

## **EXPLORATION OF THE WORD FORMATION PROCESS IN ONLINE NEWS ARTICLES**

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### **Abstract**

Generation Z has become increasingly interested in seeking information on online platforms. As a result, numerous new terms begin to appear in society. New terms used in a language can be related to the word formation process, one of the morphological branches of linguistics. This study explored the process of word formation in online news articles, precisely the analysis section of opinion articles in the Jakarta Post online newspaper which ran from November 2023 to January 2024. In addition, this study aimed to provide several learning implications. The research design was descriptive qualitative because this study used discourse and morphological elements. Yule's (2017) theory was used to identify and classify the data into word formation categories. There were two findings of this study. First, the analysis revealed derivation as the most frequently used process in online news articles, accounting for 124 (33,42 %) and other processes such as multiple processes 80 (21,56 %), compounding 77 (20,75 %), acronym 64 (17,25 %), blending 7 (1,89 %), clipping 6 (1,62 %), borrowing 5 (1,35 %), conversion 6 (1,62 %), coinage 1 (0,27%), and back-formation 1 (0,27%). The second finding of this study revealed some important learning implications, such as increasing awareness of word structure, improving vocabulary, enhancing reading and writing skills, fostering creativity, and boosting cultural and digital literacy. Analyzing word formation processes helps language learners understand and decode complex texts, which supports overall literacy development. Therefore, language learners should engage in this activity to gain a thorough understanding of how language evolves and functions.

**Keywords:** *learning implication; morphology; online news articles; word formation process*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Word formation processes are fundamental mechanisms in linguistics that shape the structure of words within a language. These processes involve the systematic modification of base forms to create new words, convey different grammatical categories, or alter meaning. In linguistics, the study of word formation refers to morphology. It focuses on creating forms and relationships of words in a language (Katamba, 2005; Fromklin et al., 2011; Setiawan et al., 2019). The word formation process classifies into numerous categories based on the function of a specific structure. Some researchers define word formation is a morphological analysis of how new words are formed from existing ones (Plag, 2003; Lieber, 2009; Rizki and Marlina, 2018). In word formation, a new word has to follow some rules (Hacken & Thomas, 2013). As implied by the

previous definition, the word formation process shows how new words are constructed from existing ones. Since often, new words are formed from existing ones, the word-formation process provides an analysis of how it occurred and illustrates the theory of how it was formed. Moreover, Yule (2017) believes that there are numerous different types of word formation, such as; *Coinage, Suppletion, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, Conversion, Acronym, and Derivation*. The word formation process can be found in any type of writing; one of them is in the text of an article.

An article is one of the writing products that provide the ideas of the writers. The writers try to convey their ideas to the readers through every word in the text. Reading articles has become a habit for individuals who live in the digital era. In this era, readers tend to read online news articles because they can be done anywhere at any time to fulfill the need for the latest information. The main thing they must have to digest information is linguistic ability. Thus, they will be good at interpreting the meaning of each word in the articles. The relationship between humans' linguistic ability and reading news articles is symbiotic, with each influencing and enhancing the other. In other words, they can build one's critical thinking.

In Indonesia, there are several online news platforms. For example, *The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper*. The news articles on this platform often present various viewpoints by credible writers. These require readers to evaluate the credibility of sources, detect biases, and discern fact from opinion. Engaging with such content fosters critical thinking skills and enhances cognitive abilities related to the analysis, synthesis, and evaluation of information. Reading news articles exposes individuals to a wide array of vocabulary, including specialized terms related to politics, economics, science, and culture. This exposure enhances lexical knowledge and helps individuals become more proficient in using and understanding complex words and phrases. Regularly reading news articles can improve reading comprehension skills. Readers learn to extract main ideas, identify supporting details, and understand complex sentence structures. This practice helps in developing the ability to process and interpret information effectively. News articles are typically well-edited and adhere to standard language norms, offering readers consistent examples of correct syntax and grammar. This exposure helps reinforce proper language use and improves writing and speaking skills.

Despite the advantages illustrated in the previous paragraph, some readers perhaps find it difficult to digest the ideas written in the articles because they are not familiar with the terms or the structure of the words. *For example*, a student in the English department is reading an article, especially, in the *English Linguistics* context. The text includes various technical terms, like *Phonology*. The student will be able to understand this word if he knows the word formation process. This technical term will be broken down as follows: root *phone*, which means *sound*, and the suffix *-logy* means *a subject of discussion*. Without morphological understanding, a student who is unfamiliar with the components of the word *phonology* might struggle to grasp the meaning of the term, leading to confusion about the overall function and importance of the system being described. However, a student who understands a word-formation process can break down the term *phonology*. By breaking down the term, the student comprehends that *phonology* pertains to the study of speech sound. This understanding enhances students' ability to follow the text and grasp the significance of the sound production system. For another example, an English learner who understands the process of affixation will find it easier to master words like *unhappy* (*not happy*) or *rediscover* (*discover something more than once*) because they understand the function of the prefixes *un-* (*not*) and *re-* (*repetition*).

