

## Word Formation Used In J+ Newspaper

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**Abstract** — The purpose of this research is to identify how a new word is created from the usage of word formation, to understand the internal structures or forms of the word formation with their new meanings, and also to analyze types of English word formation process are used most often in the J+ Newspaper. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method; the data collection method of the research is through reading the newspaper, library research and internet research. Data analysis is using two approaches of morphological rules which are Morpheme-Based Model and Word-Based Model (theory of Haspelmath and Sims). The result of the study shows that: (1) Word formations used in J+ Newspaper, along with their forms, are 141 addition of affixes or Affixations (61%), 7 sequences of letters or Acronyms (3%), 8 shortening words or Clippings (3%), 71 joining words or Compoundings (30%), and 6 sound representation or Onomatopoeias (3%). (2) The most word formation process, which used in the J+ Newspaper, is Affixation as 141 words (61%) which is a common word formation process in English language. (3) All the derivational word formation are complex word and form a new meaning except clipping, a simple word from a shortening process, which means it still has the same meaning from the root but formed a new word.

**Keywords:** Word Formation, Affixation, Acronym, Clipping, Compounding.

### I. INTRODUCTION

For centuries, language has an important role for human life. By using language, people will be able to express their ideas, emotions, and desires, and it is used as a medium to interact with one to another, to fulfill their daily need. Human have been using the language since they were young in order to interact with their parents, friends, and society. Furthermore, people in the world use one language, which is English, to be used as an international communication tool. English has been the most important language, as used by several mass media of the world; English has been used in order to provide certain information, normally about international issues, cultures, or lifestyles of one country.

In this research, the writer chooses one of Indonesian newspaper as his object study, which is J+ by The Jakarta Post newspaper. Sometimes editor of this newspaper uses a complicated word formation that makes reader hard to understand, for instance, some compounding word, clipping, acronym, and so on. Since these word formations formed a new meaning, and sometimes reduction, the reader will found them as obstacles. The usage of many kinds of word formation in some headlines, articles as well as in advertisements make the writer interested to understand about types of word formation, sometimes called morphological process, and the meaning of each word.

The writer is focusing on 5 types of English word formation (Based on Zapata, 2007) which are Acronym, Affixation, Clipping, Compounding, and Onomatopoeia, including their forms, the kinds of word formation that most often used, and the new meanings which carried by each word used in the J+ newspaper since the data which he found in the newspaper are those 5 types of word formation.

### II. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the data source is J+ newspaper by The Jakarta Post (Vol. 34. No. 106 - 2016) from page 4 to page 16. The data of this research is word formation process which occurs in the articles and some of them carry a new meaning. This paper uses descriptive qualitative method. The data collecting method of the research is library research and the writer also collects any data that related with the thesis taken from the internet. Last but not least is data analysis technique which the writer use two approaches to morphological rules: Morpheme – Based Model and Word-Based Model. The writer starts by observing through reading the articles, identifying words which contain word formation process, classifying the types of word formation, and identifying the new meaning which the words convey using a dictionary.

#### The Definition of Morphology

According to Lieber (2009:8), “Morphology is the study of words and word formation.” From the statement above, morphology specifies its fields only on the study of words and word formation. It means that in order to understand the process of one word, which in some cases they are combined and mixed to another word; students, especially the writer, need to understand this subject to get the meaning of the word itself from the process in morphology.

#### Morphological Forms

Some words consist of a single morpheme which is a simple word. For instance, the word *train* cannot be divided into smaller parts (say, *tr* and *ain*) that carry information about its meaning or function. However, many words are said to be complex in that they contain two or more morphemes. For instance, the root word *boy* into complex word *boy-s*, *act* into *act-ive* or *act-iv-ate* and *re-act-iv-ate* (O’Grady and Guzman, 1997:133). Based on the statement above, the writer assumes that there are two forms in morphology which

consist of simple and complex word. A simple word is a word that consists of a single, or one, morpheme and cannot be divided into smaller parts, such as the word *train* cannot be divided into *tr* and *ain*. On the other hand, complex word is a word that consists of two or more morphemes and can be divided into smaller parts, such as *boys* can be divided into *boy* and *-s* which consists of the root word *boy* and a suffix *-s*.

### Morpheme

Carstairs and McCharty (2002:16) stated that "...and morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of morphology". The statement also explained by the writer that in morphology, there are minimal units which known as morpheme which cannot be further divided into smaller meaningful units.

### Word Formation

According to Plag (2002:17), "The study of word-formation can thus be defined as the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes." From the statement above, word formation is a study of how new complex words are formed from the basis of other words. It means that the new words, which exist from the result of word formation, are formed as a complex word.

Furthermore, word formation can be divided into two categories, they are derivation – the formation of new lexemes – and inflection, the different grammatical word forms that make up lexemes (Lieber, 2009:8), as follows:

#### 1. Inflection

Inflectional word formation is word formation that expresses grammatical distinctions like number (singular vs. plural); tense (present vs. past); person (first, second, or third); and case (subject, object, possessive), among others. It does not result in the creation of new lexemes, but merely changes the grammatical form of lexemes to fit into different grammatical contexts.

