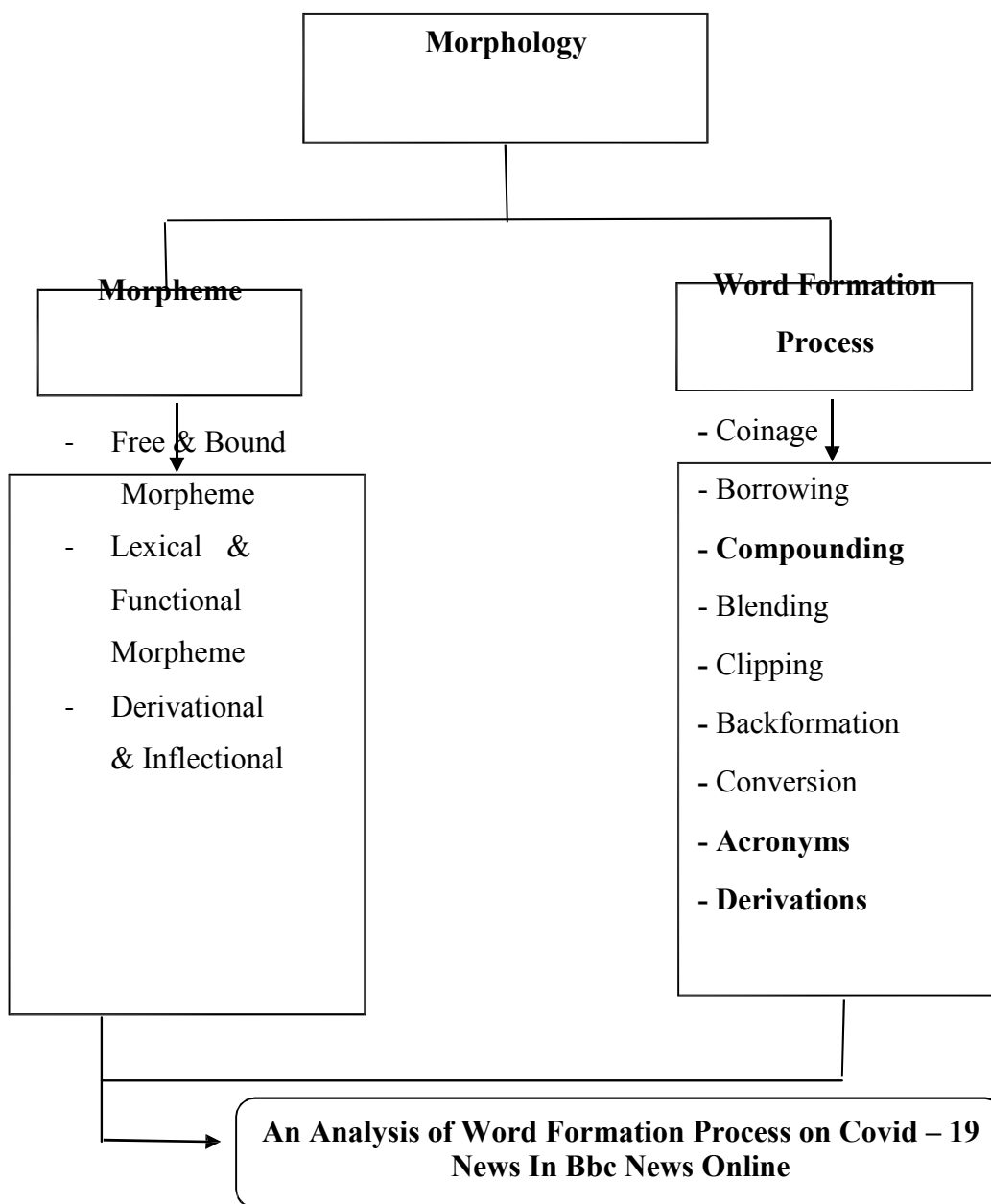


Figure 2.1 *Conceptual Framework, An Analysis of Word Formation Process on Covid – 19 News In Bbc News Online*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This part explains about the research approach and method used in conducting this study. The researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method that analyzes types of word formation process, dominant types of word formation process found in news article about Covid-19 supported by Yule . Basically, the data of this study was collected from printed materials related in types of word formation process.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative in analysing and elaborating the data as the text , in the form of word. According to Hancock et.al (2009:7), qualitative is concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena. It is concerned with the social aspects of our world. The descriptive approach centers human beings way in making sense of their reality and attach meaning to it. It is a form of social inquiry that focuses on how people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world they live in. People are not an individual entities who exist in a vacuum but explore their world within their entire life context. The purpose of this study analysed word based on acronym process, derivation process and compounding process which is the part of some types word-formation processes realized in news article about covid-19 in BBC News Online.