Individuals can uncover the intricate rules governing word formation and the dynamic ways in which languages evolve such as affixation, compounding, reduplication, and alternation, by analyzing the process of word formation process (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). Understanding these processes not only enhances people's comprehension of language structure but also offers insights into the cognitive and communicative functions of human language (Spencer, 1991). According to the explanation, examples, and point of view shared by the language researchers

above, it can be said that learning the word formation process plays an important role in altering meaning of the unfamiliar words. In addition, having a strong morphological skill is necessary not only for individuals who are in charge in a language educational field but also for the general readers. Since text become a source of information.

The importance of having a strong morphological skill has encouraged many researchers around the world to conduct research with several goals. There are numerous studies have explored the significance of learning word formation processes in enhancing linguistic and cognitive abilities. Research by Carlisle (2000) emphasized that morphological awareness, the understanding of word structure, is crucial for vocabulary development and reading comprehension. Nagy et al. (2006) found that students with strong morphological skills could infer the meanings of unfamiliar words, thus improving their overall literacy. Similarly, Kuo and Anderson (2006) highlighted that knowledge of morphological rules aids in the decoding and understanding of complex words, which is particularly beneficial in academic settings. Furthermore, Bowers et al. (2010) demonstrated that instruction in morphological awareness significantly enhances reading comprehension and spelling skills in children. These studies collectively underline the importance of integrating morphological instruction into educational curricula to bolster students' linguistic proficiency and reading comprehension.

Like in other countries, Indonesian researchers also are interested in conducting studies of the word formation process to get more insights from the previous studies. For example, Mutiah et al. (2021) conducted a study of the word formation process. They focused on exploring the process of word formation and the social function of slang words in video comments on Rich Brian's official music video. The finding showed that there are 8 types of word formation processes, namely acronym, coinage, conversion, blending, compounding, clipping, borrowing, and multiple processes. The acronym is the most frequently occurring. In addition, their study found that the highest social function is to express passionate feelings. Also, Octavia and Zaim (2022) investigated the word formation processes that are commonly used by food vloggers. There were 11 types of word formation processes found in the study, namely multiple processes, coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, and back-formation. The finding showed that borrowing is used most frequently by food vloggers. Still, in the online platform, Antika et al. (2023) investigated the word formation process used by Indonesian online sellers, especially in Shopee live streaming. The result is similar to Octavia and Zaim's (2022). Borrowing is the most dominant type used by both food vloggers and Shopee online sellers. Since the data of these studies are words, the researchers applied a descriptive-qualitative approach to analyze the data. Moreover, they used the theory of word formation categories proposed by Yule (2006; 2010; 2017) to find out the types of word formation processes. From these findings, it can be said that people with different educational backgrounds often use word formation processes in their communication both oral and written communication to make the communication effective.

Although numerous studies have highlighted the importance of having strong skills in the process of word formation, there remains a notable gap in understanding how these benefits translate into educational and general contexts. Addressing these gaps, the current study aims to explore the application of the word formation process in online news articles and seeks to uncover some possible learning implications. Thus, the results of this study lead to enhancing the awareness of word formation through exploring the types of word formation processes according to a linguistics perspective and finding out some possible learning implications for language learners not only in educational settings but also in general settings. Writers can use the knowledge gained to foster language creativity in students, encourage them to explore, do an experiment with word formation, and share their knowledge with other people in real life and from different social backgrounds. Recognizing the critical importance of word formation processes in various contexts leads the writers to pose the following research questions:

1. What are the types of word formation processes found in online news articles?
2. What are the possible learning implications found in the result of this study?

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### Morphology

Many theories were proposed to explain the word formation process. Although the literature covers a wide range of such theories, this review concentrates on the following major themes that are shown throughout the reviewed literature.

