

**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION
PROCESSES IN CNN NEWS SELECTED ARTICLES**

SKRIPSI

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For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

BY:

**NURSA AFDILA
2302050047P**

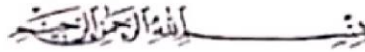


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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

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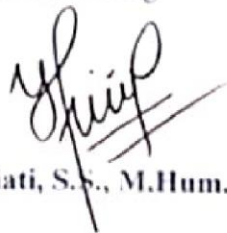
Nama : Nursa Afdila
NPM : 2302050047P
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, 9 September 2025

Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing



Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan



Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd.

Ketua Program Studi



Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.

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Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
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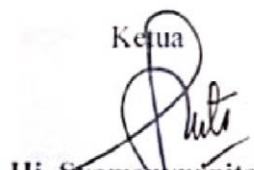
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NPM : 2302050047P
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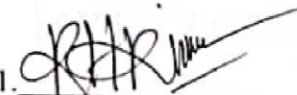

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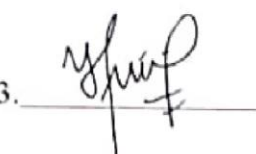
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Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S., M.Hum.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.
2. Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.
3. Yusriati S.S., M.Hum.

1. 

3. 

2. 

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NPM : 2302050047P
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in
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ABSTRACT

Nursa Afdila (2302050047P): A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles, UMSU, Medan, 2025

This research conducts a morphological analysis of word formation processes within CNN News selected articles. This research aims to analyze the word formation processes in CNN news entertainment selected articles in order to identify as well as categorize the word formation, to analyze the processes occurrence, and to determine the dominant process within the five selected entertainment section articles. By using the qualitative design method, the data were analyzed using George Yule (2020) theory. This research limits the research by only analyzing 5 selected CNN News articles from the entertainment section around January 2025 to March 2025. The data of this research were the writing news in the selected articles, which are sourced from CNN News entertainment section articles and collected using systematically Miles & Huberman (1994) theory. The result showed that there are seven words formation processes that found within the selected article, which are 52 borrowings, 96 compoundings, 12 clippings, 15 conversions, 21 coinages, 248 derivations, and 58 multiple processes. In addition, this process occurred by borrowing from other languages, combining two words into one, trimming words, changing word classes, taking from well-known things, adding affixes, and using more than one processes. Moreover, the most dominant process was the derivation process among the other processes found.

Keywords: *Morphological Analysis, Word Formation Process, George Yule (2020), CNN News.*

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Medan, 19 August 2025

Researcher,

NURSA AFDILA
2302050047P

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

As the scientific study of language, linguistics covers a wide range of topics regarding the structure, function, and evolution. It emphasizes systematic investigations into the properties of specific languages as well as linguistic characteristics in general. It explores into some interconnected subfields, such as phonology (a study of sound), morphology (a study of word formation), syntax (a study of sentence structure), semantics (a study of meaning), and pragmatics (a study of language in context). It examines the language not only as a cognitive skill but also as a social phenomenon that focusing on how language is acquired, processed, and used in various communicative situations.

A large number of language learners can recognize the semantic value of a word. However, most of them lack insight of the word formation mechanism, particularly the complexity of compound words that frequently encountered in daily communication. As language learners and prospective English teachers, it is essential to make a deep exploration of word composition. This understanding is crucial to responds students' critical thinking and for effectively teaching English, the international language. The application of English in academic and professional settings demanding linguists to possessed a comprehensive understanding of both word meaning and formation to reduce the potential errors in language structure.

The dynamic of language that always evolve through process of new word creation can be considered as a social phenomenon. Word formation plays a vital

role in this evolution, significantly broadening a language's vocabulary. Morphology, a foundational branch of linguistics, studies the principles that govern the construction of words from their basic components that known as morphemes. Morphology serves to identify the fundamental units of word formation as grammatical elements. By studying the intricacies of word forms, morphology explaining how changes in these forms affect the groups of words and their meanings. As the study of word formation, it including the way new words are coined in the languages and built up from the smallest pieces.

Knowing the importance of morphology in the language learning process, makes it necessary for language learners to understand and study this. Despite, many language learners are not very interested in linguistics, especially in the branch of morphology. They consider in-depth study of linguistics or morphology to be troublesome and difficult. Therefore, most language learners only have shallow language skills. This can be found even in the scope of education that should has good communication skills in terms of pronunciation, meaning, language structure, and word usage. However, many people still get it wrong and not in accordance with the rules of the language that have been determined, especially in terms of grammar.

In fact, understanding these word formation principles offers significant advantages for language learners, especially those studying English as a foreign language in contexts like Indonesia. For language learners, exploring morphological processes is not only essential but also intellectually engaging. Mastering basic word forms and their evolution into new meanings is crucial for

successful language mastery. Through this exploration, learners not only enrich their vocabulary but also gain the skills to use and organize words effectively—skills central to English morphology. This includes understanding the rules that govern the transformation of word classes into different grammatical categories.

The process of creating new words and meanings—known as word formation—is a key element within this field. It involves various morphological strategies, including affixation, compounding, blending, and conversion, which generate new lexemes from existing ones. Word formation happens when the word processes into a new word (Zuhri et al, 2022). Thus, word formation is a dynamic linguistic phenomenon that evolves in response to the changing needs of language users. Comprehending these processes is essential for understanding how language adapts to new contexts, particularly in fields like journalism, where new terms and expressions are regularly introduced to address contemporary issues.

The use of English in mass media, especially in news articles, has surged significantly. It shows how English has become a common language around the world in the modern digital era. CNN News, which is a well-known news organization, is a good example of this trend. It reaches a wide variety of people through different platforms that use various languages. Retrieved from CNN Official Website (2025), CNN Worldwide is the most honored brand in cable news, reaching more individuals on television and online than any other cable news organization in the United States. The articles are not only rich in content but also provide valuable resources for exploring linguistic phenomena. In particular, CNN's language usage reflects the way in which new terms are coined, adapted,

and disseminated to a global audience, contributing to the shaping of public discourse through the introduction and popularization of innovative vocabulary.

Within CNN's wide range of news reporting, the entertainment section is especially interesting for studying language. This type of news uses a mix of formal and informal words, often including modern slang, new words, and creative language changes that quickly become part of daily conversation. These language features make it easier to see how words are created and change over time, offering a clear way to understand how language evolves, which is not always as obvious in other types of news. Also, because entertainment news is popular and widely read, they are a great resource for studying how words develop. The words used here are usually familiar and often updated, providing a rich and varied set of words for in-depth language analysis. This mix of lively language and broad public interest highlights why the entertainment section is a valuable area for studying how words change.

In addition, news articles provide a valuable resource for understanding morphology and word formation. Writing articles in journalism requires a writer to use language that is easy to understand but varied. This can be an aid to understanding morphology that makes this interesting to discuss. Morphology plays a crucial role in interpreting the construction and meaning of words in news articles. However, research on morphology within news articles remains limited. Therefore, this research seeks to analyze word formation processes in CNN News articles, specifically in entertainment section, through a morphological analysis. It is expected that the findings can enhance the understanding of English word structure

and formation, thereby benefiting English language learners and readers in improving their proficiency.

1.2 Research Focus

This research draws its scope to a morphological analysis of word formation processes within five selected English online news articles from Entertainment section of CNN.com that published from January 2025 to March 2025, therefore it may not be representative of all CNN News content or broader journalistic discourse. This research also concentrates on the identification, classification, and analysis of instances pertaining to George Yule's theory (2020) about word formation process as the reference, which discussed all the word formation processes contained in the theory.

1.3 The Formulation of the Problems

The formulation of the problems of this research was formulated as follows:

1. What word formation process that found within the selected articles?
2. How does the word formation process occur within the CNN News selected articles?
3. Which word formation process is the most dominant within the finding?

1.4 The Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify and categorize the word formation processes within the selected articles.

2. To analyze the process of word formation that occurs within the CNN News selected articles.
3. To determine the dominant word formation process within the finding.

1.5 The Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

The finding of the research was expected to provide the useful data that can support the existing theories of the word formation. It also offers insight of the productivity and prevalence of various word formation processes in modern English, potentially revealing trends in language usage. Furthermore, it is also expected to be useful for developing knowledge about word formation process and for the pedagogical implication of language teaching and learning.

2. Practically

1) For Students

The finding of the research is expected to be useful for students especially the English learners who want to improve their linguistics skill that specifically in focus of word formation process by comprehend the word formation insight from this research. It is also to be expected that the students can enrich their English by knowing some new words and their word formation process.

2) For Teachers

The finding of the research is expected to provide the word formation process in the articles and the use of specific word formation processes to the creation of a particular style that would help English teacher to

improve their teaching proficiency. This research can be a great help for English teachers to teach English or word formation process by using interesting learning resource.

3) For Researchers

For other fellow researcher that focus on English language research, this research is expected to be a reference for those who want to conduct a similar research topic and also this research expected can be used as guidance for better work. In addition, this research is expected to motivate them to conduct research on similar topics with more specific discussions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Morphology

Linguistics is a scientific discipline dedicated to the study of language, emphasizing systematic investigations into the properties of specific languages as well as linguistic characteristics in general. One of the key branches of linguistics is morphology, which focuses on the science of word forms. According to Purwanti (2020), morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the formation and forms of words in a language. It serves to identify the fundamental units of word formation as grammatical elements. By studying the intricacies of word forms, morphology investigates how changes in these forms affect the groups of words and their meanings. It is aligned with Aronoff (2022) perspective that morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deal with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

From Aronoff's statement, it can be understood that morphology is a system that refers to the formation of words that deal with words. Every smallest word in English has a meaning that can then be combined with other words to form a new meaning. Victoria (2011) stated that words are important parts of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammar. This opinion, strengthens that words are an important part of language. The correct use and placement of words, both in writing and in combination, can form new meanings. Words will continue to develop, allowing the expansion of words to occur that

giving rise to new vocabularies. This can be happen because of social life and the development of the times, therefore the language is closely related to social and the times.

While words can continue to develop, a study of morphology is a must. Morphology defined as the study of word formation, including the way new words are coined in the languages of the world (Swarniti, 2021). The use of vocabularies that are uncommon are often used by the younger generation who are influenced by the internet and technology. Uncommon words are usually formed from combining or abbreviating words from existing words. Morphological analysis typically involves identifying the various components of words, more technically known as word formations.

Swarniti (2024) posits that morphology refers to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, how they are formed, and morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest sub disciplines of grammar. Through morphological analysis, linguists explore the structural flexibility of words, observing their ability to be modified and transformed through the application of base morphemes. Back then, the importance of morphology lies in its foundational role in sentence construction, while its contemporary relevance is highlighted by the dynamic and ongoing evolution of language. Therefore, this is fundamentally concerned with the analysis of words and their structural properties.

Morphology, a sub-discipline of linguistics, explores the internal structure of words and the formation. Linguists define words as the smallest free form found in language, meaning that words can be stood by itself (O'Grady, 2016). This field

examines the combination and modification of morphemes, the smallest meaningful units of language, in the creation of complex words items. Fundamental morphological processes, such as affixation, compounding, blending, and conversion, provide distinct mechanisms of word innovation. These processes highlight the inherent dynamism of language, enabling for the creation of new words and the adaptation of existing ones.

Furthermore, Naser (2022) argued that morphology can also be an effective instructional device to acquire better comprehensive reading and writing abilities. Individuals with strong morphological awareness tend to have a wider word vocabulary and demonstrate greater flexibility in word usage, often expressing language creatively. The essence of language's inherent creativity and adaptability is rooted within morphology. Thus, morphology is essential when learning a language.

2.1.2 Morpheme

According to Azizah (2023), morpheme is the particle that makes up a word and is the smallest distinction in the significance of the word or sentence in the syntactic design. As a foundation concept in morphology, morpheme represents the smallest meaningful unit of language. Unlike phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound, morphemes carry semantic weight, contributing directly to the overall meaning of words. It is the smallest unit in English syntactic analysis or punctuation. The example of morpheme in English is any base word like walk, speak, show, and others that can be added by another elements like –s, -ed, -er, and

others. The basic words and the additional elements are morpheme. Therefore, it can be word with meaning or without meaning in language and grammar functions.

As a foundational branch of linguistics, morphology is particularly important for language learners, as it studies the principles that govern the construction of words from their basic components, known as morphemes. Linguists define words as the smallest free form found in language, meaning that words can be stood by itself (O'Grady, 2016). The statement refer to morpheme as morpheme represents the smallest unit in English syntactic or punctuation. It stated that words can be stood alone which mean that word, a morpheme, can have a meaning in and itself. This can contribute to the communicative power of language, enabling a mere word can convey information independently. Which means, morpheme is taking part of this because the well word arrangement will make a word with meaning of it.

However, Aronoff (2022) argued that a morpheme may consist of a word, such as "hand" as a meaningful piece of a word, and the "-ed" of "looked" that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. It shows that this field examines the combination and modification of morphemes, the smallest meaningful units of language, in the creation of complex words items. Aronoff (2022) also adding up that some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form, as we will see, and some do not have meanings in the conventional sense of the term.

The most fundamental level of word structure lies on the morpheme, a core concept to understanding how language produce a meaning. As explained, morphemes are delineated as the smallest linguistic units that carry semantic

content. It represented the smallest unit of the word, irreducible units that when combined it will form the vast array of words in a language. It is aligned with Nisa (2020) statement that morphemes are letter combinations that may be used to form complex words. As morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit, it can't be divided into smaller parts further. The study of morphemes, therefore, provides a framework for analyzing the formation of words and the principles of their formation.

A way of morphologist to investigate words, structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, which are often defined as the smallest linguistic units with grammatical function. Syahputri (2022) also argued that a linguistic form that has no partial phonetic-semantic similarity to any other form is a morpheme. This definition means that a morpheme is not phonetically-semantically similar to other forms. Furthermore, it is not meant for all the morphemes, but it is a common one and is a good starting point. Some morphemes have no concrete form nor sustained form, as we shall see, and some have no meaning in the conventional sense of the term.

Learning morpheme means learning the process of forming words from the smallest unit of a language that will form a new meaning of the word and will also change the use of the word in function and placement. Such as the word "teachers" which is the plural form of "teacher". The word will be used if in a situation where there is more than one teacher. The word is also a combination of two elements which are "teacher" and "-s" which then changes the form of the word. That both elements are called morphemes. This is because, morpheme is the smallest unit in language. The word "teacher" is a basic word or free morpheme that can stand alone

and has its own meaning, while “-s” is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and will only have meaning if it is combined with a basic word or free morpheme.

A. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone. This kind of morpheme can be called as the base word which have a meaning as the word. According to Payne (2011), a free morpheme is a minimally meaningful shape of a linguistic unit that can stand by itself as a single word. Payne statement strengthen the definition that when a word can stand alone and have a meaning then linguist called it as morpheme, the examples are book, close, friend, slow, etc. These words can stand alone as the base word without having an attachment like a prefix or suffix.

Astuti et al (2021) stated that a free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and able to function as a unit without the need to be combined with other morphemes. In this case, the examples of free morphemes include the terms sad, hate, girl, and listen. This morpheme can be called as the independent morpheme. The meaning of free morpheme usually already exist and could be found in the dictionary, therefore the free morpheme has lexical meaning.

Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as independent words, carrying a particular meaning. They constitute the simple words and regularly serve as the foundation for more complex word development. In general, the free morpheme can be seen in the basic words in English, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, words, and so on (Azizah, 2023). Within the study of morphology,

morphemes are delineated as the smallest meaningful units of language, and among these, free morphemes hold a particular position. Therefore, free morpheme can't be divided into smaller units.

Free morphemes having a clear language meaning without requiring the attachment to other linguistic elements. Fundamental words function independently within a sentence and contribute directly to the overall meaning. This capacity to occur in isolation recognizes them from bound morphemes, which must combine with other morphemes to form complete words. Free morpheme itself divided into two types, which are lexical and functional morpheme, as follows:

a. Lexical Morpheme

A basic morpheme who can stand alone is lexical morpheme. This kind of morpheme often to be encountered when language learner studying about language. Lexical morpheme is a type of free morpheme that forms meaning to convey the contents of the message. It is aligned with Yule (2020) theory that lexical morpheme are set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs that as the words they can carry the content of the messages. The descriptions can be adjust to some extent that lexical morpheme known as a base word that focus on the meaning of a message. A free morpheme is also known as an open word class because new words can be added or created by combining these lexical morpheme. The combined words will also can stand alone and have their own meaning on their own. However, by

combining it, it will makes it a new different word with new meaning. The examples are:

- a) Sad (adjective)
- b) Girl (noun)
- c) Play (verb)
- d) House (noun), and others

b. Functional Morpheme

A morpheme that act as a functional word in a language or closed word class are called functional morpheme. Functional morpheme modifies the meaning of a word rather than supplying the root meaning (Kusumawardhani, 2023). This statement means that usually it will be applied in prepositions, pronouns, conjunction, determiner, and auxiliary verbs, which each of these parts of functional morphemes have different function. Functional morphemes are also linguistic unit, which help to express grammatical relationships within sentences rather than having a major importance meaning. This morpheme plays an important role in connecting words and specifying structural dependencies. Functional morphemes have more abstract meanings and contribute to the grammatical framework of sentences, the examples are as follow:

- a) She (pronouns)
- b) It (pronouns)
- c) On (preposition)
- d) But (conjunction), and others

From the description, free morphemes form the foundation of constructed more complex words and sentences. It can be made as a free morpheme. Alternatively, it can be combined with bound morphemes through processes like affixation, such as "un-happy" or with other free morphemes through compounding like "table-cloth" to create new lexical elements. Furthermore, free morphemes form the phrases and clauses that play an important role in determining the syntactic structure of sentences. The independence and semantic completeness make it essential as the formation of linguistic meaning.

B. Bound Morpheme

Conversely, bound morpheme can't stand alone and must be bound by other morphemes to express meaning and grammatical function. This statement is strengthened by Minkova (2009) theory that discussed about free morpheme as the word can stand alone and different from bound morpheme as the word that can't stand alone by its own. This category includes prefixes, suffixes, and infixes that emphasize the collaborative nature of word formation. For example, the word 'unstoppable' can be used to classify it as prefix 'un-' and suffix '-able' with the base word 'stop'. The prefix and suffix there, are the bound morpheme, while the base word is the free morpheme. This is because bound morpheme can't stand alone nor have meaning as themselves, while free morpheme can stand alone and have meaning.

Prefixes are bound morphemes that precede the root or stem, often changes the meaning of a word. For example, in the word "unhappy," the prefix

"un-" make a negative meaning of "happy." Conversely, a root or stem can follow a suffix and change both the meaning and grammatical function of a word. In the word "walking," the suffix "-ing" indicates the progressive aspect of the verb "walk." Both prefixes and suffixes play an important role in word formation, extending the lexicon, allowing for subtle meanings and grammatical distinctions. Prefixes and suffixes are the most common types of bound morpheme, but there are other categories, but they are less common in English. The other category is infixes, which inserted within the root or stem of a word, a phenomenon more characteristic of some other languages.

Bound morphemes serve crucial grammatical or semantic functions with a single word, modifying its meaning or indicating its relationship to other words in a sentence. These are usually classified as affixes, which include prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Each takes a specific position relative to the root or stem to which they attach. It is possible to draw the conclusion that all the across goods (prefixes and suffixes) in English are called bound morphemes. A bound morpheme is divided into two types, which are derivational and inflectional morphemes, as follows:

a. Derivational Morpheme

A derivational morpheme is applied to create a new word or to create word categories from different grammar than the basic words and classes that it changed. Based on the statement of Syahputri (2022), derivation morphemes constitute the second the second class of morphemes and they modify a word according to its lexical and grammatical class. They lead to

deeper changes on base word. Derivational morphemes are the bound morphemes in which new words are created, or word from different grammatical categories are created from the stem. For example, the addition of the form of the word “readable” that come from morpheme (read) as verb becomes adjective (readable) as the word was added by “-able” in the end of the base word, or the word noun (affection) becomes adjective (affectionate) is modified due to the addition of morphemes “-able” and “-ate”. Other examples are as follow:

- a) Boy (noun) + “-ish” = Boyish (adjective)
- b) Sing (verb) + “-er” = Singer (noun)
- c) Work (verb) + “re-“ = Rework (verb)
- d) Direct (adjective) + “in-“ = Indirect (adjective), and others

b. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional Morpheme is a morpheme that is not used to create new words in a language, but is used to indicate the grammatical function of a word or class. Inflectional morphemes change the grammatical class words by notifying in number, person, gender, tenses, etc. This type of morpheme is used to display the grammatical aspect of a word. It often to indicate whether the words in plural form, the tenses, and the form of comparison and possession. For example, plural and singular forms such as book become books, comparative forms like big becomes bigger. According to Yule (2020) in English, there are eight inflectional morpheme such as in noun it is when a word is adding by –s or –es, in verbs it is when a word is

adding by –s, -ing, -ed, -en, and last in adjective when the word is adding by –er and –est. The examples of inflectional morpheme are as follow:

- a) Pen (singular) + “-s” = Pens (plural)
- b) Short + “-er” = Shorter (comparative)
- c) Watch + “-ed” = Watched (past tense)
- d) Speak + “-s” = Speaks (present tense)

2.1.3 Word Formation Process

According to Rahayu (2016) morphology is divided into two main branches such as inflectional morphology and word formation. Inflectional morphology usually deals with the forms of individual lexemes, while the other one related to the formation of words. A fundamental process in linguistics that explain the creation of a new word in a language is word formation. This involves the combinations and modifications of morpheme, the smallest meaningful units, to expand the lexicon and express new concepts. This dynamic process make languages to adapt of developing communicative needs and reflecting social, also cultural and technological changes. Understanding word formation is important to comprehending the structure and flexibility of language.

Yule (2020) argued that word formation is the fundamental study of the process of creating new words. In other terms, the word formation process is the process through which words in which words are created. The word formation is essential for language growth and adaptation. This allows speaker to create new words that describe new objects, ideas, and phenomena. The creation of new words in a language never stops and english is one of the language that is particularly fond

in adding to its large vocabulary. Furthermore, understanding of word formation in fields such as vocabulary, language teaching, and computational linguistics is valuable and emphasizes its central role in language knowledge and application.

Word formation itself is divided into different types, therefore the types of the word formation process of George Yule (2020) theory are borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. This theory is a theory of word formation process from a well-known expert and is a theory that continues to change or develop. The theory used is a theory from a fairly recent edition of the book, which mean this theory are quite new. In addition, Yule's theory summarizes and clearly explains the word formation process. In addition, of the many theories that exist, only a few theories discuss multiple processes, and Yule's theory is a theory that contains a discussion of multiple processes from the word formation process.

A. Borrowing

Yule (2020) defines borrowing as a widely used method in English, where two or more words join to form new words that take over words from other languages used by people in the community. In other words, English adopts a variety of words from other languages, so it takes over from other languages. English is the most frequently acquired language from Latin, Greek and France, and as a variety of dialects adopt words in their main word references, borrowing has become one of the most common sources of new English words. For examples are as follows:

- a Tattoo (English) originated (Tahitian)

- b Dope (English) originated (Dutch)
- c Sofa (English) originated (Arabic)
- d Yogurt (English) originated (Turkish)

B. Compounding

Compounding is the process of creating a new word by combining two separate words to create one form. Yule (2020) stated that a combining process of two separated word to produce a single form technically known as compounding. Compounding is the most common way to form another word by combining two words into a larger word. It is an important thing to create new words by embedding two words and make them into a reasonable meaning word. Compounding process is based on combining two separate words of two free morphemes that can stand alone. According to LanGeek (2020), there are three types of compounding process, which are:

- Open compounding, it is a type of compounding when there is a space between the two elements. The examples are half brother, high school, living room, fast food, etc.
- Close compounding, it is a type of compounding when the two elements are written together to create a new word. This type of compounding don't have space between the words. The examples are grandfather, roommate, goodbye, sunburn, etc.
- Hyphenated compounding, it is the type of compounding when there is a hyphen between the words. The examples are long-term, all-star, check-out, good-looking, etc.

Even though there are three types of compound words, there's no specific rule on how to write a compound word. Some words can be written in all three ways, like sixpack, six-pack, or six pack. But other words have only one correct way, like grandmother or bookshelf. This uncertainty makes it possible to write some words using several existing types. There is no wrong or right form in writing them. Therefore, the best way to know which form is right is to check a dictionary.

C. Clipping

Clipping is the process of creating new words by reducing the number of word elements known as morphemes. This involves shortening a word by removing one or more syllables to create a new word. The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping and usually in casual speech (Yule, 2020). It's like shortening it to shorten some of the words, but the meaning and class of words remain the same. Sections occur when the first or last word of a word is cut into a condensed form of multiple syllables. Therefore, Azizah (2023) classified clipping in four distinct types, such as:

a. Back Cutting

It is the most well-known cutting in English, where the underlying piece of the word is kept up with, and the last piece of the word is taken out or decapitated, bringing about another word from the finish of the word cutting. The examples are:

a) Temperature becomes Temp

b) Gasoline becomes Gas

b. Front Cut-out

It is a cutting that keeps up with the last piece of the word and disposes of the underlying piece of the last expression of the subsequent from the underlying executing. Here are some examples:

a) Telephone becomes Phone

b) Airplane becomes Plane

c. Center Cut-out

This segment is the cutting of words by disposing of the underlying word and the word and keeping up with the centre words utilized as new words. So it is like cutting the front and back of a word, therefore only the word in the middle remains. The examples are as follow:

a) Influenza becomes flu

b) Refrigerator becomes Fridge

d. Complex Section

It is short for the word complex and is formed by saving and joining the underlying part of the main syllable. It is shortening difficult words into a short and easy word. For examples are:

a) Science Fiction becomes Sci-Fi,

b) Situation Comedy becomes Sitcom

D. Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion

(Yule, 2020). Therefore, conversion is the process of transforming existing words into new syntactic categories such as verbs or adjectives. There is no process to reduce conversions. Conversions can be categorized as changes in the category or functional shift. How words develop by changing the action word and not weakening it, but making new action words from things with broad significance is transformation. The examples are:

- a. Glue (noun) turn to (verb) in “You have to glue it together”
- b. Doubt (verb) turn to (noun) in “ I have some doubts about you”
- c. Water (noun) turn to (verb) in “Lucas, don’t forget to water the rose”
- d. Hire (verb) turn to (noun) in “I have a new hire today”

E. Coinage

Yule (2020) defines the coining process as a way to create new words from various sources found, such as trade names for commercial products that are common terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of the product. Yule also added that the invention and general use of totally new term, or coinage, is not very common in English. In Coinage, some terms will form new words based on a person or place name that called eponymic. So basically, coinage is the process of forming words from the names of people, places, or brands that have become a habit for people to use the word so that they become a common word for all types of the same objects. For examples are:

- a. Fahrenheit from (Germany, Gabriel Fahrenheit),
- b. Volt from (Italy, Alessandro Volta)
- c. Watt from (Scottish inventor James Watt)

- d. Pepsodent from (a toothpaste brand that become a common word to called another tootpaste)

F. Derivation

Derivation is a way to corresponding with lexical words about attachments and requires essential skills to create new lexical words. Yule (2020) stated that derivation involves creating a new word with many small "bits" from English, usually not listed in the dictionary. These elements are called affixes. There are some types of affixes: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefixes are added to the beginning of the word, while suffixes are added to the end, and infix itself is added in the middle of a word. The use of affixes in derivation generally creates new meanings/words and changes word classes. This differs from inflectional processes, which focus on adding affixes for grammatical purposes, which typically only focus on suffixes.