#### 2. Derivational

Derivational Lexeme, or word, formation can do one of three things. It can change the part of speech (or category) of a word, such as, 'interpret' into 'interpretation' which is a transformation from verb into noun. Nevertheless, some rules of lexeme formation do not change category, but they do add substantial new meaning, such as, 'happy' to 'unhappy' which means that their category is still adjective - not changing, but the meaning is transformed from 'happy' into 'not happy'. In addition some rules of lexeme formation both change category and add substantial new meaning, such as, 'wash' into 'washable' which means that both the category and the meaning are changing from verb into adjective and change the meaning from 'wash' into 'able to be washed'.

According to Zapata (2007:4-10), there are a set of morphological processes, or also known as word formation, as listed below:

#### 1. Affixation

Affixation consists in adding derivational affixes (i.e., prefixes, infixes and suffixes) to roots and stems to form new words. For example, if the suffix **-able** is added to the word *pass*, the word *passable* is created. Likewise, if to the word *passable* the prefix **in-** (or rather its allomorph **im-**) is attached, another word is formed, namely *impassable*. Affixation is a very common and productive morphological process in synthetic languages. In English, **derivation** is the form of affixation that yields new words usually by either changing the meaning and/or the part of speech (i.e., the syntactic category), or both, of the words they are attached to. In English, derivational morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes. For example, *un-*+ *happy* (adj.) = *unhappy* (adj.); *re-*+ *classify* (v) = *reclassify* (v.); *by-*+ *product* (n.) = *by-product*.

#### 2. Compounding

Compounding consists in the combination of two or more (usually free) roots to form a new word. For example, the word *blackboard*, *heartfelt*, *brother-in-law* are compound words; they are made up of the roots (at the same time words themselves) *black* and *board*, *heart* and *felt*, *brother*, *in* and *law*, respectively. Compound words can be written in three different ways, as follows:

- a) Open: With a space between the parts of the compound; for instance, *toy store*, *diving board*, *flower pot*.
- b) Hyphenated: With a hyphen (-) separating the elements of the compound; for instance, *flower-pot*, *air-brake*, *she-pony*.
- c) Solid: Without a space or hyphen between the component elements of the compound; for instance, *flowerpot*, *washrooms*, *pickpocket*.

Furthermore, hyphenation (separating the elements of a compound with a hyphen) is more common in British English than in American English. In American English, the tendency is to write the compounds open or solid. However, hyphenation is quite common practice in both varieties of the language when *ad hoc premodifying compounds* (defined as groups of words that do not occur as established compounds in the language but as a group of words that as a whole modifies another word) are used; for instance, a much-needed rest; a state-of-the-art report. In addition, compounds words behave grammatically and semantically as single words. Since compound words behave as units, between their component elements no affixes (whether inflections or derivations) can usually occur; inflectional suffixes can appear only after compound words. For example, *bathrooms*, *school buses*, *water resistant*. Exceptions: *passersby*, *brothers-in-law*, *courts-martial*. Compound words usually have the primary stress on the first element of the compound; such as, *'air-crafts*, *'chewing-gum*. This fact differentiates compounds from phrases that have the same elements and order as compounds; phrases usually have their primary accent on the second (or nominal) element.

Furthermore, there are a few compounds which have their primary stress on the second element as phrases; such as, *working 'man*, *flying 'saucer*, *woman 'writer*, *fancy 'dress*. The possible combinations in English compound are:

- a) Compounds of two nouns (N): N + N = N  
*Sunrise, dancing girl, hand-shake, air-conditioning, cigar smoker, windmill.*
- b) Compounds of two adjectives (Adj.): Adj. + Adj. = Adj.  
*Gray-green, Swedish-American.*
- c) Compounds of an adjective (Adj.) and a noun (N): Adj. + N = N  
*Darkroom, highbrow.*
- d) Compounds of a noun (N) and an adjective (Adj.): N + Adj. = Adj.  
*Airsick, bottle-green.*
- e) Compounds of a pronoun (Pron.) and a noun (N): Pron. + N = N  
*She-pony, he-goat.*
- f) Compounds of a preposition (Prep.) and a verb (V): Prep. + V = V  
*Overtake, undergo*
- g) Compounds of a preposition (Prep.) and a noun (N): Prep. + N = N  
*Onlooker, off-day.*
- h) Compounds of a noun (N) + and a verb (V) = Adj.  
*Man-eating, ocean-going, heartfelt.*
- i) Compounds of an adjective/adverb (Adj./Adv.) + and a verb (V) = Adj.  
*Hard-working, good-looking, dry-cleaned.*
- j) Compounds of a noun (N) + and a Preposition (Prep.) = N  
*Passer-by, hanger-on.*
- k) Compounds of verb (V) + and an adverb (Adv.) or prepositional (Prep.) = N  
*Show-off, holdup.*
- l) Compounds of a verb (V) + and an adverb (Adv.) = N  
*have-not, get-together.*