Yule (2017) defined morphology as the study of forms, and used it to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic “elements” used in a language called “morphemes”. O’Grady et al., (1997) argued that morphology is a part of linguistics studies the ability to construct and interpret words. Kisno (2012) further stated that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words: the pieces that make up words (morphemes), the way morphemes are combined (word formation processes), and, of course, the rules (laws) that govern the process of word formation. In addition, Verhaar (2016) stated that morphology includes the structure of “internal” words, which aims to identify the basic unit of language as a grammatical unit. the basic unit or the smallest unit in morphology is called a morpheme. A morpheme can be classified into bound morpheme and free morpheme. A morpheme that can stand as a word by itself is called a free morpheme while a morpheme that must be attached to another morpheme is called a bound morpheme. It means a bound morpheme must join to another morpheme as a word and cannot stand alone by itself. A word may consist of one or more morphemes (un-(bound) + happy(free) + -ness(bound)). In other words, Yule (2017) defined the word formation process as “a means by which new words are formed, either via modifications of existing words or through complete innovation, which then become a part of the language, also known as morphological process.”

The study of word formation processes provides a comprehensive understanding of how new words are created and evolve in language. According to Yule (2017), word formation encompasses various processes including derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, conversion, coinage, and back-formation. Each of these processes contributes uniquely to the expansion of vocabulary and the adaptation of language to meet the needs of its users. Derivation involves adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words, which changes their meaning or grammatical function (Yule, 2017). This process is crucial in generating new words that fit into different contexts or linguistic categories. For instance, the addition of “-ly” to “slight” creates “slightly,” transforming an adjective into an adverb.

Compounding, as explained by Yule (2017), involves combining two or more whole words to create a new term with a specific meaning. This process merges the meanings of the individual components, resulting in a term like “toothbrush,” which combines “tooth” and “brush” to refer to a cleaning tool for teeth. Compounding allows for the creation of precise and context-specific terms, which are useful in various domains, including technology, science, and everyday life. The study of compounding reveals how new concepts are expressed by joining familiar words in novel ways.

Blending, another significant word formation process, involves merging parts of two or more words to form a new one (Yule, 2017). This process results in terms like “brunch,” which combines “breakfast” and “lunch.” Blending often creates words that capture elements of the original words’ meanings in a condensed form. It reflects linguistic creativity and adaptability, illustrating how language evolves to accommodate new ideas and concepts. The blending process highlights the dynamic nature of word formation and the role of creativity in language development.

Clipping, borrowing, conversion, coinage, and back-formation each play distinct roles in the creation of new words. Clipping shortens longer words, such as “telephone” to “phone,” making language more efficient (Yule, 2017). Borrowing involves adopting words from other languages, as seen with “blasphemy,” which originates from Greek. Conversion allows words to shift grammatical categories without changing form, such as “run” being used as both a verb and a noun. Coinage introduces entirely new terms, like “Google,” which originated as a brand name

and became a common verb. Back-formation creates new words by removing perceived affixes, such as "facilitate" from "facilitator" (Yule, 2017). Each process contributes to the richness and flexibility of language, reflecting its ability to adapt and grow over time.

### **Online News Article**

An online news article is a digital text published on the internet that provides up-to-date information about current events, issues, and other newsworthy topics, often accompanied by multimedia elements such as images, videos, and hyperlinks to enhance reader engagement and accessibility (Meyer, 2014; Pavlik & McIntosh, 2019). The articles are updated frequently to provide timely information on current events, issues, and stories of interest to readers. They often include hyperlinks, multimedia content, and user engagement features such as comments or social media sharing options, making them an accessible and dynamic medium for disseminating news.

The Jakarta Post is a reputable English-language news source based in Indonesia. It provides readers with insights into both local and international affairs from a Southeast Asian perspective. Its comprehensive coverage of current events, coupled with in-depth analysis and diverse viewpoints, attracts readers who are interested in regional developments and global trends. Many people tend to read this online news because of this is the common reason.

The relationship between word formation processes and online news articles is seen in how language adapts to new developments and trends in modern media. Online news articles regularly use a variety of word-formation processes to generate phrases that reflect developing phenomena and concepts effectively. For example, blending is frequently used to coin new phrases in technology and culture, such as "selfie" (a mix of "self" and "portrait") or "brunch" (a blend of "breakfast" and "lunch"), which have become important to online discourse. Similarly, compounding may be seen in terminology like "cyberbullying," which combines the words "cyber" and "bullying" to indicate a specific type of harassment supported by digital networks. Clipping also plays a role, with abbreviations such as "app" for "application" becoming widespread in technology-related articles.