There are several types of derivation involved in word formation. The derivation process has several forms that can occur in its creation. This is due to the many variations of words that can occur in the formation process. According Semantic Morphology (semanticsmorphology.weebly.com), there are three types of derivation processes which consist of:

- a. Derivational affix that cause a change in grammatical class

This type of derivation changes the grammatical class of a word when an affix, either a suffix or a prefix, is added. For example, the word "Actor" comes from the root word "act," which is a verb, and then the suffix -or is added to it to become a noun.

b. Derivational affix that not cause a change in grammatical class

This type of derivation does not change the word's grammatical class if an affix, whether a suffix or prefix, is added. For example, the word “Dislike” comes from the root word “like”, which is a verb, and then the prefix dis- is added, which will keep the word class as a verb. This word only shows a change in meaning from positive to negative.

c. Complex words or circumfix

A complex word is a word that has a derivation process involving the addition of more than one affix, whether it is the addition of a prefix and a suffix simultaneously or having two or more suffixes. For example, the word "Enlighten" comes from the root word "light" accompanied by the addition of the prefix -en and the suffix -en simultaneously.

Apart from that, the followings are the examples of the derivation process:

- a. Unhappy (prefix un-)
- b. Helpful (suffix -ful)
- c. Abso-goddam-lutely (infix -goddam-)
- d. Disrespectful (prefix dis- and suffix -ful)

G. Multiple Process

Multiple processes are the processes in which multiple process will create a specific word. This statement strengthened by Yule (2020) argument that it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. This means that to create a new word, it can be

done in combining more than one process of word formation. For examples are:

- a. Snowball from compounding (snow) and (ball) into noun from snowball, then it can be conversion to be a verb form in “Problems with the project have snowballed”.
- b. Waspish from the acronym of WASP (White Anglo Saxon Protestant) losing the capital letter and added by suffix (-ish) of derivation process.

2.1.4 CNN News

The use of English in mass media, especially in news articles, has increased significantly. Spoken language is generally informal and unstructured, while written language is more formal and systematic style to improve reader clarity and understanding regarding of news articles. As a globally recognized news entity, CNN News reaches audiences on a variety of language-related platforms, which English language articles often show demanding language of complex word formation.

CNN (Cable News Network) which can be accessed at this link (<https://edition.cnn.com/>) is a well-known global news organization that renowned for its 24-hour reporting and extensive range on a variety of platforms, including television, online, and mobile. As a major source of information for a diverse international audience, CNN plays an important role in designing public discourse and distributing news on a variety of topics, including politics, business, entertainment, and global events. Therefore, the language used in CNN news is

become a great interest for language research, as it reflects the use of modern English broad media context.

CNN, as one of the leading global news networks, serves as an influential source of information. Retrieved from CNN Official Website (2025), CNN Worldwide is the most honored brand in cable news, reaching more individuals on television and online than any other cable news organization in the United States. Its articles are not only rich in content but also provide a valuable resource for exploring linguistic phenomena. In particular, CNN's language usage reflects the way in which new terms are coined, adapted, and disseminated to a global audience, contributing to the shaping of public discourse through the introduction and popularization of innovative vocabulary.

Beyond its main focus on breaking news and political events, CNN's wide range of news coverage is organized into different sections based on themes to meet the needs of a variety of readers. These sections cover many topics, such as politics, business, technology, health, and especially for this study, entertainment which can be accessed at this link (<https://edition.cnn.com/entertainment>). The entertainment section has a special way of using language. It doesn't use the same formal and standard style seen in political or business reporting. Instead, it uses a mix of different ways of speaking, including modern slang, new words, and creative language choices. This makes the entertainment section a great place to study how words are formed and change over time, as it shows how language evolves and spreads quickly through popular culture to people around the world.

2.2 Previous Study

There are several previous studies that raise the topic of word formation process in media articles as their research. However, most studies only focus on some morpheme like the bound morpheme only and mostly using the media articles that is famous. Even some of the researches are using the Indonesian media articles. They only focus on analyzing the word formation without mentioning the process of it. There are some researchers that have done similar research, one of them is done by Ami Humairah and Erlindawaty (2023), the researchers of “The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine” article journal which also raise the theme of word formation in media articles.

The research focusing on analyzing the word formation in BBC News articles about invasion of Russia-Ukraine. The data was collected using qualitative descriptive method to examine it. This research also using the Yule (2020) theory as their literature review. The finding of this research shows that not all of the word formations of Yule theory are found occurred in the articles. There one types of word formation processes that is not found in the research, which is coinage. From the 250 data or words which occurred experiencing the word formation processes in the articles that has been analyzed, it consisted of 2 words of borrowing, 63 words of compounding, 2 words of clipping, 8 words of conversion, 172 words of derivation, and 3 words of multiple processes.

There is also a research conducted by Ni Wayan Swarniti (2024) entitled "The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Political Articles" in the form of a journal article that also uses qualitative methods. This research focuses

only on analyzing derivational morphemes contained in CNN News political articles. The results shown in this research are 294 data of all affixes was indicated as derivational morpheme in the source data. The data found consists of 66 data of affixes as adjective derivation, 125 data of affixes as noun derivation, 29 data of affixes as verb derivation, and 74 data of affixes that have function to change the meaning of a word.

Another previous research is a journal article entitled "Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in BBC News Articles" written by Multazam Abubakar, Fariskayuni, Wa Ode Yulihartina, Nurul Hidjrah Hairuddin (2024). They focus on the types and processes of word formation found in BBC News articles on entertainment and politics section using qualitative methods. They explained various theories about word formation that put forward by experts and obtained result as there are 5 types of word formation found in their research, which are inflection, derivation, compound word, borrowing, and clipping.

In addition, another research is research conducted by Iffah Al Hikmah, Hamzah Machmoed, Harlinah Sahib (2024) entitled "An Analysis of Word Formation Processes Found in TikTok Application" which uses a qualitative descriptive method using observation and data capture. This research takes its data through captions, hashtags, and comments or words that consist of morphological process in Charli Grace D'Amelio TikTok account. This research used theories by 2 experts, namely Delahunty and Garvey (2010), and Plag (2003). The research they put forward found 11 words formation of compounding, 7 words formation of abbreviation, 2 words formation of blending, 8 words formation of affixation, 7

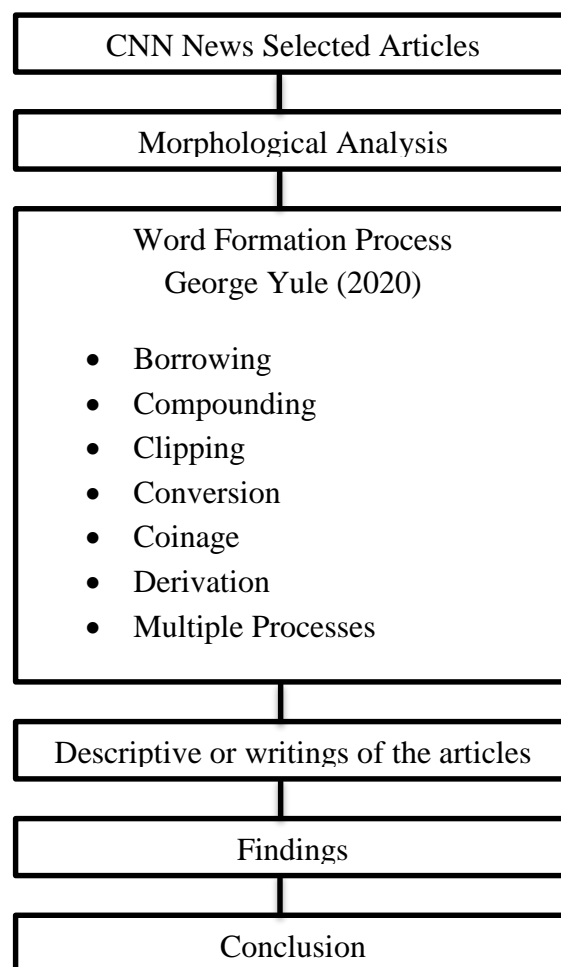
words formation of coinage, 8 words formation of conversion, 16 words formation of acronyms, and 2 words formation of borrowing.

From several previous research, the researcher would like to raise the topic of word formation process as the research. Using various existing references, this research discussed the word formation process and analyzed it based on George Yule's theory (2020) in the news articles of CNN News. From several previous research, most of the researches have limited the analysis of word formation process and take complicated source of data such as the political news or even in a social media platform. Therefore, this research used the theory properly by analyzing the all of the word formation process of the theory that being used in the entertainment news section which has not been done much.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The use of English in media mass articles can make the articles reaching people from around the world. The CNN News platform's selected articles offer a wide reach and diverse coverage. The platform is easily accessible to anyone with an internet connection, without requiring a subscription as well as the varied and well-organized journalistic writings. This research used morphological analysis to examine the word formation process of selected articles from CNN News selected articles. The conceptual framework focuses on the understanding about the word formation and its process. Investigating the word formation processes of the selected article using George Yule (2020) theory that consist of borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes.

The analysis focused on identifying and categorizing various word formation processes employed within the selected CNN News articles. This research seeks to explore the patterns of word formation processes in news articles and the dominant one. After analyzing the articles, the findings that contained the concerned data based on the identified problem were outlined and explained clearly. Finally, conclusions were drawn from the data found to refine the writing of this research.



Picture 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research applied qualitative design as the research method. This method used to connect each theory or opinion to strengthen the research to be conducted. The use of this method is also to be able to explain in depth the process of word formation that occurs in media articles. This can support the knowledge of morphological analysis more flexibly with varied and comprehensive data. The use of various theories that support each other served as a reference and provision for researcher to conduct this research qualitatively. Research using this method have connected the findings in research on word formation and the dominant process in selected articles, as well as how the word formation process occurs, with the theory or literature used.

3.2 Location and Time

This research took place at the library of the University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara on Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3, Medan or can be anywhere that suitable to conduct the research. This research carried out from planning to results, which has started since February 2025, while data collection and analysis started on July 2025. This qualitative research done at any places as long as there are adequate devices and a comfortable place. The UMSU library was chosen as one of the locations because it has completed and comfortable books and facilities. This research carried out by reading the required references and conducting research using the facilities provided by UMSU.

3.3 Subject and Object of Research

The subject of the research was the word formation process, while object of this research was the CNN News selected articles. The object was focused in entertainment section articles in CNN.com. This research discussed the word formation and the dominant process in the selected articles, also the contribution to the creation of a particular style or tone in the entertainment news, with the theory or literature used. The determination of the subject and object of this research is based on the title of the research that focuses on the discussion of the word formation process in CNN News articles. By using the word formation process as the subject, it became the main discussion in depth in this research which takes data from the articles as the object of the research.

3.4 Source of Data

The source of the data was taken within five selected articles in the entertainment section of CNN.com News that published from January 2025 to March 2025. The five title of selected articles are *'The Wild Robot' earned a surprising and important honor this award season* written by Dan Heching on 2/20/25 (<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/20/entertainment/wild-robot-climate-reality-check>), *If you're afraid to watch 'The Substance,' read this* written by Scottie Andrew on 2/27/25 (<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/27/entertainment/the-substance-gore-horror-oscars-cec>), *Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with an edge, dies at 95* written by Todd Leopold on 2/27/25 (<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/27/entertainment/actor-gene-hackman-obit>), *'Ted Lasso' is, 'believe' it or not, coming back for Season 4* written by Alli Rosenbloom

on 3/14/25 (<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/03/14/entertainment/ted-lasso-season-4>), and *X-cuse me!? Marvel tees up major 'X-Men' and 'Avengers' returns for 'Doomsday'* written by Dan Heching on 3/26/25 (<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/03/26/entertainment/avengers-doomsday-cast-chris-hemsworth-paul-rudd>). These articles were selected to give a clear look at how language is used in modern journalism, especially in the context of popular culture. The data have been collected from five selected news articles, related to the topics to be discussed, with a focus on research problems in the entertainment section of the articles.

3.5 Instrument of Research

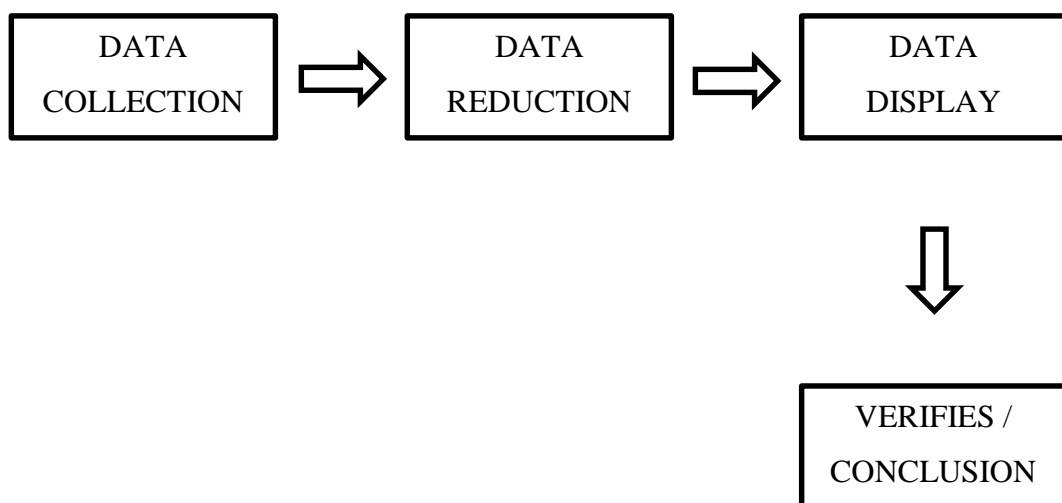
This research instrument was the researcher itself that used a critical observation instrument using the literature/descriptive as observation material. This instrument focuses on critical research on news obtained electronically and conducting research based on the writing of electronic news using theories/libraries as research references.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher applied Miles and Huberman (1994) model to analyze the data. The components of this research model are pictured by this figure. Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model are:

- 1) Data collection: the researcher collects all the data from the CNN News five selected articles in entertainment section to complete the research.

- 2) Data reduction: the researcher reduced the data and select the concerned data that were appropriate for what was to be analyzed from the five selected CNN News articles in the entertainment section.
- 3) Data display: the researcher made a table of the data or results to be able to describe the content of all data.
- 4) Verifies/conclusion: the researcher verified the results or data by confirming it based on George Yule's (2020) theory, also ensuring it using the Cambridge Dictionary which is accessed online via the link (dictionary.cambridge.org) and Online Etymology Dictionary which also retrieved from the link (etymonline.com), then making conclusion of data findings.



Picture 3.1 Technique of Analyzing Data

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the morphological analysis conducted on selected CNN news articles, focusing on the identification and examination of word formation processes based on George Yule's (2020) framework. Its main goal is to carefully answer the formulation of the problems in chapter 1 by explaining the different ways words are formed, how these processes happen, and which ones are most dominant in the chosen texts.

4.1. Findings

The data used for this analysis comes from five selected articles of CNN News Entertainment section that published from January 2025 to March 2025 with titles *'The Wild Robot' earned a surprising and important honor this award season* (Article 1); *If you're afraid to watch 'The Substance,' read this* (Article 2); *Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with an edge, dies at 95* (Article 3); *'Ted Lasso' is, 'believe' it or not, coming back for Season 4* (Article 4); and *X-cuse me!? Marvel tees up major 'X-Men' and 'Avengers' returns for 'Doomsday'* (Article 5). The findings were made from collecting the word formation processes in the selected articles.

4.1.1. Types of Word Formation Processes

The types of word formation processes that have been found was classified based on each article. Each article contained findings in the type of word formation written in table form by listing the type and process. The research showed seven different ways words are formed: borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion,

coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. This section classified the type with brief explanation.

1. Borrowing Process

Borrowing process or also known as loanword is a process to adopt a word from other language. This process can adopt the whole word with a same meaning or it can make some modification to the word and adjust the meaning. English adopts a variety of words from other languages, so it takes over from other languages. English is the most frequently acquired language from France, Latin and Greek, and as a variety of dialects adopt words in their main word references, borrowing has become one of the most common sources of new English words. The process of identifying the borrowing process is retrieved from a trusted etymology dictionary which called Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com). The identifications are as follow:

Table 4.1 Borrowing Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 1	1	Robot	Czech (<i>Robota</i>)
	2	Hurricane	Spanish(<i>Huracán</i>)
	3	Compost	Old French (<i>Composte</i>)
	4	Facility	Old French (<i>Facilité</i>)
	5	Agriculture	Latin (<i>Agricultura</i>)
	6	Advantage	French (<i>Avantage</i>)
	7	Season	Old French (<i>Seson</i>)
ARTICLE 2	8	Pièce de résistance	French (<i>Pièce de résistance</i>)
	9	Camera	Latin (<i>Camera</i>)
	10	Society	Latin (<i>Societas</i>)
	11	Protagonist	Greek (<i>Protagonistes/Πρωταγωνιστες</i>)
	12	Entrails	Old French (<i>Entrailles</i>)
	13	Orifice	Old French (<i>Orifice</i>)

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	14	Caricature	Italian (<i>Caricatura</i>)
ARTICLE 3	15	Perspective	Latin (<i>Perspectiva</i>)
	16	Authority	Old French (<i>Autorité</i>)
	17	Conversation	Old French (<i>Conversacion</i>)
	18	Gravitas	Latin (<i>Gravitas</i>)
	19	Status	Latin (<i>Status</i>)
	20	Origin	Latin (<i>Originem</i>)
	21	Adolescent	Latin (<i>Adolescentem</i>)
	22	Gesture	Latin (<i>Gestura</i>)
	23	Detective	French (<i>Detectif</i>)
	24	Picture	Latin (<i>Pictura</i>)
	25	Marine	French (<i>Marine</i>)
	26	Attitude	French (<i>Attitude</i>)
	27	Role	French (<i>Rôle</i>)
	28	Heroin	German (<i>Heroin</i>)
	29	Scene	French (<i>scène</i>)
	30	Hermit	Latin (<i>Eremita</i>)
	31	Sequel	Latin (<i>Sequela</i>)
	32	Patriarch	Greek (<i>Patriarkhēs</i>)
	33	Classic	Latin (<i>Classicus</i>)
	34	Dictionary	Latin (<i>Dictionarium</i>)
35	Military	Latin (<i>Militaris</i>)	
36	Epic	Greek (<i>Epikos</i>)	
37	Pensive	Old French (<i>Pensif</i>)	
38	Test	Old French (<i>Test</i>)	
39	Force	Old French (<i>Force</i>)	
ARTICLE 4	40	Finale	Italian (<i>Finale</i>)
	41	Ambiguous	Latin (<i>Ambiguus</i>)
	42	Season	Old French (<i>Seson</i>)
	43	Reprise	French (<i>Reprise</i>)
	44	Role	French (<i>Rôle</i>)
ARTICLES 5	45	Cameo	Old French (<i>Camaieu</i>)
	46	Gambit	Spanish (<i>Gambito</i>)
	47	Demise	Old French (<i>Demis</i>)
	48	Sequel	Latin (<i>Sequela</i>)
	49	Franchise	Old French (<i>franchise</i>)
	50	Scene	French (<i>scène</i>)
	51	Fantastic	Old French (<i>Fantastique</i>)
	52	Role	French (<i>Rôle</i>)

From the table above, it can be seen that the borrowing process in the first article totals 7 words, the second article totals 7 words, the third article totals

25 words, the fourth article totals 5 words, and the fifth article totals 8 words. Therefore, the third article has the most borrowing processes of all the other articles. In addition, it is also known that the borrowing process mostly taken from Latin, which consist 17 words, which is then followed by Old French with 15 words and French with 11 words. Loanwords are prevalent from Latin, Old French, and French due to historical events and the cultural prestige of these languages. Therefore, it is true that English is mostly taken from Latin and French.

- a. The process of borrowing from Latin occurred because it was the earliest language. Many countries adopted their languages from Latin, due to the inability of a country to reproduce a new language, so they adopted the existing language at that time. It is because while Britain still part of the Roman empire, Latin was the language of the rulers and later also of the church for the last two hundred years of Roman rule. As in the word "Gravitas" from the finding that came from Latin *Gravitas*. This word is from 1924 that came from Latin *gravitas* (noun) "weight, heaviness;" figuratively, of persons, "dignity, presence, influence".
- b. The process of borrowing from Old French occurred because France had a large influence on England, so the adoption of the language was inevitable. Old French began from the 8th to the 15th century. At that time, this language had more complex grammar and pronunciation, making it more difficult to understand. However, many English words adopted from this language and then modified them to suit the English dialect. As in the word "Authority"

(noun) from the finding that came from Old French *autorité*. In 1200c, the word authority has an origin as *autorite*, *auctorite* "authoritative passage or statement, book or quotation that settles an argument, passage from Scripture," from Old French *autorité*, *auctorité* "authority, prestige, right, permission, dignity, gravity; the Scriptures."

- c. The borrowing process from French occurred because France had a large influence on England, so the adoption of the language was inevitable. The Norman invasion happened in 1066. After that, Norman French became the language used by the court, nobles, the church, writers, court and parliament, while English remained spoken by the common people. Over time, the Norman people mixed with the English people, and the two groups became one. The two languages started to blend, and Norman French became a local dialect that gradually faded away. Middle or modern French began in the 17th century. At that time, this language had simpler grammar and pronunciation, making it easier to understand. In addition, this language is still widely used today, so many English words have adopted words from this language and then modified them to suit the English dialect. As in the word "Role" (noun) from the finding that came from French *rôle*. It is from 1600c, French *rôle* "part played by a person in life," literally "roll" (of paper) on which an actor's part is written. Not originally in English with direct reference to actors and the stage, but figurative of them.

2. Compounding Process

Compounding is the most common way to make a new word by putting two words together to form a larger word. It's an important method for creating new words by joining two words that can each stand alone and have their own meaning. The process of compounding involves combining two separate words, each of which is a free morpheme, to form a single new word. When you combine them, the new word can have a meaning that is a mix of the meanings of the original words, or it can have a completely different, idiomatic meaning. The identifications are as follow:

Table 4.2 Compounding Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 1	1	Climate change	Climate + change
	2	Footprint	Foot + print
	3	Climate catastrophe	Climate + catastrophe
	4	Without	With + out
	5	Hometown	Home + town
	6	Natural disaster	Natural + disaster
	7	Lowercase	Lower + case
	8	Everything	Every + thing
	9	Meet-cute	Meet + cute
	10	Public transit	Public + transit
	11	Everybody	Every + body
	12	Teammate	Team + mate
	13	Point out	Point + out
	14	Storyline	Story + line
	15	On-screen	On + Screen
ARTICLE 2	16	Fairy tale	Fairy + tale
	17	Workout	Work + out
	18	Backside	Back + side
	19	Bathroom	Bath + room
	20	Makeup	Make + up
	21	Walk of Fame	Walk + Fame
	22	Gross-out	Gross + out
	23	First-time	First + time

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	24	Over-the-top	Over + the + top
	25	Something	Some + thing
	26	Self-hatred	Self + hatred
	27	Throughout	Through + out
	28	Self-talk	Self + talk
	29	Longtime	Long + time
	30	Overcome	Over + come
	31	Two-third	Two + third
	32	Jumpsuit	Jump + suit
	33	Drumstick	Drum + stick
	34	Butt check	Butt + check
	35	Belly button	Belly + button
	36	Full-frontal	Full + frontal
	37	Everyone	Every + one
	38	Hunchback	Hunch + back
	39	Single-use	Single + use
	40	Title card	Title + card
	41	Firehose	Fire + hose
	42	Monster-self	Monster + self
	43	Overtime	Over + time
	44	Fingernail	Finger + nail
	45	Network	Net + work
	46	Everything	Every + thing
	47	Onstage	On + stage
	48	Blown-up	Blown + up
	49	Halfway	Half + way
ARTICLE 3	50	Everyman	Every + man
	51	Basketball	Basket + ball
	52	High school	High + school
	53	Goodbye	Good + bye
	54	Middle-management	Middle + management
	55	Doorman	Door + man
	56	Box-office	Box + office
	57	White-collar	White + collar
	58	Small-town	Small + town
	59	Roommate	Room + mate
	60	Sometimes	Some + times
	61	Lincoln Memorial	Lincoln + memorial
	62	Something	Some + thing
	63	Sugarcoat	Sugar + coat
	64	Playhouse	Play + house

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS	
	65	No-nonsense	No + nonsense	
	66	Newspaper	News + paper	
	67	Anything	Any + thing	
	68	Grandmother	Grand + mother	
	69	Downhill	Down + hill	
	70	All-star	All + star	
	71	Comfort zone	Comfort + zone	
	72	Anyway	Any + way	
	73	Conterbalance	Counter + balance	
	74	Handful	Hand + ful	
	75	Little-seen	Little + seen	
	ARTICLE 4	76	Football	Foot + ball
		77	Feel-good	Feel + good
		78	Plot point	Plot + point
		79	Wherever	Where + ever
80		Cast roster	Cast + roster	
81		However	How + ever	
ARTICLE 5	82	Livestream	Live + Stream	
	83	Box Office	Box + office	
	84	Post-credit	Post + credit	
	85	Standalone	Stand + alone	
	86	Flagship	Flag + ship	
	87	Superhero	Super + hero	
	88	Supervillain	Super + villain	
	89	Team-up	Team + up	
	90	Namesake	Name + sake	
	91	One-off	One + off	
	92	Lineup	Line + up	
	93	Mega-cast	Mega + cast	
	94	Outlook	Out + look	
	95	However	How + ever	
	96	Go-round	Go + round	

Combining words together is a usual way to make new words. Looking at the table of results from the compounding process, we can see that the first article had 15 words formed through compounding, the second article had 34, the third had 26, the fourth had 6, and the fifth had 15. As the result, the second

article had the most words made by compounding process. The following are some explanations of the identifications above:

a. Close compounding

Halfway is a word that made by compounding process. This word comes from two free morphemes, namely half, which is an amount equal to a half, and way, which means a method of doing something or can be a road, path, etc. Then these two words are combined into one word, meaning put together which then means something that is done completely or something that has not been completely done. which means it is a compound word that produces a new meaning by combining the meanings of the two words. The union of these two words produces a word class in the form of adverb and adjective.

b. Open compounding

Comfort zone is a word formed by combining two parts. The first part is "comfort," which means a state of being physically relaxed and free from stress, and the second part is "zone," which refers to an area that is different from its surroundings because of its unique features. When these two parts are joined, they create the word "comfort zone," which describes a situation where you feel safe and your skills or determination are not being challenged. So, "comfort zone" is a compound word that creates a new meaning by combining the meanings of "comfort" and "zone." The combination of these two parts makes it a word that functions as a noun.

c. Hyphenated compounding

All-star is a word formed by combining two parts. The first part is "all," which means every single thing or person, and the second part is "star," which can refer to a bright object in the sky or a very famous person. When these two parts are joined, they form the word "all-star," which means someone or something that is considered the best or most famous in a particular area. Therefore, "all-star" is a compound word that creates a whole new meaning. The combination of these two parts makes it a word that functions as an adjective.