### 3. Symbolism

Symbolism (or morpheme internal change) consists in altering the internal phonemic structure of a morpheme to indicate grammatical functions. For example, in order to form the plurals of *goose* \gu:s\ and *tooth* \tu:θ\ in English, the phoneme \u:\ is replaced by the phoneme|i:\, thus yielding the plural forms *geese* \gi:s\ and *teeth* \ti:θ\, respectively. Similarly, a few verbs indicate their past tense and past participle forms just by undergoing internal changes, as in the following cases:

sing \sɪŋ\ sang \sæŋ\ sung \sʌŋ\  
swim \swɪm\ swam \swæm\ swum \swʌm\

### 4. Reduplication

Reduplication consists in the repetition of all or of part of a root or stem to form new words. If the entire root or stem is repeated, the process is called complete (or

total) reduplication, and the new word is considered as a repetitive compound. Total reduplication is fairly frequent in Indonesian, for instance, in Indonesian, total reduplication is used to form the plural of nouns, as in [rumah] 'house', [rumahrumah] 'houses'; [ibu] 'mother' [ibuibu] 'mothers'; [lalat] 'fly', [lalatlalat] 'flies'.

### 5. Suppletion

Suppletion consists in a complete change in the form of a root (i.e., a word) or in the replacement of root by another morphologically unrelated root with the same component of meaning in different grammatical contents, for instance, *good* and *well* change to *better* and *best* in the comparative and superlative. Similarly, *bad* and *badly* change to *worse* and *worst*. Likewise, a 'be' change to *am*, *are*, and *is* in the present; *am/is* change to *was* and *are* to *were* in the past.

### 6. Acronym

Acronym is the process whereby a new word is formed from the initial letters of the constituent words of a phrase or sentence. Furthermore, there are two main types of acronyms, namely:

- a. Acronyms which are pronounced as a word; for instance *NASA* / 'næsə/ (= National Aeronautics and Space Administration), *radar* / 'reɪ.dɑ:r/ radar (radio detecting and ranging), *UNESCO* / ju:'nɛskəʊ/ (= United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), *BASIC* / 'beɪsɪk/ (= Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), *COBOL* / 'kəʊbəl/ (= Common Business Oriented Language), and so on.

As can be seen, acronyms of this type often derive from phrasal names. Many of them belong to the jargon (specialized language) of particular occupations, organizations or fields of study (especially scientific, administrative, and political) and might be completely meaningless to the persons who are not familiarized with them. Notice also that some of these acronyms are of so frequent an occurrence that people often use them without the slightest idea of what the words stand for; for instance, laser, radar.

- b. Acronyms which are pronounced as sequences of letters (also called 'alphabetisms'); for instance, *C.O.D.* / ,si:əʊ'di:/ (= cash on delivery), *MIT* / ,emɑ:'ti:/ (= Massachusetts Institute of Technology), *VIP* / ,vi:'ɑ:pi:/ (= very important person). In writing, the more institutionalized formations have no periods between their component letters. This tendency is especially more common in British English than in American English; e.g., *DIY* / ,di:'ɑ:wai/ (= do-it-yourself), *FBI* / ,efbi:'ɑ:/ (= Federal Bureau of Investigations).

Furthermore, each constituent letter of these acronyms usually represents a full word or constituent in the compound, or just a part of a word, as in the following examples: *TB* / ,ti:'bi:/ (= tuberculosis), *TV* / ,ti:'vi:/ (= television). Likewise, notice that some of these

acronyms are given a quasi-phonetic written form; for instance *Emcee* for M.C. (= Master of Ceremonies), *Deejay* for DJ (= disc jockey), and so on.

#### 7. Clipping

Clipping is the processes whereby new words are formed by shortening other words; by eliminating the initial part, the last part, or both parts, of those words. For instance, phone from (tele)phone, plane from (air)plane, ad from ad(vertisement), exam from exam(ination), flu from (in)flu(enza), fridge from refrigerator, another examples are:

- Ron (←Aaron) condo (←condominium)
- Liz (←Elizabeth) demo (←demonstration)
- Mike (←Michael) disco (←discotheque)
- Trish (←Patricia) lab (←laboratory)

#### 8. Blending

Blending is the process whereby new words are formed by combining parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another, for example, smog (smoke + fog), brunch (breakfast + lunch), heliport (helicopter + airport), motel (motor + hotel), FORTRAN (formula translation), and so on. Following is a partial list of other common blends: breathalyzer (breath + analyzer), electrocute (electro + execute), Eurovision (European + television), multiversity (multiple + university), newscast (news + broadcast), paratroops (parachute + troops), telecast (television + broadcast), travelogue (travel + catalogue), telex (teleprinter + exchange).

#### 9. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process whereby new words are formed by adopting words from other languages together with the concepts or ideas they stand for. For instance, tango, mango, taco, and burrito that borrowed from Spanish; fiancé, very (adapted from Old French *verai*), garage from French; pizza, mafia from Italian; and so on.

#### 10. Back-formation

Back-formation is the process by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from an already existing word. For example, the verbs *peddle*, *edit*, *hawk*, *enthuse*, *stoke*, *swindle*, *televise*, *donate*, *sculpt*, *buttle* have been created from the pre-existing nouns *peddler*, *editor*, *hawker*, *enthusiasm*, *stoker*, *swindler*, *television*, *donation*, *sculptor* and *butler*, respectively.