### **METHOD**

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method because the data was non-numeric. The writers explained the data descriptively. Walidin et al. (2015, p. 77) highlighted that the goal of qualitative research is to investigate phenomena that spontaneously arise while producing intricate research findings using factual or informative data. This study examined the word formation processes used in online news articles from The Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post online newspaper's analysis section of opinion articles published between November 2023 and January 2024 served as this study's data source. Sentences comprising words that underwent Yule's hypothesized word formation process served as the research's data.

In collecting the data, there were some processes carried out to collect the data. First, the writer thoroughly read the news articles. Then, the writer highlights and identifies every instance of the word formation process in every single word used by the author. After this, the writer makes a table with three columns. The first column was for placing the words that are suspected including into Yule's (2017) categories of word formation process. In this study, the researchers use observation as a method of data collection. Observation is a method of collecting data by direct observation and systematic recording of objects to be analyzed. The observation method is made by the researcher by observing and recording the research objects. The techniques used are non-participatory and note-taking techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015) because the researcher does not participate in writing the articles and the researcher records every data found from the data source to be analyzed. Here are the steps that the researcher does in collecting data: 1. collect the English online news articles. 2. Read the articles. 3. Identifies the words that are suspected to Yule's (2017) word formation categories.

The writers employed Sudaryanto's (2015) stages for analyzing data, namely, the *Ultimate*

*Constituent Analysis* technique. The steps that the researchers did in analyzing data are as follows: 1) Parsed the data into the smallest element (morpheme) and identify the word part, e.g. economic (economy + (-ic) suffix), Low-Income (low + income); 2) Identified the process of word formation based on the parsed element (morpheme) and word part of the data found according to Yule's theory (2017); 3) Identify the word part of the term from the data source based on the theory used.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The writers have examined various types of word formation processes and their implications for language learners. The findings offer valuable insights into how different word formation techniques influence vocabulary acquisition, reading comprehension, and linguistic creativity. There are two findings of this study discussed in the following research findings. First, it discusses the types of word-formation processes found in the Jakarta Post online newspaper's analysis section of opinion articles published between November 2023 and January 2024. Secondly, it discusses the learning implications found in the activity of analyzing word formation processes in this study.

### Types of Word Formation Process Found in this Study

The findings of this study showed that there are 10 types of word-formation processes in the Jakarta Post online newspaper's analysis section of opinion articles. These word-formation processes are derivation, multiple processes, compounding, acronym (including the sub-acronym, namely initialism), blending, clipping, borrowing, conversion, coinage, and back-formation process. The following table is the example and percentage of each type of word-formation process found in this study.

Table 1. Frequency and Examples of Word-Formation Processes Found in Online News Articles

No.	Type	Total	Percentage	Example
1.	Derivation	124	33,42 %	Movement
2.	Multiple Process	80	21,56 %	Electability
3.	Compounding	77	20,75 %	Businessman
4.	Acronym	64	17,25 %	IDEAS
5.	Blending	7	1,89%	NasDem
6.	Clipping	6	1,62 %	Feb
7.	Borrowing	5	1,35 %	Blasphemy
8.	Conversion	6	1,62 %	Doubt
9.	Coinage	1	0,27%	Google
10.	Back-formation	1	0,27%	Facilitate
	Total	371		

The data above presents a comprehensive analysis of word formation processes, categorizing 506 instances into 10 distinct types. Derivation emerges as the most prevalent process, accounting for 33,42% of the total, with "movement" as an example. Multiple processes follow with 21.56%, illustrated by "electability." Compounding, exemplified by "businessman," comprises 20,75%, while acronyms, such as "IDEAS," make up 17,25%. Less common processes include blending (1,89%, e.g., "NasDem"), clipping (1,62%, e.g., "Feb"), borrowing (1.35%, e.g., "blasphemy"), conversion (1,62%, e.g., "doubt"), coinage (0.27%, e.g., "google"), and back-formation (0.27%, e.g., "facilitate"). This distribution highlights the diverse mechanisms through which new words are integrated into the English lexicon. The next paragraph explains the examples for each type of word formation process as shown in Table 1.

### Derivation

Yule (2017) defines derivation as the process of creating new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words. This process alters the meaning or grammatical category of the base word, creating a new term with a separate meaning or function. Furthermore, Yule (2017) distinguishes inflection as a component of morphology. It is opposed to word-formation procedures that are particularly designed to generate new words. Thus, this study does not consider the appearance of inflection in the data. There are 127 derivations found in the data. The writers provide three examples to discuss as follows:

### **Respondent**

It is an example of derivation. The word is formed by adding the suffix "-ent" to the verb "respond," which changes the verb into a noun. This derivation process involves altering the word class and often the meaning of the base word. The breakdown of this derivation is shown as follows:

1. Base Word: "respond" (verb)
2. Suffix Added: "-ent"
3. Derived Word: "respondent" (noun, meaning a person who responds or answers)

So, the word "respondents" is derived from the verb "respond" through the addition of the derivational suffix "-ent" and the plural suffix "-s."