3. Clipping Process

Clipping is when people make new words by cutting down the number of parts in a word, called morphemes. This happens by taking a word and making it shorter by removing one or more syllables. It's like making a word shorter, but the meaning and the type of word stay the same. This kind of word formation happens when people take either the beginning or the end of a word and make a shorter version of it. The findings are as follow:

Table 4.3 Clipping Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 1	1	Rom-com	(Rom)antic + (com)edy
	2	Cli-fi	(Cli)mate + (fi)ction
	3	Dr.	(D)octo(r)
	4	Movie	(Movi)ng pictur(e)
ARTICLE 2	5	Slo-mo	(Slo)w (mo)tion
	6	Movie	(Movi)ng pictur(e)s
ARTICLE 3	7	Cop	(Cop)per
	8	Radio	(Radio)telegraphy
	9	Movie	(Movi)ng pictur(e)s

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	10	Mod	(Mod)ern
ARTICLE	11	Dr.	(D)octo(r)
5	12	X-cuse	E(xcuse)

From the findings above, it can be seen that the clipping process was found in the first article with a total of 4 words, then in the second article there were 2 words that had a clipping process, the third article had 4 words, and the fifth article had 2 clipping processes. While no clipping process was found in the fourth article. In addition, the first and third articles both had the same number of clipping processes, which was 4 words. The following are some explanations of the identifications above:

a. Back cutting

From the identification above, the words that have a clipping back cutting process are cop, radio, and mod, these three words cut the back of the word without changing the actual meaning. “Copper” cuts the back and leaves only the front part, leaving the word cop which is an informal word for police. In addition, radio comes from the word “radiotelegraphy” which cuts the back part using back cutting so that it leaves the word radio which is widely used in today's era. And finally, the word mod which is a clipping form of the “modern” word. These three words are the identification of the clipping process that uses back cutting in the process.

b. Front cut-out

From the identification above, the word that has a clipping center cut-out process is the word “x-cuse”. This word cuts the front of the word without

changing its actual meaning. This word comes from the word “excuse” which then undergoes a clipping center cut-out process which requires cutting the front of the word. Then the word x-cuse is formed which also adds a hyphen to the word and makes this word an informal word. However, this word still has the same meaning as the original word.

c. Complex section

From the identification above, the words that have a complex section clipping process are cli-fi, rom-com, movie, slo-mo, and Dr. This word has a complex clipping process by having more than one number of cuts. In the words cli-fi, rom-com, slo-mo which come from the words climate fiction, romance comedy, and slow motion that were having a back cutting from the two words so that only the front part of the two words remains then combines them and adds a hyphen, which makes it a word that has a complex section clipping process. In addition, the word “movie” also has a complex section because this word comes from the word moving picture which then undergoes a complex clipping process by cutting the front and back of the two words "(Mov)ing pictur(e)s" so that only the word "movie" remains. While the word Dr, is also a complex section by only leaving the front and back letters of the initial word "doctor" only.

4. Conversion Process

When a word starts to be used in a different way, like when a noun becomes a verb without changing much, this is called conversion. So conversion is the process where words are turned into different types of word

class, such as verbs or adjectives. Conversions can be categorized as changes in the category or functional shift. How words develop by changing the action word and not weakening it, but making new action words from things with broad significance is transformation. What is meant by conversions is when a word changes its form without adding additional words. From this understanding, several words containing conversions were found as follows:

Table 4.4 Conversion Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 1	1	Sponsor	Sponsor (noun > verb)
	2	Model	Model (noun > verb)
	3	Host	Host (verb > noun)
	4	Mass	Mass (noun > adjective)
ARTICLE 2	5	Split	Split (noun > verb)
	6	Double	Double (noun > adjective)
ARTICLE 3	7	Lead	Lead (verb > noun)
	8	Cast	Cast (verb > noun)
	9	Comment	Comment (verb > noun)
	10	Stick	Stick (noun > verb)
	11	Work	Work (verb > noun)
ARTICLE 4	12	Lead	Lead (verb > noun)
ARTICLE 5	13	Premiere	Premiere (noun > verb)
	14	Flex	Flex (noun > verb)
	15	Cast	Cast (verb > noun)

Looking at Articles 1 to 5, there's a common use of conversion, which involves 15 words in total. Conversion occurs when a word changes its grammatical function without changing its form, often accompanied by a shift or extension in meaning. This type of word use is common in entertainment news because it helps writers use shorter and more flexible words for different situations like talking about events, people, or roles. In the first article, there are 4 words that show this conversion. The second article has 2 words, the third

article has 5 words that use conversion, the fourth article has just 1 word, and the fifth article has 3 words. From the identification, can be seen that conversion can change nouns into verbs, verbs into nouns, and nouns into adjectives. The following are some explanations of the identification:

a. Noun to verb

Noun to verb is a form of conversion process that occurs in a noun that has undergone a change in word class to become a verb in a sentence. In this case, the words that undergo this conversion process are sponsor, model, split, stick, premiere, and flex. For instance, the noun sponsor that means a person or organization providing support is used as a verb in a sentence, as in " ... oil company to sponsor their team ..." from article 1. Similarly, the noun premiere, which means the first public performance, is used as a verb in a sentence " ... set to premiere in theaters in 2026" from article 5. Both explanations show that a word class can change depend on the word placement in a sentence structure that can also change the original meaning into a new meaning.

b. Verb to noun

In the verb-to-noun conversion form, a word that originally had the word class of verb will change into a noun in a sentence. This change can be seen in the words host, lead, cast, comment, and work. The word work, originally a verb that have a meaning as to act/do labor, is used as a noun in the sentence " ... days when there wasn't any work" from article 3. In addition, the word comment from article 3 "... he told Film Comment in 1988" shift from verb that has a meaning as to remark become a noun that has a meaning as a statement

or opinion. These changes make the word that should be purely a verb into a noun by only differentiating the position in the arrangement of words in a sentence.

c. Noun to adjective

In this identification, a word that has an original word class as a noun, changes into an adjective word class. This type is identified in the words mass and double. The word mass as a noun which originally means a large body or quantity shift the meaning become an adjective that has a meaning as a mass or large audience in the sentence "... out there for mass consumption" from article 1. Also, the word double as noun means a copy, then shift the meaning become double role or feature in adjective form as in the sentence "... her younger double has done to her older body ..." from article 2.

5. Coinage Process

Coinage is a way to make new words from different sources, like names of products or brands that are commonly used. These words are usually not capitalized and are everyday terms as creating completely new words is not very common in English. Sometimes, new words are made from the names of people or places, and these are called eponyms. For that reason, coinage is the process of making new words from names of people, places, or brands that people start using regularly, and eventually, these words become common for all similar things. From the understanding, the researcher has found some words that have a coinage process as follow:

Table 4.5 Coinage Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 3	1	Youtube	From video platform brand name
	2	Oscar	Academy award that named after Margaret Herrick "Uncle Oscar" (eponymous coinage)
	3	Superman	A comic book character (fictional character coinage)
	4	Lincoln	Refers to U.S. President Abraham Lincoln
ARTICLE 4	5	Emmy	Named after "immy" (image orthicon camera tube) then become an award show
ARTICLE 5	6	Loki	A popular Marvel character from myth
	7	Thanos	A popular Marvel character
	8	Avengers	A popular team name of Mervel film/comic
	9	MCU	Marvel Cinematic Universe (a widely known for Marvel story universe)
	10	Endgame	Popularized by Marvel from one of the series
	11	Thunderbolts*	A Marvel popular team name
	12	X-Men	A Marvel popular comic team name
	13	Doomsday	An English word taht rebranded as title, also a Marvel villain name
	14	Marvel	A popular movie and comic company
	15	Disney	A popular cartoon and movie company
	16	Thor	A popular Marvel character from old Norse

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	17	Captain America	A popular Marvel character
	18	Ant-Man	A popular Marvel character
	19	Deadpool	A popular Marvel character
	20	Wolverine	A popular Marvel character
	21	Iron Man	A popular Marvel character

The finding in Articles 3 to 5 highlight how coinage is an important word-formation process in entertainment journalism. Coinage means making up words that start as brand names, special names, or brand-new terms that people start using in everyday talk. In these articles, most of the new words come from brand names or entertainment companies, people names, and made-up characters, showing how much influence the entertainment world has on language. However, Articles 1 and 2 don't mention anything about new words being created this way. The third article has four new words, the fourth has one, and the fifth has 16. This means the fifth article has more examples of new words being made than the others.

Overall, the analysis shows that out of 21 words analyzed, most are brand-based coinages tied to Marvel, Disney, Emmy, Youtube. Some words like Loki, Thor, Doomsday, originated in mythology or general English but were rebranded through entertainment media, showing how coinage often overlaps with semantic change. The results highlight that coinage is not limited to creating entirely new words but also includes made-up characters or words such as Endgame, Superman, Iron Man, Wolverine, etc or even turning names

into cultural shorthand like Oscar and Lincoln. Entertainment journalism amplifies these coinages, spreading them into global English and embedding them in everyday vocabulary.

6. Derivation Process

Derivation involves making new words by using many small components from English, which are often not found in dictionaries. These components are known as affixes. There are different types of affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefixes are added at the beginning of a word, suffixes at the end, and infixes in the middle. When affixes are used in derivation, they can create new meanings or change the category of a word. This is different from inflection, which involves adding affixes mainly for grammatical reasons, and usually only uses suffixes. From this understanding, several derivation processes have been identified in the five selected articles as follows:

Table 4.6 Derivation Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 1	1	Anger	Angry (root) + -er (suffix), from adjective to noun
	2	Activism	Active (root) + -ism (suffix), from adjective to noun
	3	Anxiety	Anxious (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
	4	Conscientious	Conscience (root) + -ious (suffix), from noun to adjective
	5	Possibility	Possible (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
	6	Watery	Water (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
	7	Driver	Drive (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
	8	Nomination	Nominate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
	9	Animated	Animate (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective

DATA	WORD	PROCESS
10	Distinction	Distinct (root) + -ion (suffix), from adjective to noun
11	Nonprofit	non- (prefix) + profit (root), from noun to adjective
12	Creator	Create (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
13	Honestly	Honest (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
14	Nominated	Nominate (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb
15	Relatively	Relative (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
16	Stunning	Stun (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
17	Portrayal	Portray (root) + -al (suffix), from verb to noun
18	Reality	Real (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
19	Viewer	View (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
20	Action	Act (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
21	Irrefutable	Ir- (prefix) + refute (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
22	Renewed	Re- (prefix) + new (root) + -ed (suffix), from adjective to verb
23	Normalization	Normal (root) + -ize (suffix) and + -ation (suffix), from adjective to noun
24	Represented	Re- (prefix) + present (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb
25	Founder	Found (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
26	Fatalities	Fatal (root) + -ity (suffix) + -es (suffix), from adjective to noun
27	Majority	Major (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
28	Collective	Collect (root) + -ive (suffix), from verb to adjective
29	Relationship	Relate (root) + -ion (suffix) + -ship (suffix), from verb to noun
30	Writer	Write (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
31	Activist	Active (root) + -ist (suffix), from adjective to noun
32	Non-negotiable	non- (prefix) + negotiate (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
33	Recently	Recent (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
34	Loving	Love + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective

DATA	WORD	PROCESS
35	Biologist	Biology (root) + -ist (suffix), from noun to noun
36	Modeling	Model (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
37	Warning	Warn (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
38	Personally	Person (root) + -al (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
39	Integrated	Integrate (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb
40	Organically	Organic (root) + -ally (suffix), from adjective to adverb
41	Compelling	Compel (root) + -ing, from verb to adjective
42	Grouped	Group (root) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb
43	Inevitable	In- (prefix) + evitable (root), from adjective to adjective
44	Normalize	Normal (root) + -ize (suffix), from adjective to verb
45	Joyful	Joy (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective
46	Sexy	Sex (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
47	Admirable	Admire (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
48	Powerful	Power (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective
49	Actually	Actual (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
50	Apocalyptic	Apocalypse (root) + -tic (suffix), from noun to adjective
51	Renewable	Re- (preifx) + new (root) + -able (suffix), from adjective to adjective
52	Regenerative	Re- (preifx) + generate (root) + -ive (suffix), from verb to adjective
53	Seriously	Serious (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
54	Earnestness	Earnest (root) + -ness (suffix), from adjective to noun
55	Intensity	Intense (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
56	Winsome	Win (root) + -some (suffix), from verb to adjective
57	Player	Play (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
58	Properly	Proper (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	59	Contextualized	Context (root) + -ual (suffix) + -ize (suffix) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb
	60	Creepy	Creep (verb) + -y (suffix), from verb to adjective
	61	Personal	Person (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective
	62	Consumption	Consume (root) + -tion (suffix), from verb to noun
	63	Dissapearing	Dis- (prefix) + appear (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to verb
	64	Meaning	Mean (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
	65	Authentically	Authentic (root) + -ally (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	66	Alive	A- (prefix) + live (root), from verb to adjective
ARTICLE 2	67	Misogynistic	Misogyny (root) + -istic (suffix), from noun to adjective
	68	Ageist	Age (root) + -ist (suffix), from noun to noun
	69	Beautiful	Beauty (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective
	70	Lovable	Love (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
	71	Ominous	Omen (root) + -ous (suffix), from verb to adjective
	72	Emotional	Emotion (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective
	73	Decidedly	Decide + -ed (root) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb
	74	Squeamish	Squeam (root) + -ish (suffix), from noun to adjective
	75	Deservedly	Deserve (root) + -ed (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb
	76	Excessive	Excessive (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective
	77	Cartoonish	Cartoon (root) + -ish (suffix), from noun to adjective
	78	Scary	Scare (root) + -y (suffix), from verb to adjective
	79	Heightened	Height (root) + -en (suffix) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb
	80	Director	Direct (root) + -or (suffix). from verb to noun
	81	Physical	Physic (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective

DATA	WORD	PROCESS
82	Dejected	De- (prefix) + ject (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
83	Mysterious	Mystery (root) + -ous (suffix), from noun to adjective
84	Injection	Inject (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
85	Massive	Mass (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective
86	Quickly	Quick (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
87	Goopy	Goop (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
88	Smattering	Smatter (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
89	Skeezy	Skeeze (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
90	Producer	Produce (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
91	Harrowing	Harrow (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
92	Menacingly	Menace (root) + -ing (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
93	Slimy	Slim (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
94	Aforementioned	Afore- (prefix) + mention (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
95	Gaping	Gape (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
96	Unzipped	Un- (prefix) + zip (root) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb
97	Increasingly	Increase (root) + -ing (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb
98	Oozy	Ooze (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
99	Prolonged	Prolong (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
100	Nudity	Nude (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
101	Vulnerability	Vulnerable (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun
102	Hooked	Hook (root) + -ed (suffix), from noun to adjective
103	Shriveled	Shrivel (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective

DATA	WORD	PROCESS
104	Activator	Activate (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
105	Un-Substance-ified	Un- (prefix) + substance (root) + -ified (suffix), from noun to adjective
106	Gory	Gore (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
107	Forbidden	Forbid (root) + -en (suffix), from verb to adjective
108	Stereotypical	Stereotype (root) + -ical (suffix), from noun to adjective
109	Irreversible	Ir- (prefix) + reverse (root) + -ible (suffix), from verb to adjective
110	Bloody	Blood (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
111	Genetic	Gene (root) + -etic (suffix), from noun to adjective
112	Slowly	Slow (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
113	Poorly	Poor (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
114	Creature	Create (root) + -ure (suffix), from verb to noun
115	Toothless	Tooth (root) + -less (suffix), from noun to adjective
116	Really	Real (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
117	Horrifies	Horror (root) + -ify (suffix) + -s (suffix), from noun to verb
118	Recomposed	Re- (prefix) + compose (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb
119	Appearance	Appear (root) + -ance (suffix), from verb to noun
120	Humanity	Human (root) + -ity (suffix), from noun to noun
121	Weakness	Weak (root) + -ness (suffix), from adjective to noun
122	Imperfection	Im- (prefix) + perfect (root) + -ion (suffix), from adjective to noun
123	Eventually	Event (root) + -ually (suffix), from noun to adverb
124	Hallucinating	Hallucinate (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
125	Adoration	Adore (root) + -ation (suffix), from verb to noun

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	126	Finally	Final (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	127	Entertainment	Entertain (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun
	128	Weekly	Week (root) + -ly (suffix), from noun to adjective
	129	Mostly	Most (root) + -ly (suffix), adjective to adverb
	130	Sexism	Sex (root) + -ism (suffix), from noun to noun
	131	Reapplies	Re- (prefix) + apply (root) + -es (suffix), from verb to verb
	132	Quietly	Quiet (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	133	Devastating	Devastate (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
ARTICLE 3	134	Actor	Act (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
	135	Unpretentious	Un- (prefix) + pretend (root) + -ious (suffix), from verb to adjective
	136	Forgettable	Forget (root) + -ability (suffix), from verb to noun
	137	Combustible	Combust (root) + -ible (suffix), from verb to adjective
	138	Magnetic	Magnet (root) + -ic (suffix), from noun to adjective
	139	Heroic	Hero (root) + -ic (suffix), from noun to adjective
	140	Desperate	Despair (root) + -ate (suffix), from noun to adjective
	141	Performance	Perform (root) + -ance (suffix), from verb to noun
	142	Obsession	Obsess (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
	143	Unforgiven	Un- (prefix) + forgive (root) + -en (suffix), from verb to adjective
	144	Watchable	Watch (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
	145	Slightly	Slight (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	146	Regardless	Regard (root) + -less (suffix), from verb to adverb
	147	Limitation	Limit (root) + -ation (suffix), from verb to noun
	148	Attractive	Attractive (root) + -ive (suffix), from verb to adjective

DATA	WORD	PROCESS
149	Connection	Connect (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
150	Conflicted	Conflict (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
151	Surprisingly	Surprise (root) + -ing (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb
152	Portrayal	Portray (root) + -al (suffix), from verb to noun
153	Memorial	Memory (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to noun
154	Physical	Physic (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective
155	Adornment	Adorn (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun
156	Especially	Especial (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
157	Constantly	Constant (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
158	Director	Direct (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
159	Operator	Operate (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
160	Nomination	Nominate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
161	Columnist	Column (root) + -ist (suffix), from noun to noun
162	Lucky	Luck (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
163	Fondness	Fond (root) + -ness (suffix), from adjective to noun
164	Acting	Act (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
165	Likely	Like (root) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adjective
166	Combination	Combine (root) + -ation (suffix), from verb to noun
167	Decision	Decide (root) + -sion (suffix), from verb to noun
168	Challenging	Challenge (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
169	Eventual	Event (root) + -ual (suffix), from noun to adjective
170	Racer	Race (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
171	Shipment	Ship (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun
172	Pusher	Push (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun

DATA	WORD	PROCESS
173	Replacing	Re- (prefix) + pplace (root) + -ing (suffix), from noun to noun
174	Eventually	Event (root) + -ually (suffix), from noun to adverb
175	Memorable	Memory (root) + -able (suffix), from noun to adjective
176	Producer	Produce (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
177	Occasionally	Occasion (root) + -al (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from noun to adverb
178	Hilarious	Hilar (root) + -ious (suffix), from noun to adjective
179	Impulsive	Impulse (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective
180	Powerful	Power (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective
181	Mannered	Manner (root) + -ed (Suffix), from noun to adjective
182	Replacement	Re- (prefix) + pplace (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun
183	Villainous	Villain (root) + -ous (suffix), from noun to adjective
184	Inexplicable	In- (prefix) + explicate (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
185	Painting	Paint (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
186	Writing	Write (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun
187	Liner	Line (root) + -er (suffix), from noun to noun
188	Safety	Safe (root) + -ty (suffix), from adjective to noun
189	Ashamed	A- (prefix) + shame (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
190	Usually	Usual (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
191	Dramatic	Drama (root) + -tic (suffix), from noun to adjective
192	Failures	Fail (root) + -ure (suffix) + -s (suffix), from verb to noun
193	Reliability	Rely (root) + -ability (suffix), from verb to noun
194	Winner	Win (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
195	Implacable	Im- (prefix) + placable (root), from adjective to adjective
196	Essential	Essence (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	197	Considerable	Consider (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
	198	Intimidating	Intimidate (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
	199	Amusing	Amuse (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective
	200	Shorty	Short (root) + -y (suffix), from adjective to noun
	201	Government	Govern (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun
	202	Lawyer	Law (root) + -yer (suffix), from noun to noun
	203	Poorly	Poor (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	204	Quietly	Quiet (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	205	Probably	Probable (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
ARTICLE 4	206	Optimistic	Optimist (root) + -ic (suffix), from noun to adjective
	207	Producer	Produce (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
	208	Streamer	Stream (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
	209	Actor	Act (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
	210	Lovable	Love (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective
	211	Beloved	Be- (prefix) + love (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
	212	Developer	Develop (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun
	213	Coaching	Coach (root) + -ing (suffix), from noun to verb
	214	Sentimentality	Sentiment (root) + -al (suffix) + -ity (suffix), from noun to noun
	215	Relegation	Relegate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
	216	Return	Re- (prefix) + turn (root), from verb to noun
	217	Co-show	Co (prefix) + show (root), from noun to noun
	218	Exactly	Exact (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	219	Lasso-like	Lasso (root) + -like (suffix), from noun to adjective
	220	Statement	State (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	221	Respectively	Respect (root) + -ive (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb
	222	Punctuation	Punctuate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun
	223	Officially	Official (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	224	Instantly	Instant (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	225	Eventually	Event (root) + -ually (suffix), from noun to adverb
ARTICLE 5	226	Return	Re- (prefix) + turn (root), from verb to noun
	227	Beloved	Be- (prefix) + love (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
	228	Substantive	Substance (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective
	229	Misfire	Mis- (prefix) + fire (root), from verb to noun
	230	Monstrously	Monstrous (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	231	Famously	Fame (root) + -ous (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from noun to adverb
	232	Previously	Previous (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	233	Extended	Extend (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective
	234	Intergalactic	Inter- (prefix) + galaxy (root) + -tic (suffix), from noun to adjective
	235	Baddie	Bad (root) + -ie (suffix), from adjective to noun
	236	Production	Produce (root) + -tion (suffix), from verb to noun
	237	Greatly	Great (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	238	Actors	Act (root) + -or (suffix) + -s (suffix), from verb to noun
	239	Roughly	Rough (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	240	Jokey	Joke (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective
	241	Guardian	Guard (root) + -ian (suffix), from verb to noun
	242	Unclear	Un- (prefix) + clear (root), from adjective to adjective
	243	Notable	Note (root) + -able (suffix), from noun to adjective

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	244	Death	Die (root) + -th (suffix), from verb to noun
	245	Director	Direct (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun
	246	Currently	Current (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb
	247	Additional	Add (root) + -itional (suffix), from verb to adjective
	248	Hardy	Hard (root) + -y (suffix), from adjective to adjective

In the identification above, it is known that the first article has 66 words identified as a derivation process, 67 words in the second article, then there are 72 words containing derivation in the third article, 20 words in the fourth article, and finally there are 23 words in the fifth article, making a total of 248 words. Of the five articles, it is known that the third article has the largest number of derivation words among the other articles. From the number of words containing derivation, there is also a division in the derivation process which is divided into a derivation process with a change in word class, a derivation process without a change in word class, and a derivation process that is more than one or circumfix.

a. Derivational affix that cause a change in grammatical class

This type of derivation changes the grammatical class of a word when an affix, either a suffix or a prefix, is added. From the many identification results, the word “creator” in article 1 is a word that has the root word create (verb) which means to make something new or invent something, then added the affix -or to make it a noun word with the meaning as someone who make something. In addition, there is also the word “dramatic” in article 3 which is rooted from the word drama in the form of a noun with the meaning a type of film or TV

programme that tells an exciting and generally serious story to which the suffix -tic is added to form the word adjective that have a meaning as talking or behaving in a way that makes something seem much worse than it really is.

b. Derivational affix that not cause a change in grammatical class

This type of derivation does not change the word's grammatical class if an affix, whether a suffix or prefix, is added. As in the identification table above, the word "biologist" from the article 1 is rooted from biology (noun) which means the scientific study of the natural processes of living things which then added by suffix -ist to also become a noun class that has a meaning as a scientist who studies biology. Moreover, the word "humanity" in article 2 which is a noun from the root word human that means as a being or person then added by suffix -ity to also become a noun with the meaning the condition of being human or to show kindness.

c. Complex words or circumfix

A complex word is a word that has a derivation process involving the addition of more than one affix, whether it is the addition of a prefix and a suffix simultaneously or having two or more suffixes. From the many identification results, the word "sentimentality" in article 4 is a word that has the root word sentiment which is a noun then added the suffix -al so that it becomes a word with the adjective word class which has the meaning a person that strongly influenced by emotional feelings. then this sentimental word undergoes another degrading process by adding the suffix -ity which changes its word class back to a noun with the meaning the quality of being strongly

influenced by happy memories of past events. Moreover, there is also the word "intergalactic" in article 5 which is rooted in the word galaxy in the form of a noun meaning one of the independent groups of stars in the universe, which is then added the prefix inter- and suffix -tic simultaneously to form an adjective word with the meaning between galaxies or large groups of stars and other matter.