#### 11. Word Coinage

Word coinage (or invention) is the process whereby new words are created outright, either deliberately or accidentally, to fit some purpose. Usually, words are coined to express new ideas, processes, products, etc. in the language, for instance, brand names such as *Xerox*, *Kodak*, *Exxon*, and *Kleenex*. These products, which once a new product, come to be used as common nouns.

#### 12. Functional Shift

Functional shift (conversion or zero derivation) is the process by which new words are created by using a word in new functions (by shifting, changing or converting its original grammatical class to another class), without any change in its form. For example, when the word *water* is used in the following sentence *Give me some water, please* it is used as a noun, which is probably its original (and more common) use. But when *water* is used in the sentence, *The children water the plants every morning*, it is used in a new syntactic function, namely, as a verb, and no change in spelling or pronunciation has been made. In other words, the grammatical category of the word *water* has shifted from noun to verb.

#### Morphological Analysis

Haspelmath and Sims (2010:3) stated “It is often suggested that morphological analysis primarily consists in breaking up words into their parts and establishing the rules that govern the co-occurrence of these parts.” From the statement, a morphological analysis must have some criterion such as a complex word to be observed, a process of breaking up words into smaller parts, and also analysing some rules which could explain the phenomenon of morphemes.

Morphological analysis typically consists of the identification of parts of words, or, more technically, **constituents** of words. We can say that the word *nuts* consists of two constituents: the element *nut* and the element *s*. In accordance with a widespread typographical convention, we will often separate word constituents by a hyphen: *nut-s*. It is often suggested that morphological analysis primarily consists in breaking up words into their parts and establishing the rules that govern the co-occurrence of these parts. The smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified are called **morphemes**. In *nut-s*, both *-s* and *nut* are morphemes. Other examples of words consisting of two morphemes would be *break-ing*, *hope-less*, *re-write*, *cheese-board*; words consisting of three morphemes are *re-writ-ing*, *hope-less-ness*, *ear-plug-s*; and so on. It would make morphology quite similar to syntax, which is usually defined as ‘the study of the combination of words to yield sentences’.

#### Two Approaches to Morphological Rules

There are two approaches in order to deal with the phenomenon which happens in Morphology which stated by Haspelmath and Sims (2010:41):

##### 1. Morpheme-Based Model

The morpheme-based model is associated with the morpheme-combination approach to morphology: ‘Morphology is the study of the combination of morphemes to yield words’. In this approach method, it is emphasizes on the connection within the combination of morpheme which means a word must be analyzed by breaking it into its smaller units in order to find out the process within the word. We can use these word-structure rules to create complex

words. In the following, we see the individual steps by which the words *bags*, *unhappier* and *cheeseboard* can be created using the rules:

- Word-form → Derivational Prefix + stem + inflectional suffix  
 Derivational → Prefix *un-*  
 Stem root → *happy*  
 Inflectional suffix → *-er*  
 Word-form: *un-happi-er*
- Word-form → Stem  
 Stem → Stem + stem  
 Stem → Root  
 Root → *Cheese*  
 Root → *Board*  
 Stem: *cheese-board*  
 Word-form: *cheese-board*

## 2. Word-Based Model

In the word-based model, the fundamental significance of the word is emphasized and the relationship between complex words is captured not by splitting them up into parts and positing a rule of concatenation, but by formulating word-schemas (contains information on pronunciation, syntactic properties and meaning.) that represent the features common to morphologically related words.

For instance, the similarities among the English words *bags*, *keys*, *gods*, *ribs*, *bones*, *gems* (and of course many others) can be expressed in the word schema:

a. Words: *bags*, *keys*, *gods*, *ribs*, *bones*, *gems*, ...

b. Lexical entries for words

[/bægz/ N] [/kfi:jz/ N] [/gadz/ N] [/ri:bz/ N]  
 [„bags“] [„keys“] [„gods“] [„ribs“]

c. Word-schema

[/Xz/ N]  
 [„plurality of xs“]

From the statement above from Haspelmath and Sims, the writer concludes that the morphological analysis is similar to syntax which consists in breaking up words into their parts and establishing the rules that govern the co-occurrence of these parts. Furthermore, the writer uses the Morpheme-Based Model Approaches which emphasizes on the connection within the combination of morpheme which means a word must be analysed by breaking it into its smaller units in order to find out the process within the word.

### Meaning

According to Lamb in Hill (1969:45): The area of linguistic structure which is studied under the headings of lexicology and semantics, if I describe it very simply, is concerned with words and their

meanings. Some of the phenomena, which must be accounted for in this area, are these: (1) A word can have more than one meaning. An example is the English word *table*, which can designate either a piece of furniture or a type of display of information on the page of a book. (2) Different words can have the same meaning or example *big* and *large*. (3) The meanings of some words can be analysed into components. For example, the English word *mare*, can be analysed into the components *female* and *horse*; similarly, *doe* has the components *female* and *deer*, and *hen* has the components *female* and *chicken*. (4) Certain combinations of words have meanings which are different from the combinations of their separate meanings. An example is *blow up*, meaning “destroy by explosion”, as in *the bomb blew up the building*. (5) Some pairs of words have opposite meanings. An example is the pair *big* and *little*. (6) The meanings of some words are included in the meanings of others. Or example, the meaning of *plant* is included in that of *tree*, and the meaning of *tree* is included in that of *oak*.

