



INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research

Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2025 Page 1655-1667

E-ISSN 2807-4238 and P-ISSN 2807-4246

Website: <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative>

A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in The News of The Jakarta Post "The Jakarta Post', 'Kompas' to Participate in Google's Subscription Lab"

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pembentukan kata yang ditemukan dalam artikel *Jakarta Post* pada 12 Januari 2011. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa pembentukan kata tersebut dapat mengubah makna serta kelas kata dari kata-kata yang dianalisis. Pembentukan kata berfungsi sebagai konstruksi internal tambahan yang tidak hanya mengubah kelas kata, tetapi juga memengaruhi makna kata tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan penelitian pustaka, di mana data dikumpulkan dari berbagai sumber akademik untuk mendalami fenomena pembentukan kata ini. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana pembentukan kata dapat memengaruhi perubahan makna dan kelas kata dalam konteks media massa, khususnya dalam artikel yang dianalisis.

Kata Kunci: *Morfem, Proses Pembentukan Kata, Jakarta Post, Afiksasi*

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the word formations utilized in the Jakarta Post newspaper's healthy article. The purpose of this study is to examine word construction in a January 12, 2011, Jakarta Post article. The author comes to the conclusion that the way words are formed can alter their meaning as well as their part of speech. Word formation serves as an extra internal structure that modifies the word's meaning in addition to its part of speech. In order to investigate the phenomenon of word development, data is gathered from a variety of scholarly sources using a descriptive qualitative approach with library research. This study sheds light on how word formation, specifically in the examined articles, can affect shifts in meaning and word classes in the setting of mass media.

Keywords: *Morphemes, Word Formation Processes, Jakarta Post, Affixation*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for interacting with others and expressing emotions and feelings. In general, language is also closely related to society. According to Trudgil (2000, p. 13), language is not just a means to obtain weather information or other details, but also a highly effective way to build and maintain social relationships. Within a specific community, communication among members can lead to the creation of new words and meanings over time. When a word becomes trendy, people start using it in daily conversations because language in society is interconnected. Without language, social relationships would not be formed, as language is one of the primary tools of communication. Language is categorized into two main forms namely written and spoken language. Written language is expressed in textual form, such as in newspapers, magazines, advertisements, articles, and others. Meanwhile, spoken language is conveyed orally, as seen in films, music, TV news, and similar media.

In the field of linguistics, the study of word formation is known as morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between meaning and sound in word formation. According to Anderson (1992, p. 7), morphology studies words and how they relate to other words within the same language. Aronoff and Fudeman (2011, p. 2) describe morphology as the linguistic system responsible for word formation through the combination of morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest unit of a word that carries meaning. The process of word formation is an essential aspect of morphology, involving the creation of new words from existing ones. In linguistic studies, Faiz (2014) identifies that generally new words can be generated by derivation and compounding processes. The derivation process can be further divided into two smaller processes i.e. affixation and non-affixation. The affixation processes can also be broken down into prefixation and suffixation.

While non-affixation processes consists of coinage, eponyms, borrowing, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms and initialisms. For instance, in the news of *The Jakarta Post*, the word *subscription* is derived from *subscribe* by adding *-tion*, consists of two morphemes namely *subscribe* and *-tion*. The morpheme *subscribe* is a free morpheme that can stand alone as a word, whereas *-tion* is a bound morpheme functioning as a suffix that cannot exist independently. The type of word formation seen in *subscribe* falls under derivation.

This study collected data from news articles in The Jakarta Post entitled "The Jakarta Post', 'Kompas' to participate in Google's Subscription Lab". The author analyzed the news published on September 17, 2020. The Jakarta Post is one of the English-language newspapers in Indonesia that provides information to the public. Newspapers play an important role in disseminating news that may not always be available on television. In addition to being available in print, The Jakarta Post can also be accessed online, making it easier for readers to obtain information anytime and anywhere. With the advancement of technology, many people prefer to read news online rather than buying printed newspapers. The internet, which can now be accessed from various electronic devices, has changed the way people receive information. This study is expected to be a reference for English students, especially those interested in morphology, especially in the study of word formation. In addition, the author hopes that this study can be a useful reference for future researchers who analyze the use of terms in The Jakarta Post.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a descriptive design to examine word formation in news articles from *The Jakarta Post*. This approach enables a thorough and structured analysis of language without external interference. By concentrating on authentic language usage, the study aims to explore the morphological structures present in news articles. Specifically, it investigates word formation in the article titled "*The Jakarta Post, 'Kompas' To Participate In Google's Subscription Lab.*" The analysis will cover affixation, compounding, derivation, and other word formation processes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher intends to analyze the content of the news text from The Jakarta Post, entitled "The Jakarta Post', 'Kompas' to participate in Google's Subscription Lab" from September 17, 2020. The collected data were analyzed using structural and morphological