7. Multiple Process

Multiple processes refer to the various ways in which words are formed, and these processes can work together to create a specific word. More than one process can be involved in the creation of a single word implies that the formation of a new word can result from the combination of different word-formation processes. Therefore, researchers have identified several words that have undergone multiple processes during their formation in the five selected articles, which are presented in the table below:

Table 4.7 Multiple Process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
ARTICLE 1	1	Climate awareness	Climate + awareness (compounding) with suffix -ness (derivation)
	2	Composting facility	Composting + facility (compounding), compost + suffix -ing (derivation) with both of the words compost and facility are (borrowing)
	3	Charging station	Charge + suffix -ing (derivation) then charging + station (compounding)
	4	Impacts	Impact + suffix -s (derivation) and the (conversion) of impact from noun to verb
	5	Storytelling	Story + telling (compounding) and tell + suffix -ing (derivation)
	6	Podcast	iPod (coinage) + broadcast (clipping) become cast, then make it as "Podcast" by (compounding) process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	7	Lesser-known	Less + suffix -er (derivation) and (compounding) the word lesser + known
	8	Climate-related	Climate + related (compounding) with relate + suffix -ed (derivation)
	9	Wildfires	Wild + fire (compounding) and adding suffix -s (derivation) in the word fire
	10	Hollywood	Holly + wood (compounding) and it is also (coinage)
	11	Southeastern	South + east (compounding) and adding suffix -ern (derivation) in the word east
	12	Interview	Prefix inter- (derivation) + view (root) and it is a (borrowing) from French <i>entreveu</i>
	13	Wired	Wire + suffix -ed (derivation) and the word wired is (conversion) from noun to verb
	14	Influenced	The word influence is (borrowing) process from Old French <i>influence</i> and influence + suffix -ed (derivation)
	15	Acceptance	the word accept is (borrowing) from Old French <i>accepter</i> and Accept (root) + suffix -ance (derivation) process
	16	Romantic	Romantic is a (borrowing) process from French <i>Romantique</i> and romance + suffix -ic (derivation)
	17	Brainstormed	(Compounding) brain + storm and adding suffix -ed (derivation)
	18	Sanctimonious	A (borrowing) process from Latin <i>sanctimony</i> and a (derivation) by adding suffix -ious
	19	Blindsided	(Compounding) blind + side and then + -ed as suffix in the word side (derivation)
	20	Television	(Borrowing) process of tele that from Greek <i>tele</i> and Latin <i>videre</i> for vision. Then it is (compounding) the two words to become television
	21	AppleTV+	Apple is (coinage) process from a brand name and then (compound) Apple + TV to become a brand name "AppleTV+"
ARTIC	22	Register	It is a (borrowing) process from Old French <i>registrer</i> then it become a verb from a noun trough (conversion) process

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	23	Psychic	It is a (borrowing) process from Greek <i>psyche</i> then make it a (derivation) process from <i>psyche</i> + suffix -ic
	24	Self-loathing	A (compounding) process by combine the words self + loathing and then + suffix -ing in the word "loathe" as the root (derivation) process
	25	Adult-sized	Adult + sized (compounding) which sized is the (derivation) process by adding suffix -ed
	26	Sexed-up	Sex + suffix -ed (derivation) and then (compound) it with the word "up"
	27	Baby-oiled	Baby + oiled (compounding) with the word "oil" which is formed through the addition of suffix -ed (derivation)
	28	Monstro Elisasue	It is a (coinage) process of "Monstro Elisasue" that came from the name of Elisabeth and Sue, then (compound) monstro + Elisasue
	29	Hollywood	Holly + wood (compounding) and it is also (coinage)
ARTICLE 3	30	Oscar-winning	Oscar + winning (compounding) process and then add suffix -ing (derivation) in the root word "win"
	31	Overtuned	Over + turned (compounding) process and then add suffix -ed (derivation) in the root word "turn"
	32	Leading-man	Lead + suffix -ing (derivation) then leading + man (compounding) process
	33	Single-minded	Single + minded (compounding) and then add suffix -ed (derivation) in the root word "mind"
	34	Un-movie star	Prefix un- (derivation) in the word "movie" then (compound) it with "star"
	35	Late bloomer	Late + bloomer (compounding) and then add suffix -er (derivation) in the root word "bloom"
	36	Acting teacher	Acting + teacher (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in root word "act" and suffix -er in root word "teach" (derivation)
	37	Casting director	Casting + director (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in root word "cast" and suffix -or in root word "direct" (derivation)

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	38	Hardworking	Hard + working (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in the root word "work" (derivation)
	39	Musical	Music + suffix -al (derivation) and "music" is a (borrowing) process from Greek " <i>mousike</i> "
	40	Storyteller	Story + teller (compounding) and then add suffix -er in the root word "tell" (derivation)
	41	Interview	Prefix inter- (derivation) + view (root) and it is a (borrowing) from French " <i>entreveu</i> "
	42	Television	(Borrowing) process of tele that from Greek tele and Latin videre for vision. Then it is (compounding) the two words to become television
	43	Biographical	Bio + graph (compounding) and then add suffix -ical (derivation) in the word "graph"
	44	Scenery-chewing	(Derivation) process by adding suffix -ry in "scene" and suffix -ing in "chew". Also it is a (compounding) process between scenery + chewing.
	45	Truck driver	(Derivation) process by adding suffix -er in the root word "drive" and then (compound) truck + driver
ARTICLE 4	46	Podcast	iPod (coinage) + broadcast (clipping) become cast, then make it as "Podcast" by (compounding) process
	47	Cowriter	(Compounding) co + writer and then the add suffix -er (derivation) in the root word "write"
	48	Outstanding	(Compounding) out + standing and then the add suffix -ing (derivation) in the root word "stand"
	49	AppleTV+	Apple is (coinage) process from a brand name and then (compound) Apple + TV to become a brand name "AppleTV+"
ARTICLE	50	Superheroic	Super + Heroic (compounding) and then add suffix -ic in "hero" (derivation)
	51	Upcoming	Up + coming (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in "come" (derivation)

	DATA	WORD	PROCESS
	52	Record-breaking	Record + breaking (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in "break" (derivation)
	53	Debut	Debut is noun > verb (conversion) and it is a (borrowing) from French " <i>Début</i> "
	54	Nightcrawler	Night + crawler (compounding) and then add suffix -er (derivation) in the root word "crawl"
	55	Jam-packed	Jam + packed (compounding) and then add suffix -ed (derivation) in the root word "pack"
	56	Alums	(Alum)nus (Clipping) and then add suffix -s (derivation) in the clipping word "alum"
	57	Mainstays	Main + stay (compounding) and then add suffix -s (derivation) in the root word "stay"
	58	Fan-favorite	(Fan)atic (clipping) process, add suffix -ite (derivation) in the root word "favor", and then fan + favorite (compounding)

From the identification results, the researcher found 21 words containing multiple processes in the first article, 8 words in the second article, 16 words in the third article, 4 words in the fourth article, and 9 words in the fifth article. Therefore, the first article has identified the most multiple processes among the other articles.

The word “lesser-known” from article 1 is a word that has undergone multiple processes, including derivation and compounding. In the derivation process, the root word less, which is a determiner or adverb meaning a smaller amount of something, is then added with the suffix -er to become an adjective with the meaning used to describe something that is not as great in size or amount. Then the words lesser and known undergo a hyphenated compounding process, which becomes the word lesser-known. Furthermore, there is also the

word "musical" in article 3 which has undergone a derivation and borrowing process. The word "musical" comes from the root word "music" (noun) which means a pattern of sounds made by musical instruments or voices, which is then added with the affix -al as a form of derivation process that changes the word class into an adjective with the meaning of something related to or connected with music. Then the borrowing process is identified from the root word "music" which comes from Greek *mousike*.

4.1.2. The Process of Word Formation Occurrence

The morphological analysis of the provided articles from CNN reveals a comprehensive and dynamic use of word formation processes, showing how the language keeps changing and adapting. This section analyzed and explained different ways words are made, showing how journalists and writers create new words by changing the old ones to explain complex topics to keep the readers interested. By knowing different word-making methods like borrowing, adding parts to words, combining words, and more, this analysis showed how language was shaped in real life.

It went through each word formation process in detail and each process was defined, followed by concrete examples drawn directly from each article. This organized way of explaining the data helped support the ideas in this paper and give a deeper understanding of how language changes in a real-world setting. This method made the discussion clear and complete, preparing the way for the detailed results that followed. This analytical framework ensured the discussion was both

cohesive and comprehensive, effectively setting the stage for the detailed findings.

The processes of word formation occurrence are as follow:

1. Borrowing

As many English words are taken from various languages through the adoption of words, which then become part of the English language itself, borrowing process become a common process in word formation study. Borrowing generally occurs due to a language's inability to produce its own. Furthermore, historical factors also influence word absorption, such as the strong influence of one country on another, which can lead to significant word absorption.

In the previous section, the researcher explained the meanings of words from the languages that appeared most frequently in the five selected articles. In this section, the researcher explained the process of word formation through borrowing, specifically focusing on the language from the country that was least frequently found in those articles. Based on the five selected CNN articles from the entertainment section, here are some explanations based on the findings that have been classified through the previous table:

- a. Robot comes from the Czech word (*Robota*)

“The wild robot.”

*(‘The Wild Robot’ earned a surprising and important honor this award
season)*

This word has its origins in Czech, which this word is the only word found in the article that has Czech origins. The word (*Robota*) originally meant forced labor, compulsory service, drudgery. According to Rawson the word was popularized by Karel Capek's play, who used it initially in a short story as a human-like machine designed to carry out tasks like a human agent. Therefore, the meaning has shifted from forced labor to human-like machine.

b. Caricature comes from the Italian word (*Caricatura*)

“*In a film that’s mostly a blown-up caricature ...* “

(If you’re afraid to watch ‘The Substance,’ read this)

This word is one of two words that can be found that have Italian origins. The word (*Caricatura*) originally meant satirical picture, an exaggeration, or an overloading. This Italian word started being used in English from the 1680s and was common in the 18th century. However, its meaning has changed over time. Now, it refers to a drawing or a written or spoken description that makes someone's appearance or character seem more noticeable than it actually is, or the skill of doing this in modern usage.

c. Patriarch comes from the Greek word (*Patriarkhēs*)

“... *the patriarch of a neurotic clan ...*”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with an edge, dies
at 95)*

This word is one of three words that can be found that have Greek origins. It is also a minority language word that can be found in selected articles. The word (*Patriarkhēs*) originally meant a chief or head of a family in 11c to late

12c. Furthermore, there is a meaning as the father and ruler of a family is by 1817. However, the meaning has become more specific, referring to a strong and typically older man who is in charge of a family, or the male leader in a society where men have more power.

d. Heroin comes from the German word (*Heroin*)

“... pursuing a heroin shipment ...”

(*Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with an edge, dies at 95*)

This is the only word that has a borrowing process from German origins. In fact, many Germanic words are root words in English, as both languages share a Proto-Germanic origin. However, English also borrowed many words from Latin, Greek, and French, and underwent significant grammatical and syntactic changes after its transition from Old English. The word (*Heroin*) in 1898 originally meant a trademark registered by Friedrich Bayer & Co. for their morphine substitute. However, the meaning has narrowed as a powerful illegal drug in modern meaning.

e. Gambit comes from the Spanish word (*Gambito*)

“... who portrayed X-Man Gambit in ...”

(*X-cuse me!? Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’ returns for ‘Doomsday’*)

The word (*Gambito*) originally referring to chess openings, in 1561 by Ruy Lopez. He traced the word back to the Italian language, but the Spanish form was *gambito*, which later influenced the French spelling *gambit*. This

eventually led to the English spelling of the word. The broader meaning of "an opening move intended to gain an advantage" was recorded in English as early as 1855. However, in modern usage, the term has become more specific, referring to a clever and often risky action taken to gain an advantage.

2. Compounding

Compounding is the process by combining two words into a larger word and make them into a reasonable meaning word. The compounding process usually form a new meaning as a whole from combining the words, but it can also create a new meaning from combining the two words. This process has three types, which are open compounding, close compounding, and hyphenated compounding. From the selected articles, the explanations of findings that have been classified through the previous table are as bellow:

a. Open Compounding

a) Fairy Tale from fairy + tale

“The gross-out fairy tale is one of the ...”

(If you're afraid to watch 'The Substance,' read this

This is a compounding process by combining two meaningful words, fairy (noun) a mythical being of folklore having diminutive human form with magic powers + tale (noun) a usually imaginative narrative of an event to become a new meaning word “fairy tale”. In literal, this word means a story involving fairies, while in modern meaning, it is a traditional story involving magical beings; also means unrealistic/fabricated story. The meaning has broadened, includes non-fairy magical or fictional stories and it remained a noun,

b) Box office from Point + out

“... several hurdles and **box office** misfires ... “

(X-cuse me!?!? Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’
returns for ‘Doomsday’)

This is a way of making new words by joining two meaningful words. For example, the word "box" is a noun, which means a rigid, usually rectangular container, and "office" is also a noun, meaning a place where business or services are offered. When put together, you get the new word "box office." In a literal sense, it refers to an office in a theater where tickets are sold, and it is still a noun.

b. Close Compounding

a) Grandmother grand + mother

“... and his infirm **grandmother** ... ”

(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with an edge, dies
at 95)

This process involves combining two meaningful words. "Grand" is an adjective meaning large or impressive in size, scope, or concept, while "mother" is a noun referring to a female parent or a woman in authority. When combined, they form the new word "grandmother." Literally, it means a great or large mother. However, in modern usage, it refers to the female parent of someone's parent or a female ancestor. The meaning has remained the same, but the word "grand" is no longer used in its original sense of "large." The

compounding process creates a new word with a new meaning, and it makes the word the noun word class.

b) Doorman from door + man

*“... including truck driver and **doorman**.”*

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with
an edge, dies at 95)*

The process of forming this word is through the compounding process. This process combines the words door (noun) a usually swinging or sliding barrier furniture by which an entry is closed and opened + man (noun) which means an individual male human to create a new vocabulary, namely doorman. This doorman word then has a meaning as a usually uniformed attendant at the door of a building such as a hotel or apartment building. The word class remains the same, and it stays a noun.

c. Hyphenated Compounding

a) Box-office

*“The film was a huge **box-office** success, anyway.”*

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with
an edge, dies at 95)*

This is a compounding process by combining two meaningful words, box (noun) a rigid typically rectangular container with or without a cover + office (noun) a place where a particular kind of business is transacted or a service is supplied to become a new meaning word “box office”. However, it means the ticket-selling place and financial performance of a film/show. The meaning of

the word has broadened from a literal place to figurative measure of commercial success and it remained a noun. The meaning of this word in hyphenated compounding remains the same with the open compounding, but it shows that the word compounding can be written in any type without changing its predetermined meaning. This is because there are no specific rules for writing the types of compounding processes.

b) Single-use from single + use

*“... injects herself with the “**single-use**” activator from Elisabeth’s”*

(If you’re afraid to watch ‘The Substance,’ read this)

This process involves the compounding of two words. "Single" is an adjective meaning not married, unaccompanied, or consisting of only one, while "use" is a verb meaning to put into action, service, or to consume. Combining them creates the new word "single-use." This term refers to something intended or designed to be used once and then discarded. The compounding process changes the word class, transforming it into an adjective.

3. Clipping

Clipping is a way of making new, shorter words by taking out one or more syllables from an existing word. Even though the word gets shorter, it still keeps its main meaning and how it's used in a sentence. This process is often used to make language easier or more casual. Based on the findings in the table beforehand, it is known that the clipping process found involves back cutting, front cut-out, and complex section. Therefore, the researcher further explained

the formation process by taking example sentences directly from the articles.

Here the analysis of the clipping data that has been previously classified:

a. Back Cutting

a) Cop from copper

“... New York cop Popeye Doyle in 1971's ...”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with
an edge, dies at 95)*

The word "cop" is a notable example of clipping, specifically a back-clipping of the slang term (cop)per. As a shortened form of "police officer," it retains the original meaning but adopts a more informal tone, making it a common and casual term in daily conversation.

b) Radio from radiotelegraphy

“... served five years as a radio operator.”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with
an edge, dies at 95)*

The word "radio" is a word that is widely used by the general public. However, many people do not know the origin of the word, which actually comes from the word radiotelegraphy. This word experienced a back-cutting on the word (radio)telegraphy to become the word radio. Back-cutting cuts off the back of the word, leaving only the front part. This cutting does not change the meaning of the original word, so the trimmed word radio still has the same meaning, namely the wireless transmission and reception of electric impulses or signals by means of electromagnetic waves.

b. Front Cut-out

a) X-cuse from excuse

“X-CUSE ME!?”

*(X-cuse me!? Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’
returns for ‘Doomsday’)*

The word "X-cuse" is a word that is widely used by the public, especially young people. This is because this word is an informal word. However, many do not know the origin of the word which actually comes from the word excuse. This word experienced a cut with a front cut-out on the word e(xcuse) which then added a hyphen in the middle so that it became the word x-cuse. The front cut-out cuts the front part of the word so that only the back part remains. This cut does not change the meaning of the original word, so the word x-cuse that has been trimmed still has the same literal meaning, namely to make apology for. However, this word in the context of this sentence is an informal word that indicates like wanting to say "what" with a tone of disbelief or surprise.

c. Complex Section

a) Movie from moving picture

*“After this year’s Oscar-nominated **movie** ...”*

*(‘The Wild Robot’ earned a surprising and important honor
this award season)*

This word is a form of clipping process from "moving picture" by doing the complex section cutting to make the word (movi)ng pictur(e) become “movie”. Even though the meaning stays the same, clipping makes words

shorter, which helps them be more concise and easier to use in daily conversations. The meaning of this word is a movie; it's a series of pictures that create the feeling of motion or just a film.

b) Slo-mo from slow motion

“... ***slo-mo*** shots of *Qualley's baby-oiled backside ...*”

(If you're afraid to watch 'The Substance,' read this)

The word "slo-mo" is a good example of how a two-word phrase can be shortened into a single word by doing a complex section cutting. It comes from the word (slo)w (mo)tion, but it's made shorter and sounds more casual. Even though it means the same thing (when a video or film is shown slower than normal) it's used more often in daily conversation, especially in areas like sports and movies. Using this kind of word makes communication quicker and easier in daily life.

4. Conversion

Conversion is the process of transforming existing words into new syntactic categories like from the word class noun becoming verb. There is no process to reduce conversions. Conversions can be categorized as changes in the category or functional shift. However, what is meant by this process is when a word only changes its word class form without adding any affixes or anything else. From the research results, it is known that the conversion process in the five selected articles occurs in the form of nouns changing into verbs, verbs changing into nouns, and nouns changing into adjectives. Here the analysis of the conversion data that has been previously classified:

a. Noun to Verb

a) Sponsor (noun to verb)

“... allow an oil company to sponsor their team ...”

*(‘The Wild Robot’ earned a surprising and important
honor this award season*

The word "sponsor" is a good example of a functional shift. This happens when a word is used in a different grammatical category without changing its form. At first, "sponsor" was a noun, but it can now also be a verb, as shown by how it's used in a sentence. Even though the word looks the same, its role and meaning change when it's used as a verb. As a noun, it means a person or organization that supports an event, activity, or person financially or through resources. While as verb it to act as a sponsor for someone/something; to provide funding or support. It has shifted from “entity” to “action performed by the entity”.

b) Split (noun to verb)

“A woman’s naked back split open.”

(If you’re afraid to watch ‘The Substance,’ read this)

The word "split" is a clear example of a functional shift. This happens when a word is used in a different grammatical category without changing its form. At first, "split" was a noun, but it can now also be a verb, as shown by how it's used in a sentence. Even though the word looks the same, its role and meaning change when it's used as a verb. As a noun, it means a division or

separation; a split portion. While as a verb it means to divide or separate into parts. Therefore, it shifted from the results of the action to the action.

b. Verb to Noun

a) Work (verb to noun)

“... days when there wasn't any work.”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor
with an edge, dies at 95)*

The word "work" is another identification of a functional shift or a conversion process. Considering that this process only changes the word class of a basic word without any additions to the word, the word “work” in this sentence is quite suitable for this category. At first, "work" was a verb, meaning an action to do something like "I work every day." In this sentence, it used as a noun, like in "I have a lot of work to do." As a noun, it can mean the tasks a person does or the result of that work. This change shows how the word can mean both the action and what comes from it, making it a flexible and interesting part of the English language.

b) Lead (verb to noun)

“The lead in “Lilith” was Warren Beatty”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor
with an edge, dies at 95)*

The word "lead" in the sentence above is one of the identifications of a functional shift from verb to noun word class. This conversion process done because the word is the basic word that not undergone any addition in the word.

At first, "lead" was a verb, meaning to guide or be in charge. In this sentence, it used as a noun that means the person in charge; the main role in a play or movie. This change shows the changes from general act of guiding to specific role/person in certain contexts.

c. Noun to Adjective

a) Mass (noun to adjective)

“... out there for mass consumption.”

(‘The Wild Robot’ earned a surprising and important honor this award season)

The word "mass" is another identification of a functional shift or a conversion process. Considering that this process only changes the word class of a basic word without any additions to the word, the word “mass” in this sentence is quite suitable for this category. At first, "mass" was a noun, meaning a large body or quantity. In this sentence, it used as an adjective, As an adjective, it can mean as a mass or large audience. This change shows how the word can have various meaning that making it a flexible as well as interesting part of the English language.

b) Double (noun to adjective)

*“...her younger **double** has done to her older body ...”*

(If you’re afraid to watch ‘The Substance,’ read this)

The word "double" is another identification of a functional shift or a conversion process. Considering that this process only changes the word class

of a basic word without any additions to the word, the word “double” in this sentence is suitable for this category. At first, "double" was a noun, meaning a copy/duplicate or something twice the usual size. In this sentence, it used as an adjective. As an adjective, it can mean as having a twofold relation or character (dual) that consisting of two usually combined members or parts (double role). This change shows how the word can have various meaning that making it a flexible as well as interesting part of the English language.

5. Coinage

It is a way of making new words from different sources, like the names of products or brands that are commonly used (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. Therefore, coinage is simply the process of making new words from names of people, places, or brands, and these words become common for all types of the same thing. Here the analysis of the coinage data that has been previously classified:

a. Oscar from (Uncle Oscar)

*“... brought him an **Oscar** nomination.”*

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with
an edge, dies at 95)*

This word is widely known as a prestigious film award event, but it is a word that has undergone a process of coinage from a person's name. The word "Oscar" is a fascinating example of how names can become new words, especially when someone's name is used to create a word. At first, "Oscar" was just a common name for a man. But it became famous when it was used to

name the Academy Award of Merit. This shows how a name that was once just for a person can change meaning to represent something else, like a big honor in movies. People think the name came from Margaret Herrick, a librarian at the Academy, who said the little statue looked like her "Uncle Oscar." Then the name became a worldwide symbol for movie awards.

b. Emmy from (Immy)

“... that the streamer’s Emmy-winning comedy ...”

(‘Ted Lasso’ is, ‘believe’ it or not, coming back for Season 4)

This word is widely known as a prestigious award event, but it is a word that has undergone a process of coinage with an item or brand name. The word "Emmy" is a great example of how new words are created through coinage process. It started as a playful, softer version of "Immy," which was a nickname for the image orthicon camera tube used in old television cameras. This shows how a word can change meaning over time, going from being a technical term for a part of a TV camera to becoming the name of a famous award given by the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences for outstanding TV shows.

c. Avengers from (team name of Marvel)

“... MAJOR ‘X-MEN’ AND ‘AVENGERS’ ...”

(X-cuse me!?! Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’ returns for ‘Doomsday’)

This word is widely known as a team of powerful Disney characters. However, it is a word that has undergone a coinage process from a new word created for a team of fictional characters. The word "Avengers" is a strong

example of the coinage process, specifically through semantic shifting. While it is rooted in the verb *avenge*, Marvel Comics writer Stan Lee coined it in 1963 to create a unique and specific name for a fictional superhero team. This process demonstrates a shift from the general meaning of "people who avenge" to a distinct, branded proper noun that refers exclusively to the characters in the Marvel universe. This word is often used nowadays to describe a team that is very great or relied upon in competitions in several countries.