While the morphology concerned with the structure of words including its shape or formation, semantic focuses its study on words and their meaning. This study of words and meaning is related to each other; since in order to understand and to use the words properly, people need not only to understand how the words are formed but also the meaning that attached with them. The importance of meaning is stated by Lamb on point 1 which explained that a word in English can have more than one meaning. Furthermore, as point number 4 shows that certain combinations of words have a different meaning from their separate meanings. For instance, the word *blow up*, which has meaning as “destroy by explosion”, has a different meaning from their separate form *blow* and *up*.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The writer found and analyzed 5 (five) types of word formation used in J+ Newspaper to help in identifying how a new word is created, to understand the internal structure of the word formation, and also to acknowledge a new meaning which carried by a word formation. The 5 types consists of Acronym, Affixation, Clipping, Compounding, and Onomatopoeia, including their forms, the kinds of word formation that most often used, and the new meanings which carried by each word.

### Data Presentation and Analysis of Word Formation

In this part the writer presented the data and analyzes the word formation in J+ newspaper using the two approaches to morphological rules: Morpheme – Based Model and Word-Based Model. The writer start from collecting the data, then formulating word-schemas (contains information on pronunciation, syntactic properties and meaning) which represent the features common to morphologically related words, breaking them into their smaller units in order to find

out the process within the word, and also double check the new meaning using dictionary.

### Affixation

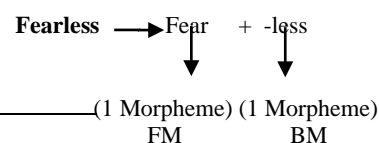
In this part the writer presented the data that have been analyzed which is the word formation in J+ newspaper by The Jakarta Post newspaper (VOL 34. NO. 106 - 2016).

Table 1. Affixation

No	Words	Explanation
1.	Culture	<p>The word 'Cultural' is a part of affixation because it can be divided into its smaller forms. The word 'Cultural' has 2 morphemes which are Culture (N) + -al (Suffix) = Cultural (Adj.). It consists of 1 free morpheme and 1 bound morpheme, which are:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cultural:</b> Culture + -al            ↓                    ↓            (1 Morpheme) (1 Morpheme)            ↓                    ↓            FM                    BM</p> <p>The word 'Culture' is free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word, which has meaning as <i>all the knowledge and values shared by a society</i>. In contrast, '-al' is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone as a word and it is called suffixation as a process of affixation which placed in the end of word. Furthermore, when combined together, 'Cultural' forms a new grammatical category as an <i>Adjective</i>, and has a new meaning as <i>'of or relating to the arts and manners that a group favours.'</i></p>
2.	Festival	<p>The word 'Festival' is a part of affixation because it can be divided into its smaller forms. The word 'Festival' has 2 morphemes which are Festive (Adj.) + -al (Suffix) = Festival (N). It consists of 1 free morpheme and 1 bound morpheme, which are:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Festival:</b> Festive + -al            ↓                    ↓            (1 Morpheme) (1 Morpheme)            ↓                    ↓            FM                    BM</p> <p>'Festive' is free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word, which has meaning as <i>offering fun and gaiety</i>. In contrast, '-al' is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone as a word and it is called suffixation as a process of affixation which placed in the end of word. Furthermore, when combined together, 'Festival' forms a new grammatical category as a <i>Noun</i>, and has a new meaning as <i>'an organized</i></p>

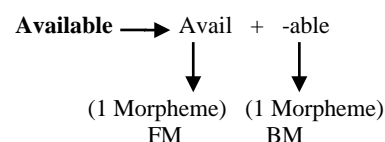
*series of acts and performances (usually in one place).'*

3. Fearless The word 'Fearless' is a part of affixation because it can be divided into its smaller forms. The word 'Fearless' has 2 morphemes which are Fear (N) + -less (Suffix) = Fearless (Adj.). It consists of 1 free morpheme and 1 bound morpheme, which are:



The word 'Fear' is free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word, which has meaning as *an emotion experienced in anticipation of specific pain or danger*. In contrast, '-less' is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone as a word and it is called suffixation as a process of affixation which placed in the end of word. Furthermore, when combined together, 'Fearless' forms a new grammatical category as an *Adjective*, and has a new meaning as *'invulnerable to fear or intimidation.'*

4. Available The word 'Available' is a part of affixation because it can be divided into its smaller forms. The word 'Available' has 2 morphemes which are Avail (N) + -able (Suffix) = Available (Adj.). It consists of 1 free morpheme and 1 bound morpheme, which are:



The word 'Avail' is free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word, which has meaning as *use to one's advantage; be useful to*. In contrast, '-able' is bound morpheme since it cannot stand alone as a word and it is called suffixation as a process of affixation which placed in the end of word. Furthermore, when combined together, 'Available' forms a new grammatical category as an *Adjective*, and has a new meaning as *'obtainable or accessible and ready to use or service.'*