### **Slightly**

This word is an example of derivation. The word is derived from the adjective "slight" by adding the suffix "-ly," which typically transforms adjectives into adverbs. The breakdown of the derivation is as follows:

1. Base Word: "slight" (adjective)
2. Suffix Added: "-ly"
3. Derived Word: "slightly" (adverb, meaning to a small degree)

In this process, the suffix "-ly" is used to convert the adjective "slight" into an adverb that describes how something is done, indicating a small or minor degree.

### **Safety**

The word "safety" is an example of derivation because it is formed by adding the suffix "-ty" to the adjective "safe." The breakdown of the word "safety" is shown as follows:

1. Base Word: "safe" (adjective)
2. Suffix Added: "-ty"
3. Derived Word: "safety" (noun, referring to the condition of being safe)

In this case, the suffix "-ty" is used to transform the adjective "safe" into the noun "safety," which denotes the state or condition of being free from danger. This process of adding a suffix to create a new word with a different grammatical function is an example of derivation.

### **Multiple Processes**

The second most common word formation process obtained in this research is multiple process. Yule (2017) discusses how multiple-word formation processes can occur simultaneously or sequentially to create complex words. He explains that some words are formed through a combination of different processes, such as derivation, compounding, and blending. For example, a word might start with a base term, add prefixes or suffixes to derive a new form, and then further combine it with other elements to create a more complex term. Yule (2017) illustrates that understanding these multiple processes helps in analyzing how words evolve and acquire their meanings over time. There are 80 multiple-word formations found in the data. The writers provide three examples to discuss as follows:

## **Electability**

The word "electability" involves multiple word formation processes. It is formed through a combination of derivation and affixation. The breakdown of the word "electability" is shown as follows:

1. Base Word: "elect" (verb)
2. Suffix Added: "-able" (which turns the verb into an adjective, meaning capable of being)
3. Further Suffix Added: "-ity" (which turns the adjective into a noun, denoting a quality or state)

This process derives the word "electability" (noun, meaning the quality or state of being able to be elected). The more detailed process involved is as follows:

1. Derivation: "Elect" (base verb) + "-able" (suffix) = "Electable" (adjective). Then, "Electable" (adjective) + "-ity" (suffix) = "Electability" (noun)
2. Affixation: The word is formed by adding multiple affixes to the base word "elect" to create the final noun "electability."

In this case, "electability" showcases how multiple word formation processes can work together to produce a complex term. There is another example word of multiple process as shown below:

## **Commissioner**

The word "commissioner" involves multiple word formation processes. The breakdown of "commissioner" will be:

1. Base Word: "Commission" (noun, meaning an official group or the act of assigning a task)
2. Suffix Added: "-er" (which turns a noun or verb into a noun referring to a person who performs an action)

The above break down show the processes involved as below:

1. Derivation: From Verb to Noun: The base word "commission" (derived from Latin "commissio") can be used as a verb (to assign a task or responsibility). Adding the suffix "-er" creates "commissioner," a noun referring to a person who acts commissioning.
2. Affixation: Adding Suffix: The suffix "-er" is added to the base noun "commission" to create a new noun that denotes a person associated with the act of commissioning. It can be said that the "commissioner" is formed by deriving a noun from a verb and adding a suffix to indicate the role of a person involved in the action described by the base word. This showcases multiple word formation processes, including derivation and affixation.

## **Compounding**

Yule (2017) defines compounding as a word formation process in which two or more independent words are combined to create a new word with a specific meaning. Compounds are formed by merging whole words and the meaning of the compound often relates to the meanings of the individual components. But, it can also develop a distinct or more specific meaning. The key point about compounding is that it involves joining two or more words to create a new term. For example, "toothbrush" combines "tooth" and "brush" to refer to a specific tool used for cleaning teeth. There are 76 compoundings found in the data. The writers provide three examples to discuss as follows:

## **Businessman**

The word "businessman" is an example of compounding in English. It illustrates how two separate words are combined to form a new term with a specific meaning. This is the breakdown of the word "businessman". In terms of its components, there are two



components, namely “business” and “man”. “Business” is a noun referring to the practice of making one's living by engaging in commerce, trade, or other professional activities. Meanwhile, the word "man" is a noun referring to an adult human male. The compound formation can be seen in this illustration. The process of combining words happens when the word "businessman" is created by joining "business" and "man" to form a single term to form a new meaning. The compound "businessman" refers to a person, typically a man, who is engaged in business activities, particularly in a professional or managerial capacity. Another example of compounding found in this study are the words “likelihood” and “single-round”