In qualitative research, the researcher was interesting in using the data to describe a phenomenon, to articulate what it means and to understand it. Different

approaches required different types of analysis: in this introductory text the researcher focused on acronym process, derivation process and compounding process which is the part of some types word-formation processes. Most types of analysis involve the categorisation of verbal or behavioural data, for purposes of classification, summarisation and tabulation.

According to Sugiyono (2012: 13) descriptive research, namely, research conducted to determine the value of the independent variable, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons, or connecting with other variables. All is done basically by counting how often something appears in the data and comparing one measurement with others, as also in the objective study of the researcher “to analyze the dominant word formation one realized on the BBC news online about covid-19”. At the end of the analysis, not only do we have a mass of a results but we also have what we might call “the big picture” : the major findings.

3.2 Subject and Object

3.2.1 Subject

The subject of this research carried out from some news articles in BBC News Online about Covid- 19.

3.2.2 Object

Based on the subject of the research, then the researcher decided the objective of the research would be the three types of word formation, Acronym, compounding, derivation which was existed on the BBC News about Covid-19.

To get the data for analysis this research choosed five news articles about Covid-19 with variation topic it took from july to december, because this research intended to found acronym, compounding, derivation which was the parts of word formations.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The data collected by applied an observation . The researcher observed the news article about covid-19 by searched them on BBC news online ,and finding out the article of news covid-19 and printed it, which only uses english language.

3.4 Technique of Collecting The Data

In conducting the document the researcher applied these step to researching :

1. The first step to do was comprehending the acronym, derivation, and compounding which is the part of some types word-formation processes.
2. Searched the news article regarding to covid-19 in BBC news online.
3. Selected the news article.
4. Printed the data or news article's online that selected in to hard copy
5. Identified acronym, derivation, and compounding in the news article
6. Underlined the patterns of acronym, derivation, and compounding from the eight news selected .
7. Analysed the news article based on types of Word Formation (acronym, derivation, and compounding).

3.5 The Technique of Analysing Data

The data of the research analyzed in some following technique. In order to answer the research problem number one, the researcher will use the following technique:

1. Identified the types of word formation process.
2. Classified the data based on some type of word formation process.

Then, In order to answer the research problem number two, the researcher used the following technique:

Calculated the mood realization based on each type. The formula and the sample of analysis in form of the table are follows based on Hancock et al (2009:24)

$$N = (f(x))/n \times 100\%$$

More details :

N : percentage of types

f(x) : total types frequency of the sub category

n : total types of all categories

Sample of Analysis

Word formation process used in news article about covid-19 in BBC news online.

Table 3.5 The Percentage of Word Formation Process

No.	Types of word formation process	Number	Percentage
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1.	Acronym
2.	Compounding
3.	Derivation
Total			

Based on technique of analysis data above, the researcher need some chronological steps in analyzing the data. Therefore, after collecting the data through technique of collecting data, data condensation, data display and also drawing and verifying conclusion identified the data regarded. All of these steps above was the most needed to identify the data. According to Hancock et.al (2009: 24) analysis data in a research project involves summarising the mass of data collected and presenting the results in a way that communicates the most important features, and the data will be analyse with qualitative and quantitative research.

Data analysis in qualitative research considered of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 31-32) in to four steps occurring together, the first is data collection, the second is condensation, the third is drawing and verifying conclusion and the last step is data display. In this study, the researcher will use following steps to analyze the data.

In this research, the writer used technique of collecting data by Miles and Huberman, is a comprehensive sourcebook, describing analysis that is directed at tracing out lawful and stable relationships among social phenomena, based on regularities and sequence. The method of collecting the data was an observation method. The use of observation as a measurement procedure, assigning numerals to human behavior acts. Observation had important advantages which makes it

best suited for certain kinds of studies, and some limitations which preclude its use in others. Writer used some steps to collect the data. They are:

1. Preparing The Data

In this research, the researcher was preparing some news articles that selected and ready for classified.

2. Interpreting Data

Reading news article of the *BBC news online*

3. Identified each sentence containing word formation

4. Classified the types of word formation which were used in the *BBC news*

5. Tabulated the data which types of word formation was dominant based on the types of word formation.

3.6 Data Analysis Method

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. Data analysis took as part as an important step in the part of the study to support this answer the problem of the study. Data analysis in qualitative research was considered of Miles, Huberman and saldana (2014 : 31- 32) in to three steps occurring together, they are data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion. In this study the data had analysed through thr following steps.