### Acronym

Table 2. Acronym

No.	Words	Explanation
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1. UNICEF	<p>UNICEF is called acronym because it is formed by making initial letter of the words and are pronounced it as a word. The word 'UNICEF' is an acronym of 'United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund'</p> <p>The word 'United' has a meaning <i>become one</i>, meanwhile, the word 'Nations' carries a meaning of <i>a federation of tribes</i>, the word 'International' has a meaning of <i>concerning to all or at least two or more nations</i>, the word 'Children' has a meaning of <i>a young person</i>, 'Emergency' has a meaning of <i>a sudden unforeseen crisis</i>, and 'Fund' means <i>a reserve of money set aside for some purpose</i>.</p> <p>Furthermore, when combined together the word 'UNICEF' carries a new meaning of <i>an agency of the United Nations responsible for programs to aid education and the health of children and mothers in developing countries</i>.</p>	4. VIP	<p>The word VIP is an acronym of 'Very Important Person'. It is called as acronym because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words and pronounced as sequences of letters.</p> <p>Furthermore, the word 'Very' has a meaning <i>used as an intensifier</i>, meanwhile, the word 'Important' carries a meaning of <i>great significance or value</i>, and 'Person' has a meaning of <i>a human being</i>. When combined together the word 'VIP' carries a new meaning of <i>an important or influential person</i>.</p>
2. a.m.	<p>The word 'am' or 'a.m.', refers to time not a 'to be', is an acronym of 'Ante Meridiem'. It is called as acronym because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words and pronouncing them as sequences of letters.</p> <p>The word 'Ante' is a prefix which has a meaning of <i>behind, before</i>. 'Meridiem' has a meaning of <i>noon</i>; when combined together, the word 'a.m.' carries a meaning of <i>before noon</i>.</p>	5. UNESCO	<p>UNESCO is called acronym because it is formed by making initial letter of the words and are pronounced it as a word. The word 'UNESCO' is an acronym of 'United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization'</p> <p>The word 'United' has a meaning <i>become one</i>, meanwhile, the word 'Nations' carries a meaning of <i>a federation of tribes</i>, the word 'Educational' has a meaning of <i>relating to the process of education</i>, 'Scientific' has a meaning of <i>relating to the practice of science</i>, the word 'Cultural' has a meaning of <i>relating to the shared knowledge and values of a society</i>, and 'Organization' means <i>a group of people who work together for an explicit purpose</i>.</p> <p>Furthermore, when combined together the word 'UNICEF' carries a new meaning of <i>an agency of the United Nations that promotes education and communication and the arts</i>.</p>
3. DJ	<p>The word DJ is an acronym of 'Disc Jockey'. It is called as acronym because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words and pronounced as sequences of letters.</p> <p>Furthermore, the word 'Disc' has a meaning <i>something with a round shape resembling a flat circular plate</i>, meanwhile, the word 'Jockey' carries a meaning of <i>an operator of some vehicle, machine or apparatus</i>; and when combined together the word 'DJ' carries a new meaning of <i>a person who announces and plays popular recorded music</i>.</p>	6. GPS	<p>The word GPS is an acronym of 'Global Positioning System'. It is called as acronym because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words and pronounced as sequences of letters.</p> <p>Furthermore, the word 'Global' has a meaning <i>not limited or provincial in scope</i>, meanwhile, the word 'Positioning' carries a meaning of <i>the act of putting something in a certain place</i>, and</p>

		'System' has a meaning of <i>a group of independent but interrelated elements comprising a unified whole</i> . When combined together the word 'VIP' carries a new meaning of <i>a navigational system involving satellites and computers that can determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth</i> .
7.	US	The word US is an acronym of 'United States'. It is called as acronym because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words and pronounced as sequences of letters. Furthermore, the word 'United' has a meaning <i>become one</i> , meanwhile, the word <i>State</i> carries a meaning of <i>the territory occupied by one of the constituent administrative districts</i> ; and when combined together the word 'US' carries a new meaning of <i>North American republic containing 50 states; America</i> .

### Clipping

Table 3. Clipping

No.	Words	Explanation
1.	Aug	The word 'Aug' is called clipping since it is the processes whereby new words are formed by shortening other words; by eliminating the last part of the word 'Aug(ust)' which means <i>the month following July and preceding September</i> . It consist only 1 morpheme.
2.	Oct	The word 'Oct' is called clipping since it is the processes whereby new words are formed by shortening other words; by eliminating the last part of the word 'Oct(ober)' which means <i>the month following September and preceding November</i> . It consist only 1 morpheme.
3.	Photo	The word 'Photo' is called clipping since it is the processes whereby new words are formed by shortening other words; by eliminating the last part of the word 'Photo(graph)' which means <i>a static picture taken by camera, recorded by focusing light onto a light-sensitive surface</i> . It consist only 1 morpheme.
4.	Com (.com)	The word '.com', which is a jargon word - specialized language of particular occupations, in this case is a computer jargon which means