6. Derivation

Derivation is a process of word formation where new words are created by adding small linguistic units called affixes to a base word. These affixes, which are typically not listed as independent words in a dictionary, can include prefixes, suffixes, and sometimes infixes. This process is significant because it often changes a word's meaning and/or its grammatical class, such as turning a verb into a noun or an adjective. The following analysis illustrates how this process works:

- a. Derivational affix that cause a change in grammatical class
 - a) Honestly from honest + -ly

“... that ***honestly** reflect,*” ...”

(*The Wild Robot*’ earned a surprising and important honor this award
season)

The word "honestly" is a great identification of derivation. It is made by adding the suffix -ly to the root adjective "honest." The word "honest" talks about someone being truthful and fair. When adding it with -ly, it becomes an

adverb, which means it describes how an action is done, like speaking or acting in a truthful way. Therefore, this word is a word that has undergone a derivation process that changes its word class, from adjective to adverb.

b) Director from direct + -or

“... I told (director) Billy Friedkin ...”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor
with an edge, dies at 95)*

The word "director" is a clear finding of derivation. It is formed by adding the suffix -or to the root verb "direct." While the verb "direct" means to guide or manage, the suffix transforms it into a noun. This shifts the meaning from the general action of directing to a specific occupational role. a person who directs or manages a production, company, or activity. Therefore, this word is a word that has undergone a derivation process that changes its word class, from verb to noun.

b. Derivational affix that not cause a change in grammatical class

a) Humanity from human + -ity

“... our whole humanity with its weakness ...”

(If you're afraid to watch 'The Substance,' read this)

Words that fall into this type are words that, after adding affixes to their base words, will not change their word class, but only their meaning. Therefore, the word "humanity" is very suitable for this type. This word has the root word "human" which is a noun meaning a person or a living creature that is intelligent and able to speak. Then this word is added with the suffix -ity which

makes it humanity with the word class as well. Humanity itself has the meaning of the quality or state of being human. Therefore, a word can change its meaning if it undergoes a derivation process but it will not necessarily change its word class.

b) Unclear from un- + clear

*“... it remains **unclear** how substantive ...”*

*(X-cuse me!? Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’
returns for ‘Doomsday’)*

The next word that fits the type of derivation that will not change its word class is the word "unclear". This word has the root word "clear" as an adjective that means clean, pure, bright, easily heard or understood, etc. Then this word is added with the prefix un- so that it becomes the word "unclear" as an adjective too. The addition of a prefix does not change the word class of this word, but changes the meaning of this word to have a negative meaning such as not clear, hard to understand, uncertainty, etc. This shows that the addition of affixes that do not change the word class can change the meaning from positive to negative without changing the word class.

c. Complex word or circumfix

a) Beloved from be- + love + -ed

*“... last appeared together in 2003’s **beloved** sequel ...”*

*(X-cuse me!? Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’
returns for ‘Doomsday’)*

The word "beloved" is a prime example of derivation that undergone more than one affixes. It is made by adding both the prefix be- and the suffix -ed simultaneously to the verb "love." The verb "love" means to have affection, but adding these parts changes it into an adjective. "Beloved" means "deeply loved or cherished," keeping the idea of love but making it more intense and often more formal or poetic.

b) Increasingly from increase + -ing + -ly

“... spine grows **increasingly** infected ...”

(If you're afraid to watch 'The Substance,' read this)

Considering this type of derivation is a type where a word experiences more than one derivation, the word "increasingly" is identified as suitable for explanation. This word has the root word "increase" which is a verb with the meaning to become progressively greater in size or amount. Then this word undergoes the first derivation process with the addition of the suffix -ing which makes it the word "increasing" in the verb form as well as the present participle. Then this word undergoes a second derivation process with the addition of the suffix -ly which makes it "increasingly" in the adverb form with the meaning to an increasing degree. This indicates that words that undergo several derivation processes will have the meaning and final word class in their final form of change.

7. Multiple Process

Multiple processes are the processes in which multiple process will create a specific word. This statement strengthened by Yule (2020) argument that it is

possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. Here the analysis of the multiple process data that has been previously classified:

a. Television from borrowing and compounding processes

*“... in popular film, **television** and beyond.”*

(‘The Wild Robot’ earned a surprising and important honor this award season)

The word "television" is a good example of how words can be made by combining parts from different languages. It starts with a process called borrowing, where "*tele*" came from Greek that means "far" and "*videre*" from Latin meaning "sight" are taken and put together. Then, through a process called compounding, these two parts are joined to form the word "television." This shows how languages can take pieces from other languages and mix them to create new words for new technologies. It also shows how the meaning of separate ideas can come together to form a new, specific way of communicating.

b. Psychic from borrowing and derivation processes

*“There are heaps of physical and **psychic** violence ...”*

(If you’re afraid to watch ‘The Substance,’ read this)

The word first came from borrowing, as its root, "*psyche*," was taken from the Greek language, where it meant "soul" or "mind." Then, this root went through a derivation process when the suffix -ic was added, which turned it

from a noun into an adjective. Because of this change, "psychic" now means "connected to or showing the powers of the mind or someone who has such powers." This shows how the word moved from meaning the soul to describing a special mental ability.

c. Musical from derivation and borrowing processes

“... *who had musical talent ...*”

*(Gene Hackman, the Oscar-winning Everyman actor with an edge, dies
at 95)*

The analysis of the word "musical" shows a multiple word formation process. This word underwent two processes of word formation process. First, the word came from borrowing, as its origin was taken from the Greek word "*mousike*" and became "music" in English. Later, the suffix -al was added to the word, changing it from a noun to an adjective. This adjective means "related to music" or "having a pleasant sound," demonstrating a clear shift from the abstract concept of music to a word that describes something with that musical quality.

d. Podcast from coinage, clipping, and compounding processes

“... *New Heights podcast hosted by ...*”

(‘Ted Lasso’ is, ‘believe’ it or not, coming back for Season 4)

The word "podcast" is a remarkable example of how three distinct word formation processes can combine to create a new term. The first way is called coinage, and it started with the brand name "iPod." Then, there's a process called clipping, where part of another word is taken. In this case, the beginning

of "broadcast" was cut short, leaving just "cast." Finally, there's compounding, which means putting two parts together. Here, "pod" from "iPod" was combined with "cast" to make "podcast." This shows how language changes over time by mixing up brand names, existing words, and different word-building methods to create a term that clearly describes a new kind of technology and way to share information.

e. Fan-favorite from clipping, derivation, and compounding processes

“... and Mark Ruffalo’s fan-favorite Hulk...”

*(X-cuse me!?! Marvel tees up major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’
returns for ‘Doomsday’)*

The term "fan-favorite" is a great finding of how different word-making processes can come together to form a single meaningful word. This word comes from three steps: clipping, derivation, and compounding. First, the word "fan" is a clipped version of "fanatic," which means it's shorter but still keeps the main idea. Then, "favorite" is made by adding the suffix -ite to the word "favor," which is a kind of word change called derivation. Finally, the two words "fan" and "favorite" are put together through compounding to make "fan-favorite," a hyphenated adjective that clearly describes something or someone that is very popular with a group of enthusiastic fans.

4.1.3. The Dominance of Word Formation Types

From the five selected articles, several words were found that match the word formation process based on George Yule's theory (2020). These words were identified and arranged to display the most prominent processes in the five selected

articles. The arrangement process was carried out by adding up all the identified words and writing them in the table below:

Table 4.8 The Dominance of Word Formation Process

NO	TYPES OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS	FINDINGS
1	Borrowing	52
2	Compounding	96
3	Clipping	12
4	Conversion	15
5	Coinage	21
6	Derivation	248
7	Multiple Processes	58
TOTAL		502

From the table above, it can be seen that the borrowing process occurred 52 times, compounding 96 times, clipping 12 times, conversion 15 times, coinage 21 times, derivation 248 times, and multiple processes 58 times. According to the table, it is clear that certain word formation processes are far more dominant than others in the analyzed articles.

The data shows a clear pattern in how words are formed, with Derivation being the most common process used, appearing 248 times in the text. Derivation is the process of adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words to create new words or change their grammatical function. This frequent use suggests that it is a powerful way to build vocabulary, helping journalist express ideas clearly and effectively in various contexts. In journalism, derivation is especially important, as it allows reporters to create precise and meaningful expressions that can explain complicated ideas or reflect new social, political, or technological trends. This

dominant process can be identified by looking at the patterns in each writer and journalist who indeed uses this process in most of their writing. For example, prefixes like re-, anti-, or pre- can change the meaning or attitude of a word, while suffixes like -ness, -ism, or -ization can turn verbs into nouns or create abstract concepts often used in media. This flexibility makes derivation not only a creative tool but also a useful method for making news writing clear, focused, and efficient. Therefore, the high occurrence of derivation highlights its key role in developing modern language and shows how language constantly changes.

Following derivation, compounding becomes the next most common method of forming new words, appearing 96 times. Compounding occurs when two or more words are combined to create a new term, and it is especially useful in journalistic writing. However, other processes, although less common, also play an important part in creating a diverse range of words. These include borrowing (52 instances), multiple processes (58), coinage (21), conversion (15), and clipping (12). Each of these contributes uniquely to the English language, reflecting its adaptability and ability to change over time. These various processes show how language remains dynamic, as journalists use different strategies to expand their vocabulary and improve communication.

Overall, these processes highlight both the effectiveness of the most common process and the value of less frequent ones in showing how language can be flexible and always evolving. Therefore, it can be said that the most dominant word formation process in the 5 selected articles from CNN News' entertainment section is the derivation process, which appears 248 times. The dominance of

derivation highlights the productivity of morphological modification in English word formation, supported by notable contributions from compounding and borrowing. Overall, this gives a clear picture of the different ways words are formed in the articles.

4.2. Discussion

The study of the dataset found seven different ways words are formed, based on George Yule's (2020) theory: borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and using multiple process. Each of these processes appeared in the data in different amounts. Borrowing is when words from other languages are taken into English, like *rôle* or *cammeo*, which are used in entertainment topics but don't change much in form. Compounding is when two or more separate word parts come together to make a new word with its own meaning, like box office or feel-good. Clipping is when words are shortened, like slo-mo for slow motion or movie from moving picture, and the meaning stays the same even though the word is shorter. Conversion is when a word changes its use, like sponsor being used as a verb even though it started as a noun. Coinage refers to new words that are made up, like Emmy or Oscar, which began as names or brand terms but are now used as common nouns. Derivation is when new words are created by adding parts to existing words, like beautiful or coaching, and it was the most common way words were formed in the data. Multiple processes happened when more than one method was used together, like in fan-favorite or television, which used both compounding and derivation.

The finding showing a contrast from the findings of Hikmah et al. (2024) that found abbreviation, blending, and acronyms process that were not present in this research due to the different theories used in the analysis process. Their research used two expert theories as references, thus providing more varied findings. However, this study has the advantage of identifying multiple processes. Multiple processes demonstrate that words can be formed through various complex processes.

The findings show that not all word formation processes are used the same in entertainment news. Derivation was the most common, appearing 248 times, which is almost half of all the words found. This means that adding endings or beginnings to words is the most useful way to make new words in this area. Compounding was next, with 96 uses, showing that combining existing words is a big way to create new terms for specific things, characters, or ideas in the industry. Borrowing was used 52 times, showing how much influence other languages have on English in this context. Multiple processes were used 58 times, showing that mixing different forms is common but not the most common. Coinage happened 21 times and conversion 15 times, which means these methods are useful but not as common. Clipping was the least used, with just 12 examples, possibly because entertainment writing is more formal than casual conversation or social media.

When compared to research conducted by Swarniti (2024) which focused on finding affixes in articles, it can be seen that the derivation process is indeed a process that will always dominate. This process occurs by simply adding affixes to form new words, which is a common process that occurs in language. Swarniti's

research shows that, from 294 data of all affixes was indicated as derivational morpheme in the source data. The data found consists of 66 data of affixes as adjective derivation, 125 data of affixes as noun derivation, 29 data of affixes as verb derivation, and 74 data of affixes that have function to change the meaning of a word. However, the research did not classify affixes based on the type (consist change, no change, and complex word/circumfix) but rather a derivation process that only shows changes in word classes. Which is a contrast from this research, which also classifies the type of affix, derivation type, and changes in word class, making identification and analysis clearer and more structured.

This reserach found that most of the borrowing processes in the selected articles came from Latin, with 17 words borrowed, a number significantly higher than the single German borrowing noted by Ami Humairah and Erlindawaty (2023). Moreove, their research showed a contrast with this research in term of classification the compound process. The research offers a thorough description of compounding, identifying three types (open, closed, and hyphenated) that were all present in the five selected articles, while they don't. Open compounds are formed by joining two words with a space, closed compounds combine words without any space, and hyphenated compounds use a hyphen (-) to connect the words. The second article showed the highest frequency of compounding.

Derivation dominates the findings (248 instances) because the entertainment industry relies on expressive, descriptive vocabulary, often created through affixation to form new nouns and verbs. Along with compounding and borrowing, derivation shows a bigger trend in how English words are made, where existing

words are changed to better express ideas. Also, the use of the derivation process in journalism is the most dominant process and most widely used by journalists and writers because it is a simple process but has a significant impact. This process is a dominant process that can be identified by looking at the patterns in each writer and journalist who indeed uses this process in most of their writing. Entertainment journalism uses this process to create terms that are both useful and interesting for readers. Compared to the study by Ami Humairah and Erlindawaty (2023), which also applied Yule's (2020) theory, this research agrees with their finding that derivation is the most used process. However, this study notes some use of coinage process, which shows how entertainment media often makes up and spreads new, unique words. In contrast to Multazam Abubakar et al. (2024), which identified fewer types of word formation processes, this study shows a wider range, including conversion and other methods. This is likely because entertainment reporting has more creative and stylistic needs.

The findings in this study have proven Yule's (2020) theory, which states that there are 7 types of word formation processes in English. The use of articles in the entertainment section greatly facilitates process variation, which then proves the use of this theory in this research. This research succeeded in finding all the processes in this theory with a total of 502 data obtained from 5 selected articles that can be described as 52 borrowing process, 96 compounding, the clipping process as many as 12 words, 15 conversion, coinage as many as 21 words, derivation as many as 248 words, and 58 multiple processes.

Overall, these results show that the way words are created in entertainment journalism is influenced by the need to inform, attract, and sell content to a wide and international audience. The findings reveal that word formation in journalistic writing is a dynamic and multifaceted process. The analysis of the selected articles demonstrates that journalists utilize a broad spectrum of morphological processes to create, adapt, and refine their vocabulary.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

To begin with, this research found seven ways words are formed in entertainment journalism, based on George Yule's (2020) categories: borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and using more than one method. Each of these word-making processes happened with different amounts and served different purposes. Borrowing brought words from other languages, compounding joined words to make new meanings, clipping made words shorter, and conversion changed a word's use without changing its form. Coinage make brand new words, derivation added prefixes or suffixes to existing words, and multiple methods used more than one word-making process. This variety shows that entertainment journalism uses many different ways to create and change words.

Looking at how often these processes were used, derivation was the most common, appearing 248 times. Compounding came next with 96 uses, followed by borrowing with 52. Multiple processes were used 58 times, while coinage was used 21 times and conversion 15 times. Clipping was the least used, only 12 times. These numbers show clear patterns in how entertainment news creates new words, with derivation and compounding being the most popular. Borrowing shows how language changes through cultural and linguistic influences, and the less common methods are used when a particular style or topic requires it.

In addition, the dominance of derivation which identified as many as 248 words within the 5 selected article, shows that the entertainment industry often uses

expressive and descriptive language to connect with its audience. Affixation helps build words that are both accurate and interesting, while compounding and borrowing add more words that are meaningful and easy to understand. Derivation, compounding, and borrowing all relate to a common trend in English that using and changing existing words to express new ideas. The frequent use of these processes helps entertainment journalism make words that are both useful and appealing to readers. Overall, the findings show that the way words are formed in entertainment journalism is driven by the need to inform, attract, and sell content to a wide and global audience.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the study's results, there are several ideas for future work and real-world use. For researchers, it's advised to look at more types of media, like social media, online discussions, or descriptions from streaming services. These places might show different ways words are formed because of how people communicate in informal or digital settings. Also, comparing different types of writing—like news, sports, or political reports—could help understand better how the environment affects how words are formed.

For teachers and students of language, this study can help in explaining how words are built, especially by showing how ideas from Yule (2020) are used in everyday language. Using real examples from media can make lessons more interesting and connected to how people actually speak today.

For people working in media, especially those in entertainment news, knowing common ways words are formed, like making new words from existing

ones or combining words, could help them write clearly and attract readers. Trying out less common methods, like making up new words or using several different ways to form words, can bring more creativity and originality to their writing. Keeping an eye on how words are used in media over time can help keep language fresh and keep audiences interested.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Article 1 ‘The Wild Robot’ Earned a Surprising and Important Honor This Award Season

Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/20/entertainment/wild-robot-climate-reality-check>

In “The Wild Robot,” Lupita Nyong’o voices Roz, an intelligent droid who must navigate the challenging natural world of the future.

The DreamWorks film, based on the classic children’s book by Peter Brown, has nabbed three Oscar nominations this year – including best original score, best sound and best animated feature – but it has also earned a lesser-known distinction.

Good Energy – a nonprofit that helps TV and film creators tell stories that “honestly reflect,” even in part, climate-related issues – last year launched a Bechdel-Wallace-like test that explores how climate awareness shows up in the content we watch. After this year’s Oscar-nominated movies were put to the Climate Reality Check test, “The Wild Robot” stands as the only one to pass muster.

The criteria for the test are relatively simple. The film or TV show must take place on Earth, be set in the present, recent past, or future, and the following two statements must be true: climate change exists in the world of the story, and a character knows it. While it sounds easy enough, this year’s crop of Oscar picks failed to clear those conditions, save for “Robot,” “with its stunning portrayal of our watery future,” according to Good Energy’s Climate Reality Check Report released on Thursday.

Some experts think stories about climate issues don’t all have to be doom and gloom

The question is, how can movies and TV shows that depict climate change spur viewers into action, or even to just become more climate aware, without scaring them?

It’s become irrefutable that climate-related emergencies have grown more common and urgent in today’s world – just look at the recent wildfires that ravaged Hollywood’s hometown of Los Angeles, or hurricanes Helene and Milton last fall, which left the southeastern United States grappling with the loss of more than 200 lives and billions of dollars in damages.

With that comes a renewed focus on how climate awareness and normalization is represented in popular culture, which is where Good Energy’s new tool comes in.

“Humans are wired for stories,” Anna Jane Joyner, founder and CEO of Good Energy, told CNN in an interview.

“TV and film have a profound impact on shaping public opinion and behavior,” she added, going on to cite how TV shows introducing the concept of a designated

driver in the 1980s led to a stark decline in alcohol-related driving fatalities or how a 2020 GLAAD report found that a clear majority of Americans felt TV shows and movies influenced their acceptance of LGBTQ+ people.

Joyner and others are eager to see the same happen when it comes to climate awareness, with stories featuring characters that model conscientious behavior with regard to the planet and our collective footprint – not just people running and screaming from some natural disaster.

“We must meet the moment, which means we must create stories that shift our relationship to our earth,” said adrienne marie brown, a writer, podcast host and climate justice activist who styles their name lowercase. She added that it is “non-negotiable” to include themes of climate change and activism in popular film, television and beyond.

“Climate catastrophe impacts and threatens everything that lives,” brown, who recently published the book “Loving Corrections,” also said. “We need stories that show what’s coming, how to prepare and build community.”

More ‘climate rom-coms’?

But both brown and Dr. Ayana Elizabeth Johnson – a marine biologist and policy expert – are adamant that modeling climate activism in popular culture need not be all about just ringing warning bells.

In fact, Johnson told CNN there’s even space for joy in this area.

“What I personally would like to see, what I have pitched,” said Johnson, who recently published “What If We Get It Right? Visions of Climate Futures,” “is more climate rom-coms. Where the meet-cute is, like, at a composting facility. They bump into each other with their food scraps!”

Her ideas don’t stop there. “Like, you’re trying to go on a romantic ski trip, and there’s no f***ing snow! Right?”

This is just life now, Johnson added. So having climate themes integrated into movies organically – say, two people “falling in love in the context of an electric car charging station,” she brainstormed – could be a way to reach more audiences.

Brown also talked about the need for “stories that show us a compelling future” as opposed to a bleak one, as seen in movies like the Jake Gyllenhaal-starring “Day After Tomorrow” from 2004, or the more recent “Twisters.” These films are often grouped under the term “cli-fi.”

“There is a part of what’s coming to us that is inevitable,” brown acknowledged. But she also stressed the “need to normalize people being prepared for cataclysmic change as communities” and “weave it in and make it joyful, sexy, admirable and powerful to love the earth.”

“I actually don’t think we need more apocalyptic stories,” Johnson shared. “We’re all very clear on what the bad version of the future is. But what kind of future do we get if we actually deploy all the solutions we have?”

Those solutions include things like renewable energy, more public transit, regenerative agriculture and more, she said.

“I really do feel like we can take climate change seriously without taking ourselves seriously,” she added. “The sort of sanctimonious earnestness, or intensity and terror, doesn’t really work for everybody.”

The value of humor

There’s a place for humor in storytelling around climate awareness and activism, too, Johnson said. She mentioned AppleTV+’s winsome comedy “Ted Lasso,” in which the teammates decide as a group to no longer allow an oil company to sponsor their team because the business wreaked havoc in the African country from which one of their players hails.

“I thought that was just such a smart way to do it,” she said.

Johnson was also quick to point out how the climate activism implicit in the storyline was properly contextualized.

“At no point did it feel like, ‘Wait, how did this get to be about climate?’” she said. “It was just like, ‘Of course, a creepy oil company would be trying to take advantage.’”

A personal stake

For Joyner, there is a pressing and personal stake in getting more climate-normalizing stories out there for mass consumption.

She lives on the Gulf Coast of Alabama, and her family has roots there for five generations. During Hurricane Sally in 2020, they had to evacuate in the middle of the night as the region was blindsided.

“Every year, I see my home disappearing before my eyes. I’ve struggled with climate anxiety, anger, fear, and grief – as do millions of people,” she said. “I need to see my world on-screen. I need help making meaning of all this – and finding joy, courage, and possibility in the midst of it.”

Acknowledging climate change in our stories is as simple as “authentically writing about what it feels like to be alive today,” Joyner added.

“Showing the climate crisis in our stories helps audiences process their own difficult emotions, and find the courage to face it,” she said. “We need to talk about it in our stories so that we can talk about it in real life. We need to explore what it means to be human in this new age of climate change.”

Appendix II: Article 2 If You're Afraid to Watch 'The Substance,' Read This

Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/27/entertainment/the-substance-gore-horror-oscars-cec>

“The Substance” is decidedly not a film for the squeamish.

The gross-out fairy tale is one of the few horror flicks to be recognized by the Academy Awards in categories beyond makeup (though it was deservedly nominated there, too). The excessive gore, much of which occurs while its actresses are nude, may have dissuaded some viewers from checking out the film that could win first-time nominee Demi Moore an Oscar for best actress.

The splatter of “The Substance” is cartoonish and over-the-top. But its grossest scenes don’t register the same as a brutal kill in a typical scary movie because the violence here is so heightened — and has something to say, director Coralie Fargeat hopes.

There are heaps of physical and psychic violence inflicted upon women in this film. The women commit the physical harm against each other, but it’s the emotional damage done by an ageist, misogynistic society that drives our protagonist(s) to harm themselves, Fargeat has said.

“The movie is about women’s bodies, and to me, I couldn’t find a better way than body horror to show the violence that we can do to ourselves,” Fargeat said in an interview with IndieWire.

The penetrating self-hatred that Moore’s protagonist Elisabeth Sparkle feels throughout the film was inspired by Fargeat’s own damaging self-talk as she aged.

“The level of violence I need to put on screen expresses the inner violence that all those issues have created inside of me,” Fargeat told IndieWire. “They are my tool to address it and to say something about it, and make something with it that I hope will hit people’s minds.”

A guide to the gore of ‘The Substance’

Moore plays Elisabeth Sparkle, a fading star who, on her 50th birthday, is ousted from her longtime gig hosting a Jane Fonda-inspired TV workout series. Dejected and overcome with self-loathing, she takes the Substance, a mysterious injection that promises to create a “younger, more beautiful” version of herself.

Elisabeth does not know that the Substance will open up a massive tear in her back from which a nude, slick Margaret Qualley emerges. The pair has to split their time being “awake” — one week “on” for Elisabeth, the other for “Sue,” the name Qualley’s character chooses for herself when she’s “born.” They’re reminded by an

ominous voice over the phone to “respect the balance.” That quickly goes sideways — and gets goopy.

For those who want to be warned (or at least know when to look away), here’s a smattering of most of the gore that appears in the first two-thirds of the film (beginning with Dennis Quaid’s skeezy producer Harvey gobbling shrimp cocktail and spitting their heads and entrails inches from Elisabeth’s face):

A car flips over several times in a harrowing accident.

Menacingly long needles are inserted into and withdrawn from veins several times. A woman’s naked back splits open.

A slimy, adult-sized person emerges from the aforementioned back wound.

The slimy, adult-sized person sews up the gaping hole from whence she came.

Loose organs fall out the back of an unzipped jumpsuit.

A full chicken drumstick is pushed up from a butt cheek and out of a belly button.

Brittle bones are cracked back into place.

A wound at the base of a woman’s spine grows increasingly infected and oozy.

Much of the gore is intermixed with prolonged full-frontal nudity, slo-mo shots of Qualley’s baby-oiled backside or Moore crying in the shower. Fargeat has said that those scenes are commentaries on the way women’s bodies are viewed and scrutinized (though some critics have argued these scenes adopt the sexed-up male gaze that the film aims to critique).

“It’s a way to show our vulnerability with our own bodies, and how much the way we look at the flesh can be so different when you’re alone in your bathroom, or you’re Sue in front of the camera and everyone is looking at your ass,” Fargeat told *Vogue* last year.

The film saves the goriest set piece for last

The gory pièce de résistance arrives in the last third of the film, when Sue’s forbidden overtime has aged Elisabeth into a stereotypical hag, complete with an extreme hunchback, hooked nose and shriveled skin. Elisabeth prepares to kill Sue for the irreversible damage her younger double has done to her older body but can’t bring herself to finish the job. So Sue wakes up, and the two sides of Elisabeth Sparkle face off in a bloody battle until Sue beats her older self to death.