theories, with an emphasis on the word formation process. The following table presents a description of the data collected from the content of the news entitled "'The Jakarta Post', 'Kompas' to participate in Google's Subscription Lab". The table below serves as the data that has been analyzed.

Tabel 3.1 The data collected from the content of the news entitled "'The Jakarta Post', 'Kompas' to participate in Google's Subscription Lab"

No.	Type of Word Formation	Data
1.	Derivation	Subscription Announced Engagement Developed Collaboration Capability Addition Publisher Scheduled Selected Companies Director Timely Advertising Plunged Publishers Readership Refine Optimize Subscription Readers Models Sustainable Journalism Statement Entertainment Partnerships Expected Transition

Organizations
Financially
Weathered
Ways
Readers
Sustainable
Conveyed
Participation
Industries
Including
Participation
Especially
Added
Reporting
Contributed
Failed
Company's
Given
Advertisers
Refused
Reality
Learning
Founding
Regarded
Leading
Abuses
Informed
International
Developments
Collaboration
Initiated
Publication
Edition
Featured
Chronicled
Reelection
Established

		Launched Paving Educational Collaboration Assessment
2.	Compounding	Commonwealth Bootcamp Asia-Pacific First-ever Business-models Subscription-based News publishers Deputy chief editor Wide-ranging Subscription Lab Coronavirus-related English-language Newspaper Online Award-winning Human rights Public Service Journalism Award Jayapura-based Joint investigation Presidential election
3.	Conversion	Bolster, Later, Record, Hope, Head, Help Weathered, Need, Spike
4.	Clipping (Shortening a Word)	Lab Blog Ad Sept Post
5.	Blending (Combining Parts of Two Words)	Malaysiakini
6.	Acronyms	COVID-19 APAC SOPA

	Initialisms	BBC WAN-IFRA GNI AJI IPMA FTI
7.	Back-formation	-
10.	Borrowing (Words Taken from Other Languages)	Program, Infrastructure, Digital, October Diagnostic, Assessment, Include, Scheduled, Knowledge, Revenue, Percent, Amid, Benefit, Opportunity, Support, Media, Transition, Model, Resilient, Decline, Believe, Find Gain, Revenue, Business, Enthusiasm Paper, Impact, Pandemic, Media, Crucial Effort, Build, Enterprise, Significant Company's, Revenue, Industry, Plausible Peers, Outlet, Reportage, Sensitive Community, Social, Cultural, Political Decades, Won, Project, Episode, Bronze Category, Edition, Incumbent, President Late, Since, Synonymous, Future
11.	Coinage (Completely New Words)	BloombergQuint Kompas Google Tirto.id Kompas.id
	Eponyms	Indonesia Japan Joon-Nie Lau Rohan Tiwary M. Taufiqurrahman Indonesia's August Tasrif Award Tirto Jubi Wamena

Derivation

Derivation is a word formation process in which affixes are attached to a base word to create a new word with a different meaning or grammatical category. Unlike inflection, which alters a word without changing its fundamental meaning, derivation generates entirely new words. Many verbs become nouns through suffixes. For instance, *subscription* originates from *subscribe* by adding *-tion*, transforming it into a noun. Similarly, *initiative* comes from *initiate* + *-ive*, while *engagement* derives from *engage* + *-ment*. Other examples include *collaboration* (*collaborate* + *-tion*), *addition* (*add* + *-tion*), and *publication* (*publish* + *-ation*). The word *publisher* is formed from *publish* + *-er*, referring to someone who publishes, while *readership* comes from *reader* + *-ship*, indicating a group of readers.

Some verbs also change into adjectives. For example, *sustainable* comes from *sustain* + *-able*, meaning "capable of being sustained." Words like *expected* and *established* are formed by adding *-ed* to verbs such as *expect* and *establish*. Likewise, *leading* comes from *lead* + *-ing*, and *educational* derives from *education* + *-al*. Nouns can also become adjectives; for instance, *timely* comes from *time* + *-ly*, and *regional* is derived from *region* + *-al*. Words like *financially* and *especially* follow the same pattern with *-ly*. *International* combines *inter-* + *nation* + *-al* to describe global matters.