		<i>top level domain for commerce</i> , is a clipped word since the process of shortening occurs and shortens 3 syllables of word 'Com(mercial)' into 1 syllable 'Com'. It consist only 1 morpheme.
5.	Ad	The word 'Ad', which means <i>a public promotion of some product or service</i> , is a clipped word since the process of shortening occurs and shortens 4 syllables of word 'Ad(vertisement)' into 1 syllable 'Ad'. It consist only 1 morpheme.
6.	Ammo	The word 'Ammo' is also a clipping word since it is derived from the word 'Amm(unity)o(n)' which means it shortens the polysyllabic word that originally has 4 syllables into just 2 syllables. In order words, by deleting 2 syllables the word 'Ammo' is appeared and has a meaning as <i>projectiles to be fired from a gun</i> . It consist only 1 morpheme.
7.	Sep	The word 'Sep', which means <i>the month following August and preceding October</i> , is a clipped word since the process of shortening occurs and shortens 3 syllables of word 'Sep(tember)' into 1 syllable 'Sep'. It consist only 1 morpheme.
8.	App	The word 'App' from the word 'App(lication)', which means <i>a program that provide the user with tools to accomplish a task</i> , is a clipped word since there is a shortening process by deleting 3 syllables into only 1 syllable. It consist only 1 morpheme.

### Compounding

Table 3. Compounding

No.	Words	Explanation
1.	Moonlight	The word 'Moonlight' is compounding because it is a joining of two separated words to produce a single word. Furthermore it is a compounding since the words are joined together in solid form of compounding, and it carries a new meaning as <i>'the light of the moon'</i> ; when joined together as a compound, it comes up as a <b>Noun (Compound Noun)</b> . There are two words in the same grammatical category 'Moon' (N) + 'Light' (N). This word has 2 morphemes which all of them are free morphemes. As shown below: <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Moon + Light</p> <p>↓                      ↓</p> <p>(1 Morpheme) (1 Morpheme)</p> <p>↓                      ↓</p> </div>



No	Words	Explanation	
		FM	FM
2.	Getaway	<p>The word 'Getaway' is compounding because it is a joining of two separated words to produce a single word. Furthermore it is a compounding since the words are joined together in solid form of compounding, and it carries a new meaning as '<i>a rapid escape</i>'; when joined together as a compound, it comes up as a <b>Noun (Compound Noun)</b>. There are two words in the different grammatical category 'Get' (V) + 'Away' (Adv.). This word has 2 morphemes which all of them are free morphemes. As shown below:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Get + Away</p> <p>↓                      ↓</p> <p>(1 Morpheme) (1 Morpheme)</p> <p>↓                      ↓</p> <p>FM                      FM</p> </div>	

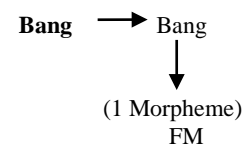
### Onomatopoeia

Table 4. Onomatopoeia

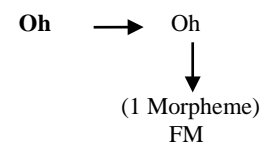
No.	Words	Explanation
1.	Wowed	<p>The word 'Wowed' is called onomatopoeia because it is a word whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name, in this case represents a sound of impression. The word 'Wowed' has 2 morphemes, 1 free morpheme and 1 bound morpheme, which are:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Wowed</b>      Wow      +      (-ed)</p> <p>                         ↓                      ↓</p> <p>(1 Morpheme) (1 Morpheme)</p> <p>FM                      BM</p> </div> <p>The word 'Wowed' has a grammatically function as a V (V) and has a meaning as <i>impress greatly</i>.</p>
2.	Hey!	<p>The word 'Hey!' is called onomatopoeia because it is a word whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name, in this case represents a sound of greeting. The word 'Hey' has only 1 free morpheme:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Hey</b>                      Hey</p> <p>                                 ↓</p> <p>(1 Morpheme)</p> <p>FM</p> </div> <p>The word 'Hey!' has a grammatically function as a Interjection and has a meaning as <i>used as a greeting; used to get someone's attention</i>.</p>

3.	Whoa	<p>The word 'Whoa' is called onomatopoeia because it is a word whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name, in this case represents a sound of instruction. The word 'Whoa' has only 1 free morpheme:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Whoa</b>                      Whoa</p> <p>                                 ↓</p> <p>(1 Morpheme)</p> <p>FM</p> </div> <p>The word 'Whoa' has a grammatically function as an Interjection and has a meaning as <i>instruction to stop</i>.</p>
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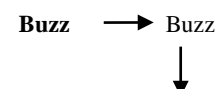
4.	Bang	<p>The word 'Bang' is called onomatopoeia because it is a word whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name, in this case represents a sound of gun shooting. The word 'Bang' has only 1 free morpheme:</p>
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5.	Oh	<p>The word 'Oh' is called onomatopoeia because it is a word whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name, in this case represents a sound of amazement. The word 'Ooh' has only 1 free morpheme:</p>
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6.	Buzz	<p>The word 'Buzz' is called onomatopoeia because it is a word whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name, in this case represents a sound of bees. The word 'Buzz' has only 1 free morpheme:</p>
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(1 Morpheme) FM
The word 'Buzz' has a grammatically function as a Verb (V) and has a meaning as <i>make a buzzing sound</i> .