Without Elisabeth’s genetic material, Sue’s body quickly starts to fall apart: She slowly pulls teeth from her gums. Her ear falls off. Her finger nail breaks and detaches. To protect her gig hosting her network’s coveted New Year’s Eve special, Sue injects herself with the “single-use” activator sue from Elisabeth’s original Substance kit. It goes poorly.

Out of Sue's spine emerges a creature with several breasts, toothless gums and maybe a single lock of dark hair. Her title card introduces us to Monstro Elisasue, and here's where the film really goes for it.

Monstro Elisasue shows up for the live taping and horrifies the audience, who turn on her after she coughs up a loose breast from one of her many orifices. One of her twisted arms is lopped off by an angry audience member and turns into a firehose of blood. (Oh, and Elisabeth's original, un-Substance-ified face is grafted onto her monster-self's back, screaming.) If you can't stomach blood, this may be the most challenging sequence of the film.

And yet, there's something lovable about Monstro Elisasue, whom Fargeat described to *Vulture* as "recomposed in a Picasso way with everything at the wrong place." She's brimming with confidence when she steps out onstage, which makes it all the more crushing when the audience rejects her for her appearance — an experience new to Sue.

"The monster to me represents who we are for real, our whole humanity with its weakness, its truth and its imperfection," Fargeat told *Vulture*.

Eventually, Monstro Elisasue collapses into a pile of blood and guts, and out crawls Elisabeth's original face. She pulls herself onto her faded star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame and smiles, hallucinating praise and adoration from fans — finally "free from her human body and appearance," Fargeat explained to *Entertainment Weekly*. Then she dissolves into goo, all living traces of Elisabeth Sparkle erased.

In a film that's mostly a blown-up caricature of Hollywood sexism, though, there's one scene that abandons all artifice. About halfway through, Elisabeth rubs her skin raw as she applies, then removes, then reapplies her makeup as she prepares for and eventually cancels a date. There's no goop, no prosthetics: It's just Moore staring at herself in the mirror through the eyes of the TV executives who disposed of her, the audience that tired of her and the Sue version of herself who despises her.

It's a quietly devastating moment in a film that is almost always "pumped up" to 100. If you can make it through the rest of the bombast, you might just find yourself moved.

Appendix III: Article 3 Gene Hackman, the Oscar-Winning Everyman Actor With an Edge, Dies at 95

Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/02/27/entertainment/actor-gene-hackman-obit>

Gene Hackman, the unpretentious actor whose performances in such films as “The French Connection,” “Hoosiers,” “Unforgiven” and “The Firm” elevated character roles to leading-man levels, has died. He was 95.

Hackman and his wife, Betsy Arakawa, were found dead in their home in New Mexico along with their dog, according to the Santa Fe County Sheriff’s Office.

Hackman’s best roles were often of conflicted authority figures or surprisingly clever white-collar villains. Many held a hint – sometimes more than a hint – of menace.

He won an Oscar for his portrayal of New York cop Popeye Doyle in 1971’s “The French Connection,” a detective who gets his man but at a high cost. His surveillance expert in 1974’s “The Conversation” is single-minded to the point of obsession, losing all perspective.

Even in 1986’s “Hoosiers,” in which Hackman played perhaps his most heroic role – a small-town high school basketball coach – he seems to revel in the man’s flaws.

Yet he was always watchable, even magnetic. His cackle alone, which film critic David Edelstein described as “that familiar, slightly sinister ‘heh-heh-heh,’” inspired a YouTube tribute.

“On one hand, he has the gravitas of the Lincoln Memorial. On the other hand, he has the physical forgettability of that middle-management guy in the seat next to you on the flight from Rochester to Omaha,” wrote Michael Hainey in a 2011 GQ article.

“I’d like to think that if an actor was playing me, that he would do me in an honest fashion. I always try to approach the work in that way, regardless of how good or bad the script,” he told GQ.

Perhaps it was his status as a late bloomer that made Hackman so conscious of the need to strip his roles of adornment.

He was 36 before he broke through in 1967’s “Bonnie and Clyde” – a role he got after losing the part of Mr. Robinson in “The Graduate.” Before that, he’d served in the Marines, scuffled in California and New York (sometimes with a roommate, “Graduate” star Dustin Hoffman) and worked odd jobs, including truck driver and doorman.

Still, he was fine just with being an actor – regardless of how others viewed his un-movie star face.

“Neither Dustin nor myself looked like the leading men of that era, especially Dusty because he wasn’t tall,” he told *Film Comment* in 1988. “We were constantly told by acting teachers and casting directors that we were ‘character’ actors. The word ‘character’ denotes something less than attractive.

“I accepted the limitation of always being the third or fourth guy down, and my goals were tiny,” he continued. “But I still wanted to be an actor.”

His acting origins

In the beginning, Hackman was lucky to be anything.

He was born January 30, 1930, and grew up in Danville, Illinois. His parents divorced when he was an adolescent, and his father, a printing press operator, deserted the family.

Hackman, 13 at the time, could still see his father’s goodbye wave in an interview more than four decades later.

“I hadn’t realized how much one small gesture can mean,” he told *Parade* in 1989. “Maybe that’s why I became an actor.” The lack of a father, he added, gave him his hardworking drive; his mother, who had musical talent, and his infirm grandmother, who lived with the family, gave him a fondness for the arts.

“I was too young to be left alone, and she was too old to be left alone, so I became very close with her,” he said of the latter. “She was a great storyteller.”

He lied about his age to get into the Marines and served five years as a radio operator. He was brash and sometimes angry – he didn’t sugarcoat his attitude in interviews – and moved to Pasadena, California, in 1952 to take up acting.

While there, he fell in with Hoffman at the Pasadena Playhouse. The two were voted “least likely to succeed.”

That didn’t stop the pair, who moved to New York and became friends with a third struggling actor, Robert Duvall. Hoffman and Duvall became roommates; the three scavenged for parts.

Hackman starting getting breaks in 1964, first on Broadway with “Any Wednesday” and then in the movie “Lilith.” The lead in “Lilith” was Warren Beatty, and he didn’t forget his co-star, still climbing, when he was casting “Bonnie and Clyde” a couple years later.

Hackman’s performance as Clyde’s brother, Buck Barrow, brought him an Oscar nomination.

At this point, Hackman could have relaxed into a long television career: He was the first choice for the role of Mike Brady on “The Brady Bunch.” But a combination of factors – including Hackman’s decision to pursue challenging movie roles and a

contract eventual “Brady” star Robert Redford had with its studio – prompted Hackman to take such roles as the no-nonsense coach in 1969’s “Downhill Racer” and the conflicted son in “I Never Sang for My Father.” The latter earned him his second Oscar nomination.

He wasn’t the first choice for Popeye Doyle, the combustible detective pursuing a heroin shipment in 1971’s “The French Connection.” According to Hackman, Robert Mitchum, Rod Taylor and New York newspaper columnist Jimmy Breslin were all ahead of him.

Even after being cast, he had trouble with the role. An early scene had him punching a drug pusher, and Hackman found it difficult to do the violence.

“I felt terrible, and the scene was no good. That night, I told (director) Billy Friedkin he should consider replacing me,” he told *Film Comment*.

Friedkin didn’t, and Hackman eventually clicked. Indeed, he clicked so well, he won an Oscar for best actor. The film took home five Oscars, including best picture.

Memorable performances

His next film was a 180-degree turn: producer Irwin Allen’s all-star disaster epic, “The Poseidon Adventure.” Hackman played a mod priest who leads the trapped passengers of an overturned ocean liner to safety.

“When I was working on it, I was kind of ashamed of myself,” he told the *UK Guardian*. The film was a huge box-office success, anyway.

Hackman’s roles were usually pensive and dramatic, but he occasionally ventured away from his comfort zone for comedy. He was a blind hermit in a hilarious scene in Mel Brooks’ 1974 film “Young Frankenstein” and a scenery-chewing Lex Luthor in 1978’s “Superman” and its sequel.

Years later, Hackman gave an impulsive spark to Royal Tenenbaum, the patriarch of a neurotic clan in Wes Anderson’s 2001 film “The Royal Tenenbaums.”

Despite his talent, Hackman wasn’t always in great films. In interviews, he was blunt about the successes (1981’s “Reds,” he said, was “difficult”) as the failures. “Hoosiers,” which became a classic, “passed him by,” he told *GQ*.

“I took the film at a time that I was desperate for money. I took it for all the wrong reasons, and it turned out to be one of those films that stick around,” he said. “I never expected the film to have the kind of legs it’s had.”

He was sometimes the best thing in bad films. “So many of his roles take (his reliability) for granted and do not think to test him,” wrote David Thomson in the “The New Biographical Dictionary of Film.”

For his part, Hackman said, “I suppose a lot of it comes from early days when there wasn’t any work.”

But when he had the material, he was a champion. He won his second Oscar for his performance as Little Bill Daggett, the violent sheriff in Clint Eastwood’s 1992 best picture winner, “Unforgiven.” (It was another role he almost turned down, he told CNN.)

“Gene Hackman gives one of his most powerful and least mannered performances, displaying an implacable strength and controlled passion that form the essential counterbalance to Eastwood’s own considerable force,” wrote Kenneth Turan in *The Los Angeles Times* in 1992.

He was intimidating in 1993’s “*The Firm*,” amusing in 1995’s “*Get Shorty*” and stolid in 2000’s “*The Replacements*.” But with a handful of exceptions, the latter part of his career seemed to be a series of military men, villainous government officials and lawyers. His last film was inexplicable: the little-seen and poorly received 2004 comedy “*Welcome to Mooseport*.”

At 74, he quietly retired and stuck to it. He became a man of leisure in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and turned to other arts, painting and writing.

Another good role never came along. “I don’t have a project, Larry. If you have a script, I’ll read it,” he told Larry King in 2004, a few months after “*Mooseport*’s” release. “It’s probably all over.”

For Hackman, that was OK. He never saw himself as a leading man anyway.

“You’d like to (have) been fourth star in all those MGM movies?” King asked.

“Yes,” replied Hackman. “I would have liked to have done that.”

Appendix IV: Article 4 ‘Ted Lasso’ is, ‘Believe’ it or not, Coming Back for Season 4

Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/03/14/entertainment/ted-lasso-season-4>

All we had to do was believe.

AppleTV+ announced on Friday that the streamer’s Emmy-winning comedy “Ted Lasso” is set to make its much-dreamt-about return with Season 4.

Jason Sudeikis, who serves as the titular character as well as an executive producer and co-show developer, will return to Richmond to reprise his role as the lovable UK-based football coach, according to a news release.

“As we all continue to live in a world where so many factors have conditioned us to ‘look before we leap, in season four, the folks at AFC Richmond learn to LEAP BEFORE THEY LOOK, discovering that wherever they land, it’s exactly where they’re meant to be,” Sudeikis said in a rather Lasso-like statement on Friday.

The full cast roster has yet to be announced, including whether beloved “Lasso” cast members Hannah Waddingham, Juno Temple, Phil Dunster, Jeremy Swift and Nick Mohammed, among others, will reprise their roles.

AppleTV+ did however confirm in the news release that Brendan Hunt and Brett Goldstein will return as executive producers, with Goldstein also continuing to serve as a cowriter on the series. The release did not specify whether they will also return as cast members Beard and Roy Kent, respectively.

Also on Friday, Sudeikis guested on the New Heights podcast hosted by Jason and Travis Kelce, where he teased a plot point for Season 4, saying that his titular character will be coaching a women’s team.

The news comes almost two years after the Season 3 finale episode of “Ted Lasso” aired. The episode at the time felt like a punctuation mark on the show, in spite of it not being officially billed as a “series finale,” leaving the show’s future ambiguous.

“Ted Lasso” debuted in 2020 and instantly became a hit, eventually becoming one of AppleTV+’s most-streamed shows.

The comedy follows Lasso, an American college football coach who moves across the pond to serve as the coach of AFC Richmond, an English football team trying to come back from relegation. Lasso may not be the most skilled coach at UK football but, along the way, he injects his optimistic credos and sentimentality around every turn.

The feel-good show won 13 Emmys, including outstanding comedy series and lead actor for Sudeikis.

A release date for Season 4 has not yet been announced.

Appendix V: Article 5 X-Cuse me!?! Marvel Tees Up Major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’ Returns for ‘Doomsday’

Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/03/26/entertainment/avengers-doomsday-cast-chris-hemsworth-paul-rudd>

X-Cuse me!?! Marvel Tees Up Major ‘X-Men’ and ‘Avengers’ Returns for ‘Doomsday’

Perhaps attempting to prove that reports of its box office demise have been greatly exaggerated, Marvel on Wednesday announced major casting news for its upcoming “Avengers” sequel that both flex the power of its history and set it up for the future.

A major component to their plan: The return of characters and actors from the original “X-Men” franchise, a Marvel property that was under the 20th Century Fox banner before Disney purchased that studio in 2019. The “Avengers: Doomsday” cast now includes Sir Patrick Stewart, who has portrayed Professor X in multiple “X-Men” movies, Sir Ian McKellen as adversary Magneto, James Marsden as Cyclops, Rebecca Romijn as Mystique and Alan Cumming as Nightcrawler.

All of these actors last appeared together in 2003’s beloved sequel “X2: X-Men United.”

Kelsey Grammer, who famously played Beast in 2006’s “X-Men: The Last Stand” and showed up in a post-credits scene in 2023’s “The Marvels,” will also appear, Marvel revealed.

The jam-packed cast for “Doomsday” – set to premiere in theaters in 2026 – was announced via livestream over the course of roughly five hours and included 27 names in all, including the previously announced return of Robert Downey Jr. in the role of Doctor Doom.

Joining the “X” alums are Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU) mainstays Chris Hemsworth, who has played Thor since 2011, Anthony Mackie as Captain America, Sebastian Stan as The Winter Soldier, Paul Rudd as Ant-Man, and Simu Liu, who played Shang-Chi in his 2021 standalone film.

Later in the livestream, it was announced that Tom Hiddleston – who has played Loki in both the MCU and in his namesake Disney+ series – will also be featured in “Doomsday,” as will Channing Tatum, who portrayed X-Man Gambit in an extended (and thought to be jokey one-off) cameo in last summer’s “Deadpool & Wolverine.”

Wyatt Russell as U.S. Agent, David Harbour as Red Guardian, Tenoch Huerta Mejía as Namor and Letitia Wright as Shuri – from the “Black Panther” and previous “Avengers” films – will also make appearances, Marvel announced. Florence Pugh is also set to return as Yelena Belova, after her debut in 2021’s “Black Widow” and following this spring’s “Thunderbolts*.”

Alums won't have all the fun. All four actors set to be introduced in this summer's "Fantastic Four: First Steps" – Pedro Pascal, Ebon Moss-Bachrach, Vanessa Kirby and Joseph Quinn – were also announced as part of the "Doomsday" mega-cast.

While many of these actors have enjoyed previous appearances in the MCU or other Marvel properties, it remains unclear how substantive their roles will be in the new film, and going forward.

Notable absences from the superheroic lineup include Scarlett Johansson – who last week sounded off on the dim outlook of her return to the MCU – along with Elizabeth Olsen's Scarlet Witch, Benedict Cumberbatch's Dr. Strange and Mark Ruffalo's fan-favorite Hulk.

The Avengers' last official team-up was in 2019, for the record-breaking "Endgame," which saw both the defeat of intergalactic supervillain Thanos (Josh Brolin) and the death of flagship MCU superhero Iron Man/Tony Stark (Robert Downey Jr.).

However, it was revealed last year that Downey Jr. will be back for this next go-round, but as the titular baddie Dr. Doom. At the end of Wednesday's livestream, Downey Jr. appeared and sat in a director's chair with his name on it, before the stream concluded.

After the success of "Endgame," the MCU has faced several hurdles and box office misfires including 2021's "Eternals" and "Ant-Man and the Wasp: Quantumania" in 2023, but still enjoyed some success in the form of "Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 3" and "Deadpool & Wolverine."

But with last month's "Captain America" sequel and the upcoming "Thunderbolts*" slated to fall short of the expectations that "Endgame"-era MCU fare was able to muster, there's a palpable sense that the hardy MCU superheroes have peaked.

"Doomsday's" monstrously stacked cast list is perhaps the studio's answer in part and a look at how it plans to find its way back to the glory days – with a little help from a couple dozen friends.

"Avengers: Doomsday" is currently in production and set to hit theaters on May 1, 2026.

This story has been updated with additional information.

Appendix VI: The Word Formation Processes from the Selected Articles

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
BORROWING					
ARTICLE 1	1	Robot	Borrowing	Czech (<i>Robota</i>)	The wild robot
	2	Hurricane	Borrowing	Spanish (<i>Huracán</i>)	During Hurricane Sally in 2020 ...
	3	Compost	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Composte</i>)	... at a composting facility
	4	Facility	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Facilité</i>)	... at a composting facility
	5	Agriculture	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Agricultura</i>)	... regenerative agriculture and more ...
	6	Advantage	Borrowing	French (<i>Avantage</i>)	... trying to take advantage."
	7	Season	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Seson</i>)	... AND IMPORTANT HONOR THIS AWARD SEASON
ARTICLE 2	8	Pièce de résistance	Borrowing	French (<i>Pièce de résistance</i>)	The gory pièce de résistance arrives ...
	9	Camera	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Camera</i>)	... in front of the camera ...
	10	Society	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Societas</i>)	... misogynistic society that drives our protagonist ...
	11	Protagonist	Borrowing	Greek (<i>Protagonistes/Πρωταγωνιστες</i>)	... misogynistic society that drives our protagonist ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	12	Entrails	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Entrailles</i>)	... spitting their heads and entrails inches ...
	13	Orifice	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Orifice</i>)	... from one of her many orifices.
	14	Caricature	Borrowing	Italian (<i>Caricatura</i>)	In a film that's mostly a blown-up caricature ...
ARTICLE 3	15	Perspective	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Perspectiva</i>)	... losing all perspective.
	16	Authority	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Autorité</i>)	... were often of conflicted authority figures ...
	17	Conversation	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Conversacion</i>)	... "The Conversation" is single-minded ...
	18	Gravitas	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Gravitas</i>)	... he has the gravitas of the Lincoln Memorial ...
	19	Status	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Status</i>)	... it was his status as a late bloomer ...
	20	Origin	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Originem</i>)	His acting origins
	21	Adolescent	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Adolescentem</i>)	... when he was an adolescent ...
	22	Gesture	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Gestura</i>)	... how much one small gesture can mean ...
	23	Detective	Borrowing	French (<i>Detectif</i>)	... the combustible detective pursuing a heroin shipment ...
	24	Picture	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Pictura</i>)	... including best picture.
	25	Marine	Borrowing	French (<i>Marine</i>)	... to get into the Marines and served five years ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	26	Attitude	Borrowing	French (<i>Attitude</i>)	... he didn't sugarcoat his attitude in interviews ...
	27	Role	Borrowing	French (<i>Rôle</i>)	He was the first choice for the role of Mike Brady ...
	28	Heroin	Borrowing	German (<i>Heroin</i>)	... pursuing a heroin shipment ...
	29	Scene	Borrowing	French (<i>scène</i>)	An early scene had him punching a drug pusher ...
	30	Hermit	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Eremita</i>)	He was a blind hermit in a hilarious scene ...
	31	Sequel	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Sequela</i>)	... in 1978's "Superman" and its sequel.
	32	Patriarch	Borrowing	Greek (<i>Patriarkhēs</i>)	... the patriarch of a neurotic clan ...
	33	Classic	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Classicus</i>)	... which became a classic ...
	34	Dictionary	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Dictionarium</i>)	... "The New Biographical Dictionary of Film."
	35	Military	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Militaris</i>)	... his career seemed to be a series of military men ...
	36	Epic	Borrowing	Greek (<i>Epikos</i>)	... Irwin Allen's all-star disaster epic ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	37	Pensive	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Pensif</i>)	Hackman's roles were usually pensive ...
	38	Test	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Test</i>)	... and do not think to test him ...
	39	Force	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Force</i>)	... counterbalance to Eastwood's own considerable force ...
ARTICLE 4	40	Finale	Borrowing	Italian (<i>Finale</i>)	... officially billed as a "series finale," ...
	41	Ambiguous	Borrowing	Latin (<i>Ambiguus</i>)	... leaving the show's future ambiguous.
	42	Season	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Seson</i>)	... coming back for Season 4
	43	Reprise	Borrowing	French (<i>Reprise</i>)	... Richmond to reprise his role as the ...
	44	Role	Borrowing	French (<i>Rôle</i>)	... to reprise his role as the lovable UK-based football coach ...
ARTICLES	45	Cameo	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Camaieu</i>)	... cameo in last summer's "Deadpool & Wolverine."
	46	Gambit	Borrowing	Spanish (<i>Gambito</i>)	... who portrayed X-Man Gambit in ...
	47	Demise	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Demis</i>)	... its box office demise have been greatly exaggerated ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	48	Sequel	Borrowing	Italy (<i>Sequela</i>)	... upcoming “Avengers” sequel ...
	49	Franchise	Borrowing	Old French (<i>franchise</i>)	... from the original “X-Men” franchise ...
	50	Scene	Borrowing	French (<i>scène</i>)	... in a post-credits scene in 2023’s ...
	51	Fantastic	Borrowing	Old French (<i>Fantastique</i>)	... to be introduced in this summer’s “Fantastic Four: First Steps” ...
	52	Role	Borrowing	French (<i>Rôle</i>)	... Robert Downey Jr. in the role of Doctor Doom.
COMPOUNDING					
ARTICLE 1	53	Climate change	Compounding	Climate + change	... climate change exists in the world of the story...
	54	Footprint	Compounding	Foot + print	... and our collective footprint ...
	55	Climate catastrophe	Compounding	Climate + catastrophe	Climate catastrophe impacts ...
	56	Without	Compounding	With + out	... climate aware, without scaring them? ...
	57	Hometown	Compounding	Home + town	... that ravaged Hollywood’s hometown ...
	58	Natural disaster	Compounding	Natural + disaster	... from some natural disaster.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	59	Lowercase	Compounding	Lower + case	... styles their name lowercase.
	60	Everything	Compounding	Every + thing	... threatens everything that lives ...
	61	Meet-cute	Compounding	Meet + cute	... Where the meet-cute is ...
	62	Public transit	Compounding	Public + transit	... renewable energy, more public transit ...
	63	Everybody	Compounding	Every + body	... doesn't really work for everybody."
	64	Teammate	Compounding	Team + mate	... which the teammates ...
	65	Point out	Compounding	Point + out	.. also quick to point out how ...
	66	Storyline	Compounding	Story + line	... implicit in the storyline was ...
	67	On-screen	Compounding	On + Screen	I need to see my world on-screen.
ARTICLE 2	68	Fairy tale	Compounding	Fairy + tale	The gross-out fairy tale is one of the ...
	69	Workout	Compounding	Work + out	... TV workout series.
	70	Backside	Compounding	Back + side	... baby-oiled backside or Moore ...
	71	Bathroom	Compounding	Bath + room	... when you're alone in your bathroom ...
	72	Makeup	Compounding	Make + up	... reapplies her makeup as she prepares ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	73	Walk of Fame	Compounding	Walk + Fame	... the Hollywood Walk of Fame ...
	74	Gross-out	Compounding	Gross + out	... The gross-out fairy tale is one of the ...
	75	First-time	Compounding	First + time	... could win first-time nominee ...
	76	Over-the-top	Compounding	Over + the + top	... “The Substance” is cartoonish and over-the-top.
	77	Something	Compounding	Some + thing	... and has something to say ...
	78	Self-hatred	Compounding	Self + hatred	The penetrating self-hatred that Moore’s protagonist ...
	79	Throughout	Compounding	Through + out	... Elisabeth Sparkle feels throughout the film was ...
	80	Self-talk	Compounding	Self + talk	... damaging self-talk as she aged.
	81	Longtime	Compounding	Long + time	... from her longtime gig hosting ...
	82	Overcome	Compounding	Over + come	Dejected and overcome with self-loathing, she takes ...
	83	Two-third	Compounding	Two + third	... in the first two-thirds of the film ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	84	Jumpsuit	Compounding	Jump + suit	... the back of an unzipped jumpsuit.
	85	Drumstick	Compounding	Drum + stick	A full chicken drumstick ...
	86	Butt check	Compounding	Butt + check	...is pushed up from a butt cheek and out of ...
	87	Belly button	Compounding	Belly + button	... and out of a belly button.
	88	Full-frontal	Compounding	Full + frontal	... with prolonged full-frontal nudity ...
	89	Everyone	Compounding	Every + one	... and everyone is looking at your ...
	90	Hunchback	Compounding	Hunch + back	... complete with an extreme hunchback ...
	91	Single-use	Compounding	Single + use	... injects herself with the “single-use” activator from Elisabeth’s ...
	92	Title card	Compounding	Title + card	Her title card introduces us to ...
	93	Firehose	Compounding	Fire + hose	... turns into a firehose of blood.
	94	Monster-self	Compounding	Monster + self	... grafted onto her monster-self’s back.
	95	Overtime	Compounding	Over + time	... when Sue’s forbidden overtime has aged Elisabeth ...
	96	Fingernail	Compounding	Finger + nail	Her finger nail breaks ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	97	Network	Compounding	Net + work	... her network's coveted ...
	98	Everything	Compounding	Every + thing	... with everything at the wrong place ...
	99	Onstage	Compounding	On + stage	... with confidence when she steps out onstage ...
	100	Blown-up	Compounding	Blown + up	In a film that's mostly a blown-up caricature ...
	101	Halfway	Compounding	Half + way	About halfway through ...
ARTICLE 3	102	Everyman	Compounding	Every + man	GENE HACKMAN, THE OSCAR- WINNING EVERYMAN ACTOR ...
	103	Basketball	Compounding	Basket + ball	... a small-town high school basketball coach ...
	104	High school	Compounding	High + school	... a small-town high school basketball coach ...
	105	Goodbye	Compounding	Good + bye	... could still see his father's goodbye wave ...
	106	Middle- management	Compounding	Middle + management	... physical forgettability of that middle- management guy ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	107	Doorman	Compounding	Door + man	... including truck driver and doorman.
	108	Box-office	Compounding	Box + office	The film was a huge box-office success, anyway.
	109	White-collar	Compounding	White + collar	... surprisingly clever white-collar villains.
	110	Small-town	Compounding	Small + town	... a small-town high school basketball coach ...
	111	Roommate	Compounding	Room + mate	... (sometimes with a roommate, "Graduate") ...
	112	Sometimes	Compounding	Some + times	... sometimes more than a hint ...
	113	Lincoln Memorial	Compounding	Lincoln + memorial	... he has the gravitas of the Lincoln Memorial ...
	114	Something	Compounding	Some + thing	... denotes something less than attractive.
	115	Sugarcoat	Compounding	Sugar + coat	... he didn't sugarcoat his attitude ...
	116	Playhouse	Compounding	Play + house	... with Hoffman at the Pasadena Playhouse.
	117	No-nonsense	Compounding	No + nonsense	... as the no-nonsense coach ...
	118	Newspaper	Compounding	News + paper	... New York newspaper columnist ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	119	Anything	Compounding	Any + thing	... Hackman was lucky to be anything.
	120	Grandmother	Compounding	Grand + mother	... and his infirm grandmother ...
	121	Downhill	Compounding	Down + hill	... the no-nonsense coach in 1969's "Downhill Racer" ...
	122	All-star	Compounding	All + star	... producer Irwin Allen's all-star disaster epic ...
	123	Comfort zone	Compounding	Comfort + zone	... but he occasionally ventured away from his comfort zone ...
	124	Anyway	Compounding	Any + way	The film was a huge box-office success, anyway.
	125	Conterbalance	Compounding	Counter + balance	... the essential counterbalance ...
	126	Handful	Compounding	Hand + ful	But with a handful of exceptions ...
	127	Little-seen	Compounding	Little + seen	... the little-seen and poorly received ...
ARTICLE 4	128	Football	Compounding	Foot + ball	... American college football coach ...
	129	Feel-good	Compounding	Feel + good	The feel-good show won ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	130	Plot point	Compounding	Plot + point	... he teased a plot point for Season 4 ...
	131	Wherever	Compounding	Where + ever	... discovering that wherever they land ...
	132	Cast roster	Compounding	Cast + roster	The full cast roster has yet to be announced ...
	133	However	Compounding	How + ever	AppleTV+ did however confirm in the news ...
ARTICLE 5	134	Livestream	Compounding	Live + Stream	Later in the livestream, it was announced ...
	135	Box Office	Compounding	Box + office	... MCU has faced several hurdles and box office misfires ...
	136	Post-credit	Compounding	Post + credit	... and showed up in a post-credit scene ...
	137	Standalone	Compounding	Stand + alone	... who played Shang-Chi in his 2021 standalone film.
	138	Flagship	Compounding	Flag + ship	... and the death of flagship MCU superhero ...
	139	Superhero	Compounding	Super + hero	... and the death of flagship MCU superhero ...
	140	Supervillain	Compounding	Super + villain	... the defeat of intergalactic supervillain Thanos ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	141	Team-up	Compounding	Team + up	The Avengers' last official team-up was in 2019 ...
	142	Namesake	Compounding	Name + sake	... the MCU and in his namesake Disney+ series ...
	143	One-off	Compounding	One + off	... extended (and thought to be jokey one-off) cameo ...
	144	Lineup	Compounding	Line + up	... the superheroic lineup include Scarlett Johansson ...
	145	Mega-cast	Compounding	Mega + cast	... as part of the "Doomsday" mega-cast.
	146	Outlook	Compounding	Out + look	... sounded off on the dim outlook of her return ...
	147	However	Compounding	How + ever	However, it was revealed last year that ...
	148	Go-round	Compounding	Go + round	... for this next go-round ...
CLIPPING					
ARTICLE 1	149	Rom-com	Clipping	(Rom)antic + (com)edy	More 'climate rom-coms'?
	150	Cli-fi	Clipping	(Cli)mate + (fi)ction	... often grouped under the term "cli-fi."