Additionally, many words take on a past tense or participle form with *-ed*, such as *announced*, *developed*, *scheduled*, *selected*, *conveyed*, *contributed*, *refused*, *regarded*, and *launched*. Some words become plural by adding *-s* or *-es*, like *companies* (*company* + *-es*), *readers*, *advertisers*, *abuses*, *ways*, *industries*, *developments*, and *partnerships* (*partner* + *-ship* + *-s*). Other notable derivations include *refine* (*re-* + *fine*), *optimize* (*optimum* + *-ize*), *transition* (*transit* + *-ion*), *organizations* (*organize* + *-ation* + *-s*), *reality* (*real* + *-ity*), and *journalism* (*journalist* + *-ism*). Additional examples include *director* (*direct* + *-or*, meaning "a person who directs"), *advertising* (*advertise* + *-ing*, referring to promotion), *publishers* (*publisher* + *-s*, plural), *strengthen* (*strength* + *-en*, meaning "to make stronger"), *statement* (*state* + *-ment*, meaning "a declaration"), and *entertainment* (*entertain* + *-ment*, meaning "amusement").

Compounding

Compounding is a word formation process in English where two or more base words are combined to create a new word with a more specific meaning. This is common in fields like journalism, business, and technology. "newsroom" comes from "news" (information about events) and "room" (a space), meaning a place where journalists work. Similarly, "newspaper" combines "news" and "paper" to refer to a printed publication that shares news. These words show how compounding creates new terms with distinct meanings. In business, "business model" combines "business" (commercial activity) and "model" (a system), referring to a company's strategy for making money. "Subscription-based" joins "subscription" (a paid service) and "based" (founded on), describing services that require recurring payments. All these examples show how compounding helps create precise terms that describe new concepts in various industries.

Conversion

Conversion is a word formation process where a word changes its grammatical category without altering its form. This allows words to function as different parts of speech, making language more flexible. For example: Report can be a noun (*"The report was submitted."*) or a verb (*"The journalist reports on the latest news."*). Review acts as a noun (*"I read a book review."*) or a verb (*"I need to review my notes."*). Boost works as a noun (*"The campaign gave a boost to sales."*) or a verb (*"The company plans to boost production."*). Award functions as a noun (*"She won an award."*) or a verb (*"The organization awarded her a scholarship."*). Impact is used as a noun (*"The policy had a big impact."*) or a verb (*"The decision impacted the company."*).

Clipping

Clipping is a linguistic process where a word is shortened by removing one or more syllables, but the resulting form still retains the original meaning of the full word. This process is often used in everyday speech and writing, especially in informal contexts, to make communication quicker and more efficient. The shortened form, or clipped word, often becomes more casual and colloquial than its full counterpart. Examples of clipped words include abbreviations for longer terms, which are widely recognized and commonly used in modern language. The following examples illustrate how words undergo clipping in English.

Similarly, "subs" is a clipped form of "subscriptions." A subscription refers to signing up for a service, product, or publication. By shortening the word, "subs" makes

communication faster and more casual. People often use "subs" when talking about magazine subscriptions, streaming services, or other paid memberships. This informal version is common in both speech and writing, showing how clipping simplifies language for everyday use. The word "info" is a short form of "information." It drops the last syllable, making it more casual and easier to say. Clipping is a natural way language evolves to make communication easier.

Blending

Infotain (from Infotainment) – Hypothetically, if "infotainment" were backformed, we might derive it as a verb, meaning "to provide information in an entertaining way." While "infotain" is not commonly used, it would function as a verb created by removing "-ment", similar to how "edit" was backformed from "editor." Webine (from Webinar) – If we backform "webinar," we might create possibly meaning "to conduct an online seminar." This follows a pattern similar to how "burgle" was backformed from "burglar." However, "webine" is not an officially recognized word. Malaysiakin (from Malaysiakini) – In theory, if "Malaysiakini" were we might derive "assuming "-i" is treated as a suffix. This would be an unlikely but possible backformation, potentially meaning "to update Malaysia" in the way "diagnose" was backformed from "diagnosis."