### **Likelihood**

The word "likelihood" is an example of compounding in English, where two distinct words are combined to form a new term with a specific meaning. The compound is formed from "like," which refers to similarity or resemblance, and "hood," a suffix that denotes a state or condition. In "likelihood," the combination of these components results in a noun that signifies the quality or state of being likely, or the probability of something occurring. This compound effectively captures the concept of probability or chance, blending the idea of similarity ("like") with the notion of a state or condition ("hood"). By merging these elements, "likelihood" creates a term that is both precise and useful for discussing the probability of events, illustrating how compounding can produce new words with specialized meanings by combining existing ones.

### **Single-round**

The word "single-round" exemplifies compounding, where two distinct words are combined to form a new term with a specific meaning. In this compound, "single" functions as an adjective meaning one or solitary, while "round" serves as a noun referring to a complete cycle or stage in a series. When combined, "single-round" describes something that involves only one cycle or iteration of an event or process. For example, in contexts like sports or elections, a "single-round" competition or voting system indicates that only one round of play or voting is required to determine the outcome. This compound effectively merges the concepts of singularity and completion into a unified term, demonstrating how compounding can create precise and context-specific words by combining existing elements to convey a particular idea.

### **Acronym**

Yule (2017) defines acronyms as a type of abbreviation formed by taking the initial letters of a series of words and creating a new term from those letters. Yule's theory of word formation categories does not draw a strict distinction between acronyms and initialism. He treats both under the umbrella of abbreviations formed from the initial letters of words, regardless of whether the resulting term is pronounced as a word (acronym) or as individual letters (initialism). By doing so, Yule emphasizes the commonality in their formation rather than their pronunciation differences, illustrating that the primary function of these forms is to simplify and condense complex names or phrases for ease of communication. The explanation for examples of acronyms found in this study is as follows:

### **IDEAS**

The acronym "IDEAS" stands for "Innovative Designs for Enhancing Achievements in Schools," and it exemplifies the efficiency and utility of acronyms in encapsulating complex concepts into a concise and memorable form. By taking the initial letters of each word in the phrase, "IDEAS" transforms a lengthy and potentially cumbersome title into a single, easily recognizable term. This acronym not only simplifies communication but also

emphasizes the core focus of the initiative: fostering innovation and improvement in educational outcomes. Such acronyms are particularly useful in educational and organizational contexts, where they can quickly convey the essence of a program, project, or initiative, making it more accessible and engaging for stakeholders. In the case of "IDEAS," the acronym effectively captures the spirit of creativity and progress that the initiative aims to promote within schools.

### **SIDO**

The acronym "SIDO" stands for "Small Industries Development Organization," and it serves as an efficient and effective way to represent the organization's full name. By using the initial letters of each word in the phrase, "SIDO" condenses a lengthy and formal title into a brief, easily recognizable term. This acronym facilitates quicker communication and better recall, which is particularly useful in professional and administrative contexts. "SIDO" captures the core mission of the organization: to promote the growth and development of small industries. Acronyms like "SIDO" are instrumental in branding and identity, allowing stakeholders and the general public to quickly grasp the essence and purpose of the organization without needing to remember a long and complex name. In summary, "SIDO" is a prime example of how acronyms can streamline communication and enhance the visibility and impact of an organization's mission and activities.

### **UGM**

The term "UGM" is an acronym that stands for "Universitas Gadjah Mada," a prominent university in Indonesia. As an acronym, "UGM" is formed by taking the initial letters of each word in the university's full name, creating a concise and easily recognizable term. However, this acronym is pronounced separately (letter by letter). This abbreviation simplifies communication, allowing people to refer to the university quickly and efficiently without needing to say or write its full name. Acronyms like "UGM" are particularly useful in educational and professional contexts, where brevity and clarity are important. By condensing the name into three letters, "UGM" enhances recall and identification, making it easier for students, faculty, and the public to reference the institution in conversation and writing. PLN is another example of an acronym that is pronounced as an individual letter.