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	151	Dr.	Clipping	(D)octo(r)	... brown and Dr. Ayana Elizabeth Johnson ...
	152	Movie	Clipping	(Movi)ng pictur(e)	After this year's Oscar-nominated movie ...
ARTICLE 2	153	Slo-mo	Clipping	(Slo)w (mo)tion	... slo-mo shots of Qualley's baby-oiled backside ...
	154	Movie	Clipping	(Movi)ng pictur(e)s	... in a typical scary movie ...
ARTICLE 3	155	Cop	Clipping	(Cop)per	... New York cop Popeye Doyle in 1971's ...
	156	Radio	Clipping	(Radio)telegraphy	... served five years as a radio operator.
	157	Movie	Clipping	(Movi)ng pictur(e)s	... to pursue challenging movie roles ...
	158	Mod	Clipping	(Mod)ern	Hackman played a mod priest ...
ARTICLE 5	159	Dr.	Clipping	(D)octo(r)	... but as the titular baddie Dr. Doom.
	160	X-cuse	Clipping	E(x)(cuse)	X-CUSE ME!?
CONVERSION					
ARTICLE 1	161	Sponsor	Conversion	Sponsor (noun > verb)	... allow an oil company to sponsor their team ...
	162	Model	Conversion	Model (noun > verb)	... featuring characters that model conscientious behavior...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	163	Host	Conversion	Host (verb > noun)	... podcast host and climate justice activist ...
	164	Mass	Conversion	Mass (noun > adjective)	... out there for mass consumption.
ARTICLE 2	165	Split	Conversion	Split (noun > verb)	A woman's naked back splits open.
	166	Double	Conversion	Double (noun > adjective)	... the irreversible damage her younger double has done to her older body ...
ARTICLE 3	167	Lead	Conversion	Lead (verb > noun)	The lead in "Lilith" was Warren Beatty ...
	168	Cast	Conversion	Cast (verb > noun)	Even after being cast, he had trouble with the role.
	169	Comment	Conversion	Comment (verb > noun)	... he told Film Comment in 1988.
	170	Stick	Conversion	Stick (noun > verb)	... one of those films that stick around ...
	171	Work	Conversion	Work (verb > noun)	... days when there wasn't any work.
ARTICLE 4	172	Lead	Conversion	Lead (verb > noun)	... and lead actor for Sudeikis.
ARTICLE 5	173	Premiere	Conversion	Premiere (noun > verb)	... set to premiere in theaters in 2026 ...
	174	Flex	Conversion	Flex (noun > verb)	... sequel that both flex the power of its history ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	175	Cast	Conversion	Cast (verb > noun)	... The “Avengers: Doomsday” cast now ...
COINAGE					
ARTICLE 3	176	Youtube	Coinage	From video platform brand name	... inspired a YouTube tribute.
	177	Oscar	Coinage	Academy award that named after Margaret Herrick "Uncle Oscar" (eponymous coinage)	... brought him an Oscar nomination.
	178	Superman	Coinage	A comic book character (fictional character coinage)	... in 1978’s “Superman” and its sequel.
	179	Lincoln	Coinage	Refers to U.S. President Abraham Lincoln	... he has the gravitas of the Lincoln Memorial ...
ARTICLE 4	180	Emmy	Coinage	Named after “immy” (image orthicon camera tube) then become an award show	... that the streamer’s Emmy-winning comedy ...
ARTICLES 5	181	Loki	Coinage	A popular Marvel character from myth	... who has played Loki in both the MCU ...
	182	Thanos	Coinage	A popular Marvel character	... the defeat of intergalactic supervillain Thanos ...
	183	Avengers	Coinage	A popular team name of Mervel film/comic	... MAJOR ‘X-MEN’ AND ‘AVENGERS’ ...
	184	MCU	Coinage	Marvel Cinematic Universe (a widely known for Marvel story universe)	... the “X” alums are Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU) ...
	185	Endgame	Coinage	Popularized by Marvel from one of the series	After the success of “Endgame,” ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	186	Thunderbolts*	Coinage	A Marvel popular team name	... and the upcoming “Thunderbolts*” slated to ...
	187	X-Men	Coinage	A Marvel popular comic team name	... and actors from the original “X-Men” franchise ...
	188	Doomsday	Coinage	An English word taht rebranded as title, also a Marvel villain name	The jam-packed cast for “Doomsday” ...
	189	Marvel	Coinage	A popular movie and comic company	... MARVEL TEES UP MAJOR ‘X-MEN’ AND ‘AVENGERS’ ...
	190	Disney	Coinage	A popular cartoon and movie company	... banner before Disney purchased that studio in 2019.
	191	Thor	Coinage	A popular Marvel character from old Norse	... who has played Thor since 2011 ...
	192	Captain America	Coinage	A popular Marvel character	... Anthony Mackie as Captain America ...
	193	Ant-Man	Coinage	A popular Marvel character	... Paul Rudd as Ant-Man ...
	194	Deadpool	Coinage	A popular Marvel character	... cameo in last summer’s “Deadpool & Wolverine.”
	195	Wolverine	Coinage	A popular Marvel character	... cameo in last summer’s “Deadpool & Wolverine.”

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	196	Iron Man	Coinage	A popular Marvel character	... MCU superhero Iron Man/Tony Stark ...
DERIVATION					
ARTICLE 1	197	Anger	Derivation	Angry (root) + -er (suffix), from adjective to noun	... I've struggled with climate anxiety, anger, fear, and grief ...
	198	Activism	Derivation	Active (root) + -ism (suffix), from adjective to noun	... climate change and activism ...
	199	Anxiety	Derivation	Anxious (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... climate anxiety, anger, fear, and grief ...
	200	Conscientious	Derivation	Conscience (root) + -ious (suffix), from noun to adjective	... that model conscientious behavior ...
	201	Possibility	Derivation	Possible (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... and possibility in the midst of it.
	202	Watery	Derivation	Water (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... portrayal of our watery future.
	203	Driver	Derivation	Drive (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... TV shows introducing the concept of a designated driver...
	204	Nomination	Derivation	Nominate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... Oscar nominations this year ..
	205	Animated	Derivation	Animate (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... best animated feature ...
	206	Distinction	Derivation	Distinct (root) + -ion (suffix), from adjective to noun	... also earned a lesser- known distinction.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	207	Nonprofit	Derivation	non- (prefix) + profit (root), from noun to adjective	... a nonprofit that helps TV ...
	208	Creator	Derivation	Create (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	... and film creator ...
	209	Honestly	Derivation	Honest (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... that “honestly reflect,” ...
	210	Nominated	Derivation	Nominate (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb	... nominated movies were put ...
	211	Relatively	Derivation	Relative (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... the test are relatively simple.
	212	Stunning	Derivation	Stun (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... “with its stunning ...
	213	Portrayal	Derivation	Portray (root) + -al (suffix), from verb to noun	... its stunning portrayal of ...
	214	Reality	Derivation	Real (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... Climate Reality Check Report ...
	215	Viewer	Derivation	View (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... spur viewer into action ...
	216	Action	Derivation	Act (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... spur viewers into action ...
	217	Irrefutable	Derivation	Ir- (prefix) + refute (root) + - able (suffix), from verb to adjective	It’s become irrefutable that ...
	218	Renewed	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + new (root) + -ed (suffix), from adjective to verb	With that comes a renewed focus ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	219	Normalization	Derivation	Normal (root) + -ize (suffix) and + -ation (suffix), from adjective to noun	... and normalization is represented ...
	220	Represented	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + present (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb	... and normalization is represented ...
	221	Founder	Derivation	Found (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... founder and CEO of Good Energy ...
	222	Fatalities	Derivation	Fatal (root) + -ity (suffix) + -es (suffix), from adjective to noun	... in alcohol-related driving fatalities ...
	223	Majority	Derivation	Major (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... a clear majority of Americans ...
	224	Collective	Derivation	Collect (root) + -ive (suffix), from verb to adjective	... and our collective footprint ...
	225	Relationship	Derivation	Relate (root) + -ion (suffix) + -ship (suffix), from verb to noun	... that shift our relationship to our earth ...
	226	Writer	Derivation	Write (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... marie brown, a writer ...
	227	Activist	Derivation	Active (root) + -ist (suffix), from adjective to noun	... podcast host and climate justice activist ...
	228	Non-negotiable	Derivation	non- (prefix) + negotiate (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	... that it is “non-negotiable” ...
	229	Recently	Derivation	Recent (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... who recently published the book ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	230	Loving	Derivation	Love + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... published the book “Loving Corrections,” also said ...
	231	Biologist	Derivation	Biology (root) + -ist (suffix), from noun to noun	... a marine biologist ...
	232	Modeling	Derivation	Model (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	... that modeling climate activism ...
	233	Warning	Derivation	Warn (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	... about just ringing warning bells ...
	234	Personally	Derivation	Person (root) + -al (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	“What I personally would like to see ...
	235	Integrated	Derivation	Integrate (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb	... climate themes integrated into movies ...
	236	Organically	Derivation	Organic (root) + -ally (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... into movies organically ...
	237	Compelling	Derivation	Compel (root) + -ing, from verb to adjective	... show us a compelling future ...
	238	Grouped	Derivation	Group (root) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb	... These films are often grouped under ...
	239	Inevitable	Derivation	In- (prefix) + evitable (root), from adjective to adjective	... to us that is inevitable ...
	240	Normalize	Derivation	Normal (root) + -ize (suffix), from adjective to verb	... need to normalize people being ...
	241	Joyful	Derivation	Joy (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective	... make it joyful, sexy, admirable ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	242	Sexy	Derivation	Sex (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... make it joyful, sexy, admirable ...
	243	Admirable	Derivation	Admire (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	... make it joyful, sexy, admirable ...
	244	Powerful	Derivation	Power (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective	... admirable and powerful to love the earth ...
	245	Actually	Derivation	Actual (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	“I actually don’t think we ...
	246	Apocalyptic	Derivation	Apocalypse (root) + -tic (suffix), from noun to adjective	... we need more apocalyptic stories ...
	247	Renewable	Derivation	Re- (preifx) + new (root) + -able (suffix), from adjective to adjective	... things like renewable energy ...
	248	Regenerative	Derivation	Re- (preifx) + generate (root) + -ive (suffix), from verb to adjective	... regenerative agriculture and more ...
	249	Seriously	Derivation	Serious (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... we can take climate change seriously without ...
	250	Earnestness	Derivation	Earnest (root) + -ness (suffix), from adjective to noun	The sort of sanctimonious earnestness ...
	251	Intensity	Derivation	Intense (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... earnestness, or intensity and terror ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	252	Winsome	Derivation	Win (root) + -some (suffix), from verb to adjective	She mentioned AppleTV+'s winsome comedy ...
	253	Player	Derivation	Play (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... which one of their players hails.
	254	Properly	Derivation	Proper (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... the storyline was properly contextualized.
	255	Contextualized	Derivation	Context (root) + -ual (suffix) + -ize (suffix) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb	... the storyline was properly contextualized.
	256	Creepy	Derivation	Creep (verb) + -y (suffix), from verb to adjective	... 'Of course, a creepy oil company ...
	257	Personal	Derivation	Person (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective	A personal stake
	258	Consumption	Derivation	Consume (root) + -tion (suffix), from verb to noun	... out there for mass consumption.
	259	Dissapearing	Derivation	Dis- (prefix) + appear (root) + - ing (suffix), from verb to verb	Every year, I see my home disappearing before my eyes.
	260	Meaning	Derivation	Mean (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	I need help making meaning of all this ...
	261	Authentically	Derivation	Authentic (root) + -ally (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... and possibility in the midst of it."
	262	Alive	Derivation	A- (prefix) + live (root), from verb to adjective	... it feels like to be alive today ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
ARTICLE 2	263	Misogynistic	Derivation	Misogyny (root) + -istic (suffix), from noun to adjective	... The emotional damage done by an ageist, misogynistic society ...
	264	Ageist	Derivation	Age (root) + -ist (suffix), from noun to noun	... The emotional damage done by an ageist ...
	265	Beautiful	Derivation	Beauty (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective	... “younger, more beautiful” version of herself.
	266	Lovable	Derivation	Love (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	... , there’s something lovable about Monstro Elisasue ...
	267	Ominous	Derivation	Omen (root) + -ous (suffix), from verb to adjective	... by an ominous voice ...
	268	Emotional	Derivation	Emotion (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective	... but it’s the emotional damage done by ...
	269	Decidedly	Derivation	Decide + -ed (root) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb	“The Substance” is decidedly not a film for the squeamish.
	270	Squeamish	Derivation	Squeam (root) + -ish (suffix), from noun to adjective	“The Substance” is decidedly not a film for the squeamish.
	271	Deservedly	Derivation	Deserve (root) + -ed (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb	... (though it was deservedly nominated there, too).

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	272	Excessive	Derivation	Excessive (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjectively	The excessive gore ...
	273	Cartoonish	Derivation	Cartoon (root) + -ish (suffix), from noun to adjective	... “The Substance” is cartoonish and over-the- top.
	274	Scary	Derivation	Scare (root) + -y (suffix), from verb to adjective	... in a typical scary movie ...
	275	Heightened	Derivation	Height (root) + -en (suffix) + - ed (suffix), from noun to verb	... the violence here is so heightened ...
	276	Director	Derivation	Direct (root) + -or (suffix). from verb to noun	... director Coralie Fargeat hopes.
	277	Physical	Derivation	Physic (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective	There are heaps of physical and psychic violence ...
	278	Dejected	Derivation	De- (prefix) + ject (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	Dejected and overcome with self-loathing, she takes ...
	279	Mysterious	Derivation	Mystery (root) + -ous (suffix), from noun to adjective	... a mysterious injection that promises ...
	280	Injection	Derivation	Inject (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... a mysterious injection that promises ...
	281	Massive	Derivation	Mass (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective	... open up a massive tear in her back ...
	282	Quickly	Derivation	Quick (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	That quickly goes sideways ...
	283	Goopy	Derivation	Goop (root) + -y (suffix), from non to adjective	... and gets goopy.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	284	Smattering	Derivation	Smatter (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	... here's a smattering of most of the gore ...
	285	Skeezy	Derivation	Skeeze (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... with Dennis Quaid's skeezy producer ...
	286	Producer	Derivation	Produce (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... skeezy producer Harvey gobbling shrimp cocktail ...
	287	Harrowing	Derivation	Harrow (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... over several times in a harrowing accident.
	288	Menacingly	Derivation	Menace (root) + -ing (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	Menacingly long needles are inserted ...
	289	Slimy	Derivation	Slim (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	A slimy, adult-sized person ...
	290	Aforementioned	Derivation	Afore- (prefix) + mention (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... from the aforementioned back wound.
	291	Gaping	Derivation	Gape (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... person sews up the gaping hole ...
	292	Unzipped	Derivation	Un- (prefix) + zip (root) + -ed (suffix), from noun to verb	... the back of an unzipped jumpsuit.
	293	Increasingly	Derivation	Increase (root) + -ing (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb	... spine grows increasingly infected ...
	294	Oozy	Derivation	Ooze (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... spine grows increasingly infected and oozy.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	295	Prolonged	Derivation	Prolong (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... with prolonged full- frontal nudity ...
	296	Nudity	Derivation	Nude (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... with prolonged full- frontal nudity ...
	297	Vulnerability	Derivation	Vulnerable (root) + -ity (suffix), from adjective to noun	... a way to show our vulnerability ...
	298	Hooked	Derivation	Hook (root) + -ed (suffix), from noun to adjective	... hooked nose and shriveled skin ...
	299	Shriveled	Derivation	Shrivel (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... hooked nose and shriveled skin ...
	300	Activator	Derivation	Activate (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	... injects herself with the “single-use” activator from Elisabeth’s ...
	301	Un-Substance- ified	Derivation	Un- (prefix) + substance (root) + -ified (suffix), from noun to adjective	... , un-Substance-ified face is grafted ...
	302	Gory	Derivation	Gore (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	The gory pièce de résistance arrives ...
	303	Forbidden	Derivation	Forbid (root) + -en (suffix), from verb to adjective	... when Sue’s forbidden overtime has aged Elisabeth ...
	304	Stereotypical	Derivation	Stereotype (root) + -ical (suffix), from noun to adjective	... into a stereotypical hag ...
	305	Irreversible	Derivation	Ir- (prefix) + reverse (root) + - ible (suffix), from verb to adjective	... to kill Sue for the irreversible damage ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	306	Bloody	Derivation	Blood (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... in a bloody battle ...
	307	Genetic	Derivation	Gene (root) + -etic (suffix), from noun to adjective	Without Elisabeth's genetic material ...
	308	Slowly	Derivation	Slow (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	She slowly pulls teeth from her gums.
	309	Poorly	Derivation	Poor (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	It goes poorly.
	310	Creature	Derivation	Create (root) + -ure (suffix), from verb to noun	... emerges a creature with ...
	311	Toothless	Derivation	Tooth (root) + -less (suffix), from noun to adjective	... toothless gums and maybe a single lock ...
	312	Really	Derivation	Real (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... the film really goes for it.
	313	Horrifies	Derivation	Horror (root) + -ify (suffix) + -s (suffix), from noun to verb	... taping and horrifies the audience ...
	314	Recomposed	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + compose (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to verb	... recomposed in a Picasso way ...
	315	Appearance	Derivation	Appear (root) + -ance (suffix), from verb to noun	... audience rejects her for her appearance ...
	316	Humanity	Derivation	Human (root) + -ity (suffix), from noun to noun	... our whole humanity with its weakness ...
	317	Weakness	Derivation	Weak (root) + -ness (suffix), from adjective to noun	... our whole humanity with its weakness ...
	318	Imperfection	Derivation	Im- (prefix) + perfect (root) + -ion (suffix), from adjective to noun	... , its truth and its imperfection ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	319	Eventually	Derivation	Event (root) + -ually (suffix), from noun to adverb	Eventually, Monstro Elisasue collapses into ...
	320	Hallucinating	Derivation	Hallucinate (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... hallucinating praise and adoration from fans ...
	321	Adoration	Derivation	Adore (root) + -ation (suffix), from verb to noun	... praise and adoration from fans ...
	322	Finally	Derivation	Final (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... finally “free from her human body ...
	323	Entertainment	Derivation	Entertain (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun	... Fargeat explained to Entertainment Weekly.
	324	Weekly	Derivation	Week (root) + -ly (suffix), from noun to adjective	... Fargeat explained to Entertainment Weekly.
	325	Mostly	Derivation	Most (root) + -ly (suffix), adjective to adverb	In a film that’s mostly a blown-up caricature ...
	326	Sexism	Derivation	Sex (root) + -ism (suffix), from noun to noun	... caricature of Hollywood sexism ...
	327	Reapplies	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + apply (root) + - es (suffix), from verb to verb	... then reapplies her makeup ...
	328	Quietly	Derivation	Quiet (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... It’s a quietly devastating moment ...
	329	Devastating	Derivation	Devastate (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... It’s a quietly devastating moment ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
ARTICLE 3	330	Actor	Derivation	Act (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	GENE HACKMAN, THE OSCAR- WINNING EVERYMAN ACTOR ...
	331	Unpretentious	Derivation	Un- (prefix) + pretend (root) + -ious (suffix), from verb to adjective	Gene Hackman, the unpretentious actor whose performances ...
	332	Forgettability	Derivation	Forget (root) + -ability (suffix), from verb to noun	... he has the physical forgettability of that ...
	333	Combustible	Derivation	Combust (root) + -ible (suffix), from verb to adjective	... the combustible detective pursuing a heroin shipment ...
	334	Magnetic	Derivation	Magnet (root) + -ic (suffix), from noun to adjective	Yet he was always watchable, even magnetic.
	335	Heroic	Derivation	Hero (root) + -ic (suffix), from noun to adjective	... perhaps his most heroic role ...
	336	Desperate	Derivation	Despair (root) + -ate (suffix), from noun to adjective	... that I was desperate for money.
	337	Performance	Derivation	Perform (root) + -ance (suffix), from verb to noun	... his second Oscar for his performance as Little Bill Daggett ...
	338	Obsession	Derivation	Obsess (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... to the point of obsession ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	339	Unforgiven	Derivation	Un- (prefix) + forgive (root) + -en (suffix), from verb to adjective	“Unforgiven” and “The Firm”
	340	Watchable	Derivation	Watch (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	Yet he was always watchable ...
	341	Slightly	Derivation	Slight (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... “that familiar, slightly sinister ‘heh-heh-heh,’” ...
	342	Regardless	Derivation	Regard (root) + -less (suffix), from verb to adverb	... regardless of how good or bad the script ...
	343	Limitation	Derivation	Limit (root) + -ation (suffix), from verb to noun	“I accepted the limitation of always being ...
	344	Attractive	Derivation	Attractive (root) + -ive (suffix), from verb to adjective	... denotes something less than attractive.
	345	Connection	Derivation	Connect (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... “The French Connection,” ...
	346	Conflicted	Derivation	Conflict (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... roles were often of conflicted authority figures ...
	347	Surprisingly	Derivation	Surprise (root) + -ing (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb	... authority figures or surprisingly clever ...
	348	Portrayal	Derivation	Portray (root) + -al (suffix), from verb to noun	He won an Oscar for his portrayal of New York cop ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	349	Memorial	Derivation	Memory (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to noun	... he has the gravitas of the Lincoln Memorial ...
	350	Physical	Derivation	Physic (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective	... he has the physical forgettability ...
	351	Adornment	Derivation	Adorn (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun	... need to strip his roles of adornment.
	352	Especially	Derivation	Especial (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... especially Dusty because he wasn't tall ...
	353	Constantly	Derivation	Constant (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	. "We were constantly told by ...
	354	Director	Derivation	Direct (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	... I told (director) Billy Friedkin ...
	355	Operator	Derivation	Operate (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	... a printing press operator ...
	356	Nomination	Derivation	Nominate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... brought him an Oscar nomination.
	357	Columnist	Derivation	Column (root) + -ist (suffix), from noun to noun	... New York newspaper columnist ...
	358	Lucky	Derivation	Luck (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... Hackman was lucky to be anything.
	359	Fondness	Derivation	Fond (root) + -ness (suffix), from adjective to noun	... and his infirm grandmother ...
	360	Acting	Derivation	Act (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	... in 1952 to take up acting.
	361	Likely	Derivation	Like (root) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adjective	... "least likely to succeed."