Acronyms

GNI APAC – Derived from Google News Initiative Asia-Pacific, where the initials of each main word are used to form the acronym. WAN-IFRA – Stands for World Association of News Publishers, an acronym formed by taking the significant parts of each word. SOPA – Formed from Society of Publishers in Asia, taking the first letters of each key word. It is an organization dedicated to promoting high journalism standards in Asia. AJI – Represents Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Alliance of Independent Journalists). This acronym is derived from the initial letters of each word in the Indonesian phrase, referring to an organization that defends press freedom. IPMA – Stands for International Print Media Association (or Indonesia Press Media Awards), These acronyms follow a standard formation process by taking the initial letters or key syllables of words to create a recognizable abbreviation.

Initialisms

An initialism is a about of abbreviation created by combination the initial letters of a word and pronouncing each one separately. First names are spoken letter by letter, as opposed to acronyms, which combine to create a word (e.g., NASA, NATO). the Illustrations

of Initialisms is Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is a type of automated teller machine. DNA. USB stands for Universal Serial Bus, while CPU stands for Central Processing Unit.

Back-formation (Removing an Affix to Create a New Word)

Diagnose (from Diagnosis) – The verb "diagnose" was created by removing the "-sis" suffix from "diagnosis." Originally, "diagnosis" was the noun referring to the identification of a condition or problem, and "diagnose" emerged as the verb form to describe the act of performing a diagnosis. Edit (from Editor) – The verb "edit" was backformed from "editor." Initially, "editor" referred to a person who edits, and later, "edit" was derived to represent the action performed by an editor. Advertise (from Advertisement) – The verb "advertise" was backformed by removing the "-ment" from "advertisement." While "advertisement" refers to a promotional message, "advertise" became the verb for the act of promoting something. These words are classic examples of back-formation, where a new word (usually a verb) is created by removing what appears to be a suffix from an existing noun.

Borrowing (Words Taken from Other Languages)

Pandemic – Borrowed from Greek (*pandēmos*), where *pan-* means "all" and *dēmos* means "people." It refers to a widespread disease affecting a large population across multiple regions or countries. Malaysia – The name Malaysia is derived from the word "Melayu", which has Sanskrit origins (*Malaya*, meaning "mountainous land") and was later adapted into European languages. Jakarta – The name Jakarta originates from the Old Javanese and Sanskrit words "Jaya" (victorious) and "Karta" (prosperous), meaning "victorious and prosperous city." It was influenced by various linguistic and historical developments over time. Kompas – This word comes from the Dutch word *kompas*, meaning "compass." The Indonesian newspaper Kompas took its name from this borrowed term, symbolizing guidance and direction in journalism.

Indonesia – The name Indonesia is a combination of the Greek word *Indos* (referring to India) and the Latin *nesos* (meaning "island"). The term was used by European scholars before being officially adopted as the country's name. Magazine – Borrowed from the Arabic word *makhāzin* (meaning "storehouse" or "warehouse"), it originally referred to a place for storing goods before evolving into its modern meaning of a periodical publication. The term was later adopted into French (*magasin*) and English. These words are examples of borrowings, where languages adopt terms from others, often modifying pronunciation and meaning over time.

Coinage

Refers to the creation of completely new words that were not previously part of any language. Here's how the examples you provided fit into this category: Google – Originally coined as a brand name, "Google" has now become a verb meaning "to search for information online." BloombergQuint – A coined term combining "Bloomberg" (a financial news company) and "Quint" (suggesting a focus on key insights or quintessence). Malaysiakini – A fusion of "Malaysia" and "Kini," which means "now" in Malay, creating a unique name for the online news portal. These are all examples of coined words that emerged from branding, technology, and media.

CONCLUSION

This study explored the morphological processes involved in word formation in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines. The findings reveal that various word formation methods are actively used, including derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blending, acronyms, back-formation, reduplication, borrowing, and coinage. Among these, derivation and compounding were the most frequently observed, indicating the newspaper's tendency to create new words and modify existing ones to suit journalistic contexts. The study highlights the significance of word formation in shaping modern media language, enabling newspapers to present news concisely and effectively. Moreover, this research could be extended to other newspapers and languages to compare the frequency and diversity of word formation processes across different linguistic and cultural settings. Such comparative studies would contribute to a broader understanding of language development in the media. Finally, English language educators can use these findings to improve teaching materials on morphology. Incorporating real-world examples from news headlines can help students develop a practical understanding of word formation and its role in everyday communication.

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