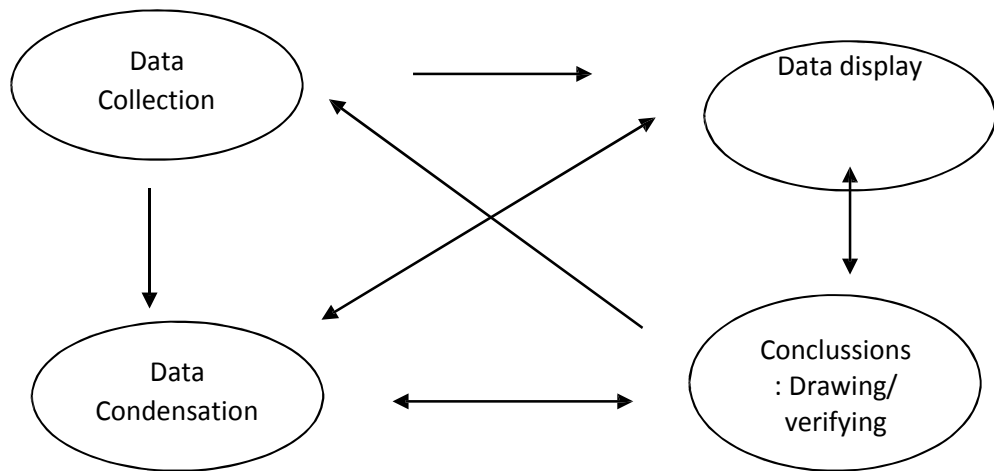


Figure 3.1 : *Component of Data Analysis Model (Miles, Huberman and Saladana, 2014 : 33)*

3.6.1 Data Condensation

Data condensation was the process of selecting, focussing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of rough data appeared from notes written in the field. Through condensing, it was making data stronger, data condensation was not something separate from analysis. Data condensation was a form of analysis which sharpens sorts, focusses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified. The following of the process in data condensation are :

1. Selectiing, the researcher was select the data from the text in Covid -19 News which is taken from the BBC News Online.
2. Focussing, in this stage the researcher focused on Covid-19 News which uses english language as the object of data.

3. Simplifying, in this way, the researcher was convert the data to be simplifying into word. The word consists of compounding, acronym, derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes) part of types word formation proccess used in Covid-19 News.
4. Abstracting, in the process of abstarcting data that collected is evaluated especially consists of compounding, acronym, derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes) part of types word formation process found in Covid- 19 News article.
5. Transforming, after abstracting, the researcher analyzed the data by selection every words to types of word formation process. The selection data based on the word formation process (compounding, acronyms, and derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes)) as the descriptive analysis as the result of interpersonal meaning as the interpretative analysis.

3.6.2 Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

Drawing and verifying conclusion is one of the important steps in this study. This is a way to know the result of the data after the data condensation. Here, the researcher made conclusion after completely identifying acronym words, compounding words and derivation words which part of word formation process as part of morphology and its realization found in Covid – 19 news article on BBC News Online.

3.6.3 Data Display

After drawing and verifying conclusion of the data , the next step was to display the data. Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and verifying activity to be showed. The researcher was present the data in analysis, which showed in the form of table, to make the reader easily in understanding. The following steps conducted by the researcher in presenting data through grouping the data into types of word formation process such as compounding, acronyms, and derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes). The formula and the sample of analysis in form of the table are based on Formula Hancock et.al (2009 : 24)

$$N = (f(x))/n \times 100\%$$

More details :

N : percentage of types

f(x) : total types frequency of the sub category

n : total types of all categories

3.7 Validity (Triangulation)

The trustworthiness of the data was very needed to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the triangulation technique used by the writer to observe the validity of the data. Determining the truth about the same social phenomenon is not the purpose of triangulation but increases one's understanding of what has been researched (Sugiyono, 2007:330). The qualitative cross-validation is called as triangulation, and which is assessed is the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence multiple data source or multiple data collection,

said William Wiersma in Sugiyono (2007:372). There are four types to identify the triangulation of data (Norman Denzim, 1978), they are:

1. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation related to the use of various or different data or information (people, space and time) in a research, for example qualitative and quantitative data. The process of rechecking and comparing information by writer which obtained in the different source is called as data triangulation. Comparing observation data and interview data or questionnaire and test is the method the writer will use to get the data. The comparisons being compared by the writer are students' utterances, informant information and circumstances or perspective of different people in similar context. In addition, according to Olsen (2004: 3) states that interpretable triangulation data in social science is often considered to be often helpful in validating claims that may arise from initial pilot studies or the mixing of data from some perspectives

2. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation related to the use multiple researcher to obtain more valid data. Work in team is the way it takes to make sure the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation relates to the use of two or more theories which is combined when examining phenomenon and situation. Inclusion of some theories need to be made more complete to obtain more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology triangulation relates to the effort of checking the data or data result. To conduct phenomenon and situation by using some methods are called as the aim of methodology triangulation. The mix of method approaches used in social science research, where the result from one method are used to enhance, argument, and clarify the result of others as same as methodology triangulation.

Therefore, in this research the writer used data triangulation. It means that in this research needs to include some more complete data to examine the result of this study to make sure the data valid.