From the data above, the writer may give a conclusion that *Derivational Affixation* is the addition of derivational affixes to roots and stems to form new words, such as *Culture (N) + -al (Suffix) = Cultural (Adj.)*. This process produces new meaning since the addition of suffix helps to form a new word, and sometimes a new grammatical category, which its meaning may totally different from the meaning that its root carry. For example, the root 'Culture' has a meaning of 'all the knowledge and values shared by a society'. In contrast, when there is a suffix '-al' attached to the root, it becomes 'Cultural' which has a new meaning as 'of or relating to the arts and manners that a group favours.'

Furthermore, *Acronym* is formed from taking the initial letter of some or all of the words in a phrase or sentence and can be pronounced as a word or might be pronounced as sequences of letters, for example, *US* is an acronym of 'United States.' This process produces new meaning since the meaning of the phrase which is in the acronym words will be differed from the meaning of its root words when they are divided. For example, the words 'United' and 'States' have meaning as *become one* and the other means *the territory occupied by one of the constituent administrative districts*. Furthermore, when 'United' and 'States' are combined into *US*, it has a new meaning as *North American republic containing 50 states; America*. Whereas, *clipping* is formed from a shortening process, in which 1 or more syllables are deleted, such as the word *Ad* from the word *Ad(vertisement)*. This process does not produce new meaning since the clipped words occurred from the process of shortening an existing word which means that the meaning remains the same; even though the clipped words create a new form (word). Both 'Ad' and 'Advertisement' have a meaning of 'a public promotion of some product or service.'

Meanwhile, *compounding* is formed from the combination process of two or more words to form a new word with a new meaning from their separated form, such as *Upload*, in this case has a meaning of 'transfer a file or program to a central computer from a smaller computer'. The meaning of compound word is different from the meaning of their separated meaning which the word 'Up' has a meaning of to a 'higher intensity' and 'Load' has a meaning of 'fill or place a load on'.

And the last is *onomatopoeia* which is formed from a word whose represents an aspect of the thing that they name, such as *wowed* which represents a sound of

impression. This process produces new meaning since the meaning of the word comes from the adaptation of the sound aspect of one thing; the words imitate the sound they denote. For example, *Wowed* which represents a sound of impression is produced by the imitation of the sound that the word denote, therefore a new meaning of 'impress greatly' appeared.

### Data Analysis of Word Formation Usage

From the data, the writer found that there are 233 derivational word formations in J+ newspaper by The Jakarta Post (VOL 34. NO. 106 - 2016) from page 4 until 16, which some of them are complex words except clipping which is simple word. The 233 word formations that found consist of 141 Affixations, 7 Acronyms, 8 Clippings, 71 Compounds, and 6 Onomatopoeia words.

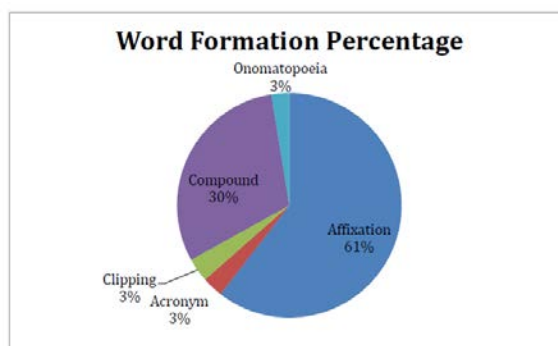


Figure 1. Word Formation Percentage

The percentages show that the most word formation process, which used in the J+ Newspaper, is Affixation word (61%). Furthermore the writer also found out that *affixation* is the most common word formation process, based on findings both from newspaper and also dictionaries, since this process is the most common and productive morphological process; It is also the easiest way to form a new word with a new meaning.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of data, the writer can make conclusion as follows: firstly, there are 233 word formations which consists of 5 types of English word formations process used in J+ newspaper by The Jakarta Post (VOL 34. NO. 106 - 2016) page 4 until 16. The 5 types of English word formations are 141 Affixation (61%), 7 Acronym (3%), 8 Clipping (3%), 71 Compound (30%), and 6 Onomatopoeia (3%) words. As a result, the word formation process that is used in J+ newspaper by The Jakarta Post mostly *Affixation*, with its form as addition of derivational affixes to roots and stems to form new words, for about 61% or 141 affixations.

Furthermore, all the derivational word formation are complex word and form a new meaning except clipping which is simple word and just a shortening process which means it still has the same meaning

from the root but formed a new word. *Derivational Affixation* produces new meaning since the addition of *suffix, prefix, or circumfix* helps to form a new word, and sometimes a new grammatical category, which its meaning is may totally different with the meaning that its root carry. *Acronym* produces new meaning since the meaning of the phrase which is in the acronym words will be differed from the meaning of its root words when they are divided. Meanwhile, *Clipping* does not produce new meaning since the clipped words occurred from the process of shortening an existing word which means that the meaning remains the same; even though the clipped words create a new form (word). *Compounding*, in contrast, produces a new meaning from the combination of two or more words which will be different from their separated forms or roots. Lastly, *onomatopoeia* produces new meaning since the meaning of the word comes from the adaptation of the sound aspect of one thing; the words imitate the sound they denote.

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