### **PLN**

The term "PLN" is an acronym for "Perusahaan Listrik Negara," which is the state electricity company of Indonesia. As an acronym, "PLN" is formed by taking the initial letters of each word in the company's full name, creating a succinct and easily recognizable term. This abbreviation simplifies communication and enhances efficiency, allowing people to refer to the company quickly without needing to articulate its lengthy official name. In professional, governmental, and everyday contexts, using "PLN" helps streamline discussions and written communications, making the state electricity provider more accessible and identifiable to the public. The use of such acronyms is a common practice to facilitate easier reference and improve clarity in both formal and informal settings.

### **Blending**

Blending as a word-formation process where parts of two (or more) words are combined to create a new word (Yule, 2017). Unlike compounding, which typically joins whole words, blending merges segments of words, often taking the beginning of one word and joining it with the end of another. This process results in a new term that carries elements of both original words. This study found some blending which is explained as follows:

### **NasDem**

The term "NasDem" is an example of blending in word formation, combining elements from the Indonesian words "Nasional" and "Demokrat." In this blend, the initial segment "Nas" is taken from "Nasional" (National), and the segment "Dem" is taken from "Demokrat" (Democratic), merging to form "NasDem." This process of blending captures the essence of both source words, creating a new term that conveys the combined concept of national democracy. "NasDem" is used as the name of a political party in Indonesia, reflecting its ideological focus on national and democratic principles. By blending these words, the party's name becomes more memorable and distinctive, highlighting its core values in a concise and impactful manner. This blending process demonstrates how language can be creatively adapted to encapsulate complex ideas and identities in a single term.

### **IndoFarma**

The term "IndoFarma" is a prime example of blending in word formation, combining elements from "Indonesia" and "Pharma" (short for pharmaceuticals). In this blend, "Indo" is derived from the beginning of "Indonesia," while "Farma" is taken from the latter part of "pharmaceuticals." The resulting term, "IndoFarma," effectively captures the identity of a pharmaceutical company based in Indonesia, reflecting both its geographical origin and industry focus. This blending process creates a unique and memorable name that succinctly communicates the company's core attributes. By merging these segments, "IndoFarma" becomes a distinctive brand that emphasizes its Indonesian roots and its role in the pharmaceutical sector, demonstrating the utility and creativity of blending in forming new words that convey complex meanings efficiently.

### **Covid**

The term "covid" is a notable example of blending in word formation, combining elements from "corona," "virus," and "disease." Specifically, "co" is derived from the first two letters of "corona," "vi" comes from "virus," and "d" stands for "disease." The result is "covid," which succinctly encapsulates the concept of a coronavirus disease. This blending process effectively condenses a complex medical term into a shorter, more manageable word that quickly became universally recognized. The addition of "19" at the end, forming "Covid-19," denotes the year 2019 when the disease was first identified. This blending not only aids in efficient communication but also helps in creating a term that is easy to remember and use, illustrating how blending can simplify and popularize complex terminology in the public lexicon.

### **Clipping**

Clipping is a word formation process where a longer word is shortened, often by removing one or more syllables. This process is still retaining its original meaning. Clipping typically involves cutting off the beginning, end, or both parts of a word. It is commonly found in informal speech and writing, making language more efficient and easier to use. This study found some clipping, for example, names of months like "Nov", "Feb", and "Dec". Another example is "Co", where the longer word "company" is shortened. Clipping involves reducing a word by removing one or more of its syllables while retaining its original meaning. In this case, "company" is clipped to "Co." by removing the final syllables and adding a period to indicate that it is an abbreviation. This form of clipping is commonly used in business contexts to simplify and abbreviate the term "company," making it quicker and easier to write and recognize, especially in formal documents, business names, and signage.

### **Borrowing**

Borrowing is a word formation process where one language takes words from another

language and incorporates them into its lexicon (Yule, 2017). Borrowing is a common linguistic phenomenon that occurs when cultures come into contact through trade, conquest, migration, or other forms of interaction. An example of borrowing found in this study is the word “blasphemy). The word "blasphemy" is an example of borrowing in the English language, originating from the Greek word "blasphemia," which means "slander" or "evil speaking." This word is related to a legal context.

### **Conversion**

Conversion is a word-formation process where a word changes its grammatical category without any change in its form (Yule, 2017). This process, also known as zero derivation or functional shift, allows a word to be used as a different part of speech. Conversion involves taking an existing word and using it in a new grammatical role. For example, this study found the verb "to run" can be used as the noun "a run". Other examples are pandemic (noun or adjective), doubt (noun/verb), top (noun/adjective), and change (verb/noun).