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	362	Combination	Derivation	Combine (root) + -ation (suffix), from verb to noun	But a combination of factors ...
	363	Decision	Derivation	Decide (root) + -sion (suffic), from verb to noun	... Hackman's decision to pursue challenging movie ...
	364	Challenging	Derivation	Challenge (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... Hackman's decision to pursue challenging movie ...
	365	Eventual	Derivation	Event (root) + -ual (suffix), from noun to adjective	... a contract eventual "Brady" star Robert Reed had ...
	366	Racer	Derivation	Race (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... the no-nonsense coach in 1969's "Downhill Racer" ...
	367	Shipment	Derivation	Ship (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun	... pursuing a heroin shipment ...
	368	Pusher	Derivation	Push (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	An early scene had him punching a drug pusher ...
	369	Replacing	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + pleace (root) + -ing (suffix), from noun to noun	... he should consider replacing me ...
	370	Eventually	Derivation	Event (root) + -ually (suffix), from noun to adverb	... and Hackman eventually clicked.
	371	Memorable	Derivation	Memory (root) + -able (suffix), from noun to adjective	Memorable performances

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	372	Producer	Derivation	Produce (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... producer Irwin Allen's all-star disaster epic ...
	373	Occasionally	Derivation	Occasion (root) + -al (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from noun to adverb	... but he occasionally ventured away from his comfort zone ...
	374	Hilarious	Derivation	Hilar (root) + -ious (suffix), from noun to adjective	... He was a blind hermit in a hilarious scene ...
	375	Impulsive	Derivation	Impulse (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective	... Hackman gave an impulsive spark ...
	376	Powerful	Derivation	Power (root) + -ful (suffix), from noun to adjective	... one of his most powerful and least mannered performances ...
	377	Mannered	Derivation	Manner (root) + -ed (Suffix), from noun to adjective	... one of his most powerful and least mannered performances ...
	378	Replacement	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + pleace (root) + - ment (suffix), from verb to noun	... and stolid in 2000's "The Replacements."
	379	Villainous	Derivation	Villain (root) + -ous (suffix), from noun to adjective	... villainous government officials ...
	380	Inexplicable	Derivation	In- (prefix) + explicate (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	His last film was inexplicable ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	381	Painting	Derivation	Paint (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	... and turned to other arts, painting and writing.
	382	Writing	Derivation	Write (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to noun	... and turned to other arts, painting and writing.
	383	Liner	Derivation	Line (root) + -er (suffix), from noun to noun	... an overturned ocean liner to safety.
	384	Safety	Derivation	Safe (root) + -ty (suffix), from adjective to noun	... an overturned ocean liner to safety.
	385	Ashamed	Derivation	A- (prefix) + shame (root) + - ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... I was kind of ashamed of myself ...
	386	Usually	Derivation	Usual (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	Hackman's roles were usually pensive ...
	387	Dramatic	Derivation	Drama (root) + -tic (suffix), from noun to adjective	Hackman's roles were usually pensive and dramatic ...
	388	Failures	Derivation	Fail (root) + -ure (suffix) + -s (suffix), from verb to noun	... was "difficult") as the failures ...
	389	Reliability	Derivation	Rely (root) + -ability (suffix), from verb to noun	"So many of his roles take (his reliability) for granted ...
	390	Winner	Derivation	Win (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... best picture winner ...
	391	Implacable	Derivation	Im- (prefix) + placable (root), from adjective to adjective	... displaying an implacable strength ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	392	Essential	Derivation	Essence (root) + -al (suffix), from noun to adjective	... the essential counterbalance ...
	393	Considerable	Derivation	Consider (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	... counterbalance to Eastwood's own considerable force ...
	394	Intimidating	Derivation	Intimidate (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	He was intimidating in 1993's "The Firm," ...
	395	Amusing	Derivation	Amuse (root) + -ing (suffix), from verb to adjective	... amusing in 1995's "Get Shorty" ...
	396	Shorty	Derivation	Short (root) + -y (suffix), from adjective to noun	... amusing in 1995's "Get Shorty" ...
	397	Government	Derivation	Govern (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun	... villainous government officials ...
	398	Lawyer	Derivation	Law (root) + -yer (suffix), from noun to noun	... villainous government officials and lawyer ...
	399	Poorly	Derivation	Poor (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... the little-seen and poorly received ...
	400	Quietly	Derivation	Quiet (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	At 74, he quietly retired and stuck to it.
	401	Probably	Derivation	Probable (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	"It's probably all over."
ARTICLE 4	402	Optimistic	Derivation	Optimist (root) + -ic (suffix), from noun to adjective	... he injects his optimistic credos ...
	403	Producer	Derivation	Produce (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... an executive producer and co-show developer,
	404	Streamer	Derivation	Stream (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... the streamer's Emmy- winning comedy ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	405	Actor	Derivation	Act (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	... and lead actor for Sudeikis.
	406	Lovable	Derivation	Love (root) + -able (suffix), from verb to adjective	... as the lovable UK-based football coach ...
	407	Beloved	Derivation	Be- (prefix) + love (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... whether beloved “Lasso” cast members ...
	408	Developer	Derivation	Develop (root) + -er (suffix), from verb to noun	... and co-show developer ...
	409	Coaching	Derivation	Coach (root) + -ing (suffix), from noun to verb	... character will be coaching a women’s team.
	410	Sentimentality	Derivation	Sentiment (root) + -al (suffix) + -ity (suffix), from noun to noun	... and sentimentality around every turn.
	411	Relegation	Derivation	Relegate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... come back from relegation.
	412	Return	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + turn (root), from verb to noun	... will return to Richmond to reprise his role ...
	413	Co-show	Derivation	Co (prefix) + show (root), from noun to noun	... an executive producer and co-show developer ...
	414	Exactly	Derivation	Exact (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... it’s exactly where they’re meant to be ...
	415	Lasso-like	Derivation	Lasso (root) + -like (suffix), from noun to adjective	... in a rather Lasso-like statement on Friday.
	416	Statement	Derivation	State (root) + -ment (suffix), from verb to noun	... in a rather Lasso-like statement on Friday.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	417	Respectively	Derivation	Respect (root) + -ive (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from verb to adverb	... members Beard and Roy Kent, respectively.
	418	Punctuation	Derivation	Punctuate (root) + -ion (suffix), from verb to noun	... felt like a punctuation mark on the show ...
	419	Officially	Derivation	Official (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... not being officially billed ...
	420	Instantly	Derivation	Instant (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... and instantly became a hit ...
	421	Eventually	Derivation	Event (root) + -ually (suffix), from noun to adverb	... ventually becoming one of AppleTV+'s most-streamed shows.
ARTICLES	422	Return	Derivation	Re- (prefix) + turn (root), from verb to noun	The return of characters and actors ...
	423	Beloved	Derivation	Be- (prefix) + love (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... last appeared together in 2003's beloved sequel ...
	424	Substantive	Derivation	Substance (root) + -ive (suffix), from noun to adjective	... it remains unclear how substantive their roles will be ...
	425	Misfire	Derivation	Mis- (prefix) + fire (root), from verb to noun	... and box office misfires including 2021's ...
	426	Monstrously	Derivation	Monstrous (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	"Doomsday's" monstrously stacked cast list ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	427	Famously	Derivation	Fame (root) + -ous (suffix) + -ly (suffix), from noun to adverb	Kelsey Grammer, who famously played Beast ...
	428	Previously	Derivation	Previous (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... including the previously announced return ...
	429	Extended	Derivation	Extend (root) + -ed (suffix), from verb to adjective	... X-Man Gambit in an extended (and thought to be jokey one-off) cameo ...
	430	Intergalactic	Derivation	Inter- (prefix) + galaxy (root) + -tic (suffix), from noun to adjective	... both the defeat of intergalactic supervillain Thanos ...
	431	Baddie	Derivation	Bad (root) + -ie (suffix), from adjective to noun	... the titular baddie Dr. Doom.
	432	Production	Derivation	Produce (root) + -tion (suffix), from verb to noun	... currently in production and set to hit theaters ...
	433	Greatly	Derivation	Great (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... have been greatly exaggerated ...
	434	Actors	Derivation	Act (root) + -or (suffix) + -s (suffix), from verb to noun	... many of these actors have enjoyed previous appearances ...
	435	Roughly	Derivation	Rough (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... the course of roughly five hours ...
	436	Jokey	Derivation	Joke (root) + -y (suffix), from noun to adjective	... (and thought to be jokey one-off) cameo ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	437	Guardian	Derivation	Guard (root) + -ian (suffix), from verb to noun	... David Harbour as Red Guardian ...
	438	Unclear	Derivation	Un- (prefix) + clear (root), from adjective to adjective	... it remains unclear how substantive ...
	439	Notable	Derivation	Note (root) + -able (suffix), from noun to adjective	Notable absences from the superheroic lineup ...
	440	Death	Derivation	Die (root) + -th (suffix), from verb to noun	... and the death of flagship MCU superhero ...
	441	Director	Derivation	Direct (root) + -or (suffix), from verb to noun	... nd sat in a director's chair ...
	442	Currently	Derivation	Current (root) + -ly (suffix), from adjective to adverb	... is currently in production ...
	443	Additional	Derivation	Add (root) + -itional (suffix), from verb to adjective	... updated with additional information.
	444	Hardy	Derivation	Hard (root) + -y (suffix), from adjective to adjective	... sense that the hardy MCU superheroes have ...
MULTIPLE PROCESS					
ARTICLE 1	445	Climate awareness	Multiple Process	Climate + awareness (compounding) with suffix - ness (derivation)	... climate awareness shows up in the content we watch.
	446	Composting facility	Multiple Process	Composting + facility (compounding), compost + suffix -ing (derivation) with both of the words compost and facility are (borrowing)	... at a composting facility

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	447	Charging station	Multiple Process	Charge + suffix -ing (derivation) then charging + station (compounding)	... the context of an electric car charging station.
	448	Impacts	Multiple Process	Impact + suffix -s (derivation) and the (conversion) of impact from noun to verb	Climate catastrophe impacts and threatens everything ...
	449	Storytelling	Multiple Process	Story + telling (compounding) and tell + suffix -ing (derivation)	... place for humor in storytelling around ...
	450	Podcast	Multiple Process	iPod (coinage) + broadcast (clipping) become cast, then make it as "Podcast" by (compounding) process	... a writer, podcast host ...
	451	Lesser-known	Multiple Process	Less + suffix -er (derivation) and (compounding) the word lesser + known	... also earned a lesser-known distinction.
	452	Climate-related	Multiple Process	Climate + related (compounding) with relate + suffix -ed (derivation)	... climate-related issues ...
	453	Wildfires	Multiple Process	Wild + fire (compounding) and adding suffix -s (derivation) in the word fire	... the recent wildfires that ...
	454	Hollywood	Multiple Process	Holly + wood (compounding) and it is also (coinage)	... that ravaged Hollywood's hometown ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	455	Southeastern	Multiple Process	South + east (compounding) and adding suffix -ern (derivation) in the word east	... which left the southeastern ...
	456	Interview	Multiple Process	Prefix inter- (derivation) + view (root) and it is a (borrowing) from French <i>entrevue</i>	... told CNN in an interview.
	457	Wired	Multiple Process	Wire + suffix -ed (derivation) and the word wired is (conversion) from noun to verb	“Humans are wired for stories,”
	458	Influenced	Multiple Process	The word influence is (borrowing) process from Old French <i>jnfluence</i> and influence + suffix -ed (derivation)	... movies influenced their acceptance of ...
	459	Acceptance	Multiple Process	the word accept is (borrowing) from Old French <i>accepter</i> and Accept (root) + suffix -ance (derivation) process	... movies influenced their acceptance of ...
	460	Romantic	Multiple Process	Romantic is a (borrowing) process from French <i>Romantique</i> and romance + suffix -ic (derivation)	... to go on a romantic ski trip ...
	461	Brainstormed	Multiple Process	(Compounding) brain + storm and adding suffix -ed (derivation)	... she brainstormed ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	462	Sanctimonious	Multiple Process	A (borrowing) process from Latin <i>sanctimony</i> and a (derivation) by adding suffix -ious	... The sort of sanctimonious earnestness ...
	463	Blindsided	Multiple Process	(Compounding) blind + side and then + -ed as suffix in the word side (derivation)	... as the region was blindsided.
	464	Television	Multiple Process	(Borrowing) process of tele that from Greek <i>tele</i> and Latin <i>videre</i> for vision. Then it is (compounding) the two words to become television	... in popular film, television and beyond.
	465	AppleTV+	Multiple Process	Apple is (coinage) process from a brand name and then (compound) Apple + TV to become a brand name "AppleTV+"	She mentioned AppleTV+'s winsome comedy ...
ARTICLE 2	466	Register	Multiple Process	It is a (borrowing) process from Old French <i>registrer</i> then it become a verb from a noun trough (conversion) process	... grossest scenes don't register the same as a brutal kill ...
	467	Psychic	Multiple Process	It is a (borrowing) process from Greek <i>psyche</i> then make it a (derivation) process from psyche + suffix -ic	There are heaps of physical and psychic violence ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	468	Self-loathing	Multiple Process	A (compounding) process by combine the words self + loathing and then + suffix -ing in the word "loathe" as the root (derivation) process	... overcome with self-loathing ...
	469	Adult-sized	Multiple Process	Adult + sized (compounding) which sized is the (derivation) process by adding suffix -ed	... A slimy, adult-sized person ...
	470	Sexed-up	Multiple Process	Sex + suffix -ed (derivation) and then (compound) it with the word "up"	... these scenes adopt the sexed-up male gaze ...
	471	Baby-oiled	Multiple Process	Baby + oiled (compounding) with the word "oil" which is formed through the addition of suffix -ed (derivation)	... slo-mo shots of Qualley's baby-oiled backside ...
	472	Monstro Elisasue	Multiple Process	It is a (coinage) process of "Monstro Elisasue" that came from the name of Elisabeth and Sue, then (compound) monstro + Elisasue	Monstro Elisasue shows up for the live taping ...
	473	Hollywood	Multiple Process	Holly + wood (compounding) and it is also (coinage)	... faded star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
ARTICLE 3	474	Oscar-winning	Multiple Process	Oscar + winning (compounding) process and then add suffix -ing (derivation) in the root word "win"	GENE HACKMAN, THE OSCAR-WINNING EVERYMAN ACTOR ...
	475	Overturned	Multiple Process	Over + turned (compounding) process and then add suffix -ed (derivation) in the root word "turn"	... an overturned ocean liner to safety.
	476	Leading-man	Multiple Process	Lead + suffix -ing (derivation) then leading + man (compounding) process	... character roles to leading-man levels ...
	477	Single-minded	Multiple Process	Single + minded (compounding) and then add suffix -ed (derivation in the root word "mind"	... "The Conversation" is single-minded to the point of obsession ...
	478	Un-movie star	Multiple Process	Prefix un- (derivation) in the word "movie" then (compound) it with "star"	... viewed his un-movie star face.
	479	Late bloomer	Multiple Process	Late + bloomer (compounding) and then add suffix -er (derivation) in the root word "bloom"	... it was his status as a late bloomer ...

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	480	Acting teacher	Multiple Process	Acting + teacher (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in root word "act" and suffix -er in root word "teach" (derivation)	... we were constantly told by acting teachers and casting directors ...
	481	Casting director	Multiple Process	Casting + director (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in root word "cast" and suffix -or in root word "direct" (derivation)	... we were constantly told by acting teachers and casting directors ...
	482	Hardworking	Multiple Process	Hard + working (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in the root word "work" (derivation)	... gave him his hardworking drive ...
	483	Musical	Multiple Process	Music + suffix -al (derivation) and "music" is a (borrowing) process from Greek " <i>mousike</i> "	... who had musical talent ...
	484	Storyteller	Multiple Process	Story + teller (compounding) and then add suffix -er in the root word "tell" (derivation)	"She was a great storyteller."
	485	Interview	Multiple Process	Prefix inter- (derivation) + view (root) and it is a (borrowing) from French " <i>entreveu</i> "	... in an interview more than four decades later.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	486	Television	Multiple Process	(Borrowing) process of tele that from Greek tele and Latin videre for vision. Then it is (compounding) the two words to become television	... in popular film, television and beyond.
	487	Biographical	Multiple Process	Bio + graph (compounding) and then add suffix -ical (derivation) in the word "graph"	... "The New Biographical Dictionary of Film."
	488	Scenery-chewing	Multiple Process	(Derivation) process by adding suffix -ry in "scene" and suffix -ing in "chew". Also it is a (compounding) process between scenery + chewing.	... and a scenery-chewing Lex Luthor in 1978's "Superman" ...
	489	Truck driver	Multiple Process	(Derivation) process by adding suffix -er in the root word "drive" and then (compound) truck + driver	... including truck driver and doorman.
ARTICLE 4	490	Podcast	Multiple Process	iPod (coinage) + broadcast (clipping) become cast, then make it as "Podcast" by (compounding) process	... New Heights podcast hosted by ...
	491	Cowriter	Multiple Process	(Compounding) co + writer and then the add suffix -er (derivation) in the root word "write"	... continuing to serve as a cowriter on the series.


	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	492	Outstanding	Multiple Process	(Compounding) out + standing and then the add suffix -ing (derivation) in the root word "stand"	... including outstanding comedy series ...
	493	AppleTV+	Multiple Process	Apple is (coinage) process from a brand name and then (compound) Apple + TV to become a brand name "AppleTV+"	AppleTV+ announced on Friday that the ...
ARTICLES	494	Superheroic	Multiple Process	Super + Heroic (compounding) and then add suffix -ic in "hero" (derivation)	Notable absences from the superheroic lineup ...
	495	Upcoming	Multiple Process	Up + coming (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in "come" (derivation)	... major casting news for its upcoming "Avengers" sequel ...
	496	Record-breaking	Multiple Process	Record + breaking (compounding) and then add suffix -ing in "break" (derivation)	... for the record-breaking "Endgame," ...
	497	Debut	Multiple Process	Debut is noun > verb (conversion) and it is a (borrowing) from French " <i>Début</i> "	... after her debut in 2021's "Black Widow" ...
	498	Nightcrawler	Multiple Process	Night + crawler (compounding) and then add suffix -er (derivation) in the root word "crawl"	... Alan Cumming as Nightcrawler.

	DATA	WORD	TYPE	PROCESS	QUOTE
	499	Jam-packed	Multiple Process	Jam + packed (compounding) and then add suffix -ed (derivation) in the root word "pack"	The jam-packed cast for "Doomsday" ...
	500	Alums	Multiple Process	(Alum)nus (Clipping) and then add suffix -s (derivation) in the clipping word "alum"	Alums won't have all the fun.
	501	Mainstays	Multiple Process	Main + stay (compounding) and then add suffix -s (derivation) in the root word "stay"	... (MCU) mainstays Chris Hemsworth ...
	502	Fan-favorite	Multiple Process	(Fan)atic (clipping) process, add suffix -ite (derivation) in the root word "favor", and then fan + favorite (compounding)	... and Mark Ruffalo's fan-favorite Hulk....

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Nursa Afdila
NPM : 2302050047P
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing



Yusriati S.S., M.Hum.

Medan, 30 Januari 2025
Hormat Pemohon,



Nursa Afdila



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Nursa Afdila
NPM : 2302050047P
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 111 SKS

IPK = 3,70

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles	
	Language of Relationship: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Language Variation in Social Media	
	A Study on the Impact of Reading Aloud on Indonesian Students' Pronunciation Errors	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 30 Januari 2025
Hormat Remohon,

Nursa Afdila

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : **Nursa Afdila**
NPM : 2302050047P
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu:

Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 30 Januari 2025

Hormat Pemohon,



Nursa Afdila

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Nomor : 382/II.3-AU//UMSU-02/ F/2025
Lamp : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Nursa Afdita**
N P M : 2302050047P
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles**

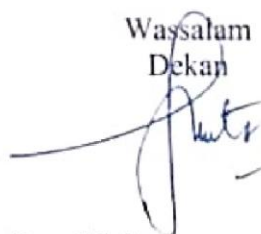
Pembimbing : **Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum.**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : **8 Februari 2026**

Medan, 09 Sya'ban 1446 H
8 Februari 2025 M

Wassalam
Dekan



Dra. Hj Svamsuurnita, M.Pd.
NIDN 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 4 (lima) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing.
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan








WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR





BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Nursa Afdila
NPM : 2302050047P
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
11/03/25	Revise the background 1. write the problem in the background 2. write the scope and limite clearly	
15/03/25	Revise the theory used chapter 2	
18/03/25	Revise the relevant student's contribute to you research.	
15/04/25	Revise the research method you used in chapter 3	
19/04/25	Revise the analyse the text enclose the bibliography.	
25/04/25	Revise the referencet enclose CNN articles	
30/04/25	acc for seminar	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi



(Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 30 April 2025

Dosen Pembimbing



(Yusrati, S.S., M.Hum.)

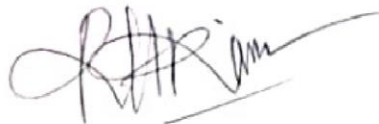
BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 17 Bulan Mei Tahun 2025 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Lengkap : Nursa Afdila
 N.P.M : 2302050047P
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles

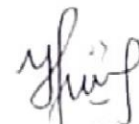
No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	
Bab I	Mention the main reason in the background of the research the five entertainment you take in CNN.com News.
Bab II	Mention clearly the significance of the research in Practically.
Bab III	- Describe clearly the researcher does in Technique of Analyzing Data of Miles and Huberman theory - mention and put the five title of entertainment of CNN.com News article
Lainnya	- Pay attention reference and grammar in your writing
Kesimpulan	<input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas



(Rita Harisma S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing



(Yusriati S.S., M.Hum.)

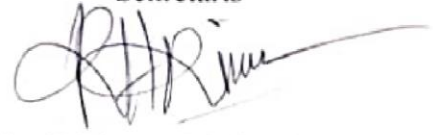
Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua



(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris



(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Nursa Afdila
N.P.M : 2302050047P
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News
Selected Articles

Pada hari Sabtu, Tanggal 17 Bulan Mei Tahun 2025 sudah layak menjadi Proposal skripsi.

Medan, 21 Mei 2025

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing

(Yusriati S.S., M.Hum)

Dosen Pembahas

(Rita Harisma S.Pd., M.Hum)

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

(Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Nursa Afdila
 NPM : 2302050047P
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
8/7/2025	Discussing the data found in the research (the way to analyze the data)	
21/7/2025	Review Chapter 1 in the use of tenses and formulation of the problems	
1/8/2025	Chapt. 3 : Review the method of doing the analysis.	
7/8/2025	Chap 4 : Review the findings in the appropriate form. Review the way to write the discussion	
19/8/2025	Abstract : Review the abstract Reference : Review the reference	
27/8/2025	Review the whole chapter	
3/9/2025	see for the exam	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 3 September 2025
Dosen Pembimbing

(Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum.)



NURSA AFDILA

081396525271 | nursaafdila02@gmail.com

I have experience in teaching English, complemented by strong public speaking and leadership skills, and a knack for using technology. I participate in various campus committees, organizations, and events. I am interested in teaching and linguistic, following technological developments that facilitate language teaching, and participating in various teaching and language activities.

Work Experiences

- SD Pelangi - Medan, Indonesia** Jul 2025 - Aug 2025
English Teacher
- Significantly improve students' English language skills and teach 6 classes with a total of approximately 130 students
- SMKN1 Percut Sei Tuan - Medan, Indonesia** Jul 2024 - Aug 2024
English Intern Teacher
- Increase vocational students' interest in learning English.
 - Teaching more than 130 vocational students
- Private English Tutor - Medan, Indonesia** Aug 2020 - Dec 2020
English Teacher
- Significantly improve elementary school students' English language skills, which is indicated by an increase in English grades at school and English language skills in daily life.

Educations

- AI Ulum Integrated Islamic Senior High School - Medan, Indonesia** Jul 2016 - Apr 2019
Senior High School, Science
- Participated in the English Olympiad in 2017
- Universitas Sumatera Utara - Medan, Indonesia** Aug 2019 - Nov 2022
Diploma in English Language, 3.71/4.00
- Participate in internship programs and leadership seminars
- Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara - Medan, Indonesia** Oct 2023 - Sep 2025
Bachelor of English Education, 3.75/4.00
- Participating in an internship program as an English teacher at school
 - Assisting research conducted by lecturer

Organization Experiences

- HMJ English Language USU (Solidas) - Medan, Indonesia** Nov 2021 - Nov 2022
Members of the religious field
- Assist the head of the field in carrying out the field program, impacting 70+ students
 - Holding activities in celebration of Islamic holidays
- HMI FIB USU - Medan, Indonesia** Sep 2021 - Sep 2022
Deputy General Treasurer
- Successfully overcome the organization's financial problems by replacing the general treasurer
 - Successfully maintain the organization's inventory well
- Social Service Committee HMI FIB USU - Medan, Indonesia** Oct 2021
Committee Treasurer
- Managed to raise more than 3 million in funds
- MAPERCA HMI FIB USU - Medan, Indonesia** Nov 2021
Head of the Event Section
- Organize the overall course of the event
 - Successfully invited the best speakers for the event
 - Successfully managed the event team well so that it could bring in 50+ participants
- HMI FIB USU - Medan, Indonesia** Dec 2022 - Mar 2024

General Treasurer

- Managed to increase finances to more than 6 million without any initial investment
- Significantly improve and maintain the organization's inventory
- Carry out bookkeeping activities in detail and clearly

Skills

- **Soft Skills:** Public Speaking, Leadership, Communication, Teaching Skill, Team Work, Time Management
- **Hard Skills:** Technology, Ms Word, Excel, Canva, English Language