### **Coinage**

Coinage reflects the creative and adaptive nature of language, providing new terms to describe new inventions, technologies, or cultural phenomena (Yule, 2017). This study found the word “google” in the data. This word originated as the name of a search engine developed by the company Google Inc. Over time, it has become a common verb meaning to search for information on the internet, showcasing how a proprietary brand name can evolve into a widely used term through the process of coinage. In other words, the word “google” was originally invented to name specific products but has since become a common noun.

### **Back-Formation**

Yule (2017) describes back-formation as a word-formation process where a new word is created by removing a perceived affix from an existing word, often changing its part of speech. This study found the word “facilitate” as an example of a back-formation process. In the case of "facilitator" to "facilitate," the noun "facilitator" undergoes back-formation by dropping the suffix "-or" to form the verb "facilitate." This transformation reflects the process of simplifying a noun to create a corresponding verb, illustrating how language evolves to create new, functional forms.

## **Learning Implications Found in The Activity of Analyzing Word Formation Process**

The second finding of this study discusses the learning implications found in this study, such as increasing awareness of word structure, improving vocabulary, enhancing reading and writing skills, fostering creativity, and boosting cultural and digital literacy. Based on this study, analyzing word formation processes has profound learning implications that can significantly enhance language learning. Understanding these processes helps students understand how new words are produced, which expands their vocabulary and improves their language skills. Learners can better understand the meanings of unknown words by understanding derivation and compounding. This knowledge helps with spelling and pronunciation since understanding root words and affixes gives indications of proper usage by identifying clues to correct usage. Additionally, analyzing word formation processes promotes morphological awareness, enabling learners to break down complex words into manageable parts. This skill is particularly beneficial for reading comprehension, as it helps learners infer meanings from context. In addition, for educators, incorporating word-formation analysis into lessons can make vocabulary instruction more systematic and structured. It allows for the creation of targeted exercises that focus on specific processes, such as prefixation or suffixation, making learning more engaging. Furthermore, understanding word formation fosters critical thinking, as learners analyze how words evolve and adapt over time. It also supports cross-linguistic understanding, as many English words are

borrowed from other languages, providing cultural insights. By emphasizing word formation, teachers can cater to diverse learning styles, as visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learners can benefit from different activities related to this topic. Engaging students in word-formation games, such as creating new blends or compounds, can make learning fun and interactive. Overall, analyzing word formation processes not only enhances linguistic competence but also empowers students to become more confident and autonomous learners.

Based on the aims and findings of this study, it has similarities and differences from the previous studies. This study shares similarities with previous studies in its focus on uncovering the types of word formation processes used in the data. All the data were from the digital platform such as food-vlogger terms (Octavia & Zaim, 2022), slang words in the comments on Rich Brian's official music video (Mutiah, et al., 2021), and language used by the Indonesian online sellers in Shopee live streaming (Antika, et al., 2023). However, this study used the analysis part of the opinion column in the online news article. The previous study found borrowing was the most dominant, meanwhile, this study found derivation was the most dominant, followed by multiple processes. The previous studies focused on the types of word-formation processes only. This study not only focused on finding the type of word-formation processes but also found the learning implications that learners might obtain in the activity of analyzing the process of word formation. This study and the previous studies used qualitative description for analysis and Yule's theory of the word formation process was used. However, this study used Yule's latest theory of the word formation process.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion of this study, the writers discover ten processes of word formation classified by Yule (2017) in online news articles. The most common process found is derivation, followed by multiple processes, acronyms, and blending. Meanwhile, coinage and back-formation are uncommon word formations. In conclusion, examining diverse word production processes illustrates the dynamic character of language development. Yule (2017) outlines key processes such as derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, conversion, coinage, and back-formation, each contributing to the creation and evolution of new words. Through derivation, words gain new meanings or grammatical functions by adding prefixes or suffixes. Compounding combines whole words to form new terms while blending merges segments of words. Clipping shortens longer words for efficiency, and borrowing incorporates terms from other languages. Conversion shifts a word's grammatical category without changing its form, and coinage introduces entirely new terms. Finally, back-formation creates new words by removing affixes from existing ones. Understanding these processes enhances vocabulary development, comprehension, and linguistic proficiency, offering valuable insights for both learners and educators in navigating and mastering language intricacies.

This study focuses solely on exploring the types of word formation processes based on the theory proposed by Yule (2017) and revealing the learning implications from the activity of analyzing the word formation process used in online news articles. To discover a new aspect of the word formation process and explore its impact on language literacy development, the writers suggest exploring word formation from a sociolinguistic perspective, examining how different social groups create and adapt new terms to capture the evolving nature of news and public discourse. Additionally, the writers recommend studying word formation processes in the context of global communication, to understand how language evolves across different cultures and languages.

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