

**WORD FORMATION PROCESS OF SPORT TERMS
IN JAKARTA POST'S ARTICLES**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By:

MUHAMMAD RYAN MAULANA

NPM. 1702050120



UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2023

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Kamis, Tanggal 10 Agustus 2023, pada pukul 08.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:


Nama : Muhammad Ryan Maulana
NPM : 1702050120
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Word Formation Process of Sport Terms in Jakarta Post's Articles

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan : (A-) Lulus Yudisium
() Lulus Bersyarat
() Memperbaiki Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus

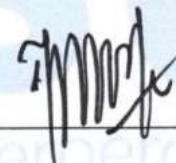


PANITIA PELAKSANA


Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.


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

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S, M.Hum.
2. Dewi Juni Artha, S.S, M.S.
3. Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.

1. 
2. 
3. 

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : Muhammad Ryan Maulana
NPM : 1702050120
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Word Formation Process Of Sport Terms In Jakarta Post's Articles

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Mei 2023

Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing



Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Pd

Diketahui oleh:



Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

Ketua Program Studi 

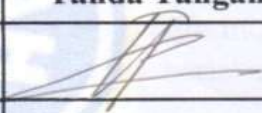
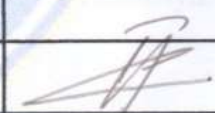
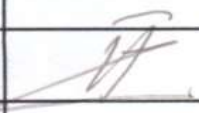


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.




BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Muhammad Ryan Maulana
 NPM : 1702050120
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Word Formation Process Of Sport Terms In Jakarta Post's Articles


Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
13/05-2023	Background of the Study	
	- Formulation of the Problem	
	- Objective of the Research	
20/05-2023	Literature Review	
	Method of the Research	
23/05-2023	Research Finding	
	Conclusion	

Medan, 24 Mei 2022

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi 

Dosen Pembimbing


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


(Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Pd)

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah in:

Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Ryan Maulana
NPM : 1702050120
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Word Formation Process of Sport Terms in Jakarta Post's
Articles

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **“Word Formation Process of Sport Terms in Jakarta Post's Articles”**. Adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,



MUHAMMAD RYAN MAULANA

ABSTRACT

Maulana, Muhammad Ryan. 1702050120. Word Formation Process of Sport Terms in Jakarta Post's Articles. Skripsi. English Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2023.

A new language and term use new words that we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely word formation process. The aims of this research are to describe the word formation types in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post, to explore the process of word formation in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post, and to find out the most dominant word formation process used in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post. This study uses qualitative method. The data are taken from from 11 January 2023 until 8 February 2023 in which there are 5 articles of the sport. The results show that there are five types of word formation process appeared in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post, they are Derivation (76%), Compounding (12.73%), Borrowing (7.28%), Acronyms (2.54%) and Backformation (1.45%). There are 13 processes of word formation found in the sport articles of The Jakarta Post. The processes are: (1) verb + -ing = noun (2) Noun + -ship = noun (3) Verb + -s (4) Verb + -ed, (5) Noun + -ment (6) verb + -er (7) Noun + -s = plural noun (8) Noun + -al = adjective (9) Adjective + -ly (10) Verb + -ion = noun (11) Noun + -ian = adjective or noun (12) Noun + -y = adjective and noun (13) Un + verb = negative verb. Most of the derivations are in the form of suffixes. Derivation especially in suffix form is the most dominant word formation process in The Jakarta Post of the sport articles.

Keywords: Word formation, sport terms, The Jakarta Post

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Praise be to the lord, for his blessings and compassion that the researcher could finally finish this research entitled *Word Formation Process of Sport Terms in Jakarta Post's Articles*. Never forgotten and always in our hearts, of course The Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him, and that we hope for his salvation in the hereafter.

There are countless people who have been involved in finishing of this study, and thus the researcher would like to thank:

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara,
2. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd., the Dean of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara,
3. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum., as the Chief of English Education Department FKIP of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara,
4. Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum., as the Secretary of English Education Department FKIP of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara,
5. Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd., the supervisor who has given a lot of suggestion, ideas, critics, and guidance in writing this research,
6. My beloved friends: Deby, Haikal, Fauzan, Tasya
7. Everyone who cannot be named in one by one, the researcher would like to thanks a lot. May Allah always bless us, Amin .

Finally, the researcher hoped that this study will be useful from the academic perspective, or others. The researcher is also fully realized that this research is far from perfectness, and thus any positive criticism is absolutely acceptable for the improvement of this research in the future.

Wassalamualikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, July 2023

MUHAMMAD RYAN MAULANA
NPM. 1702050120

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. The Identification of the Problems	4
C. The Scope and The Limitation	5
D. The Formulation of the Problems.....	5
E. The Objective of the Study	5
F. The Significance of the Study.....	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	7
A. Theoretical Framework	8
1. Morphology	8
2. Word Formation	11
3. Types of Word Formation Process.....	14
3.1 Borrowing	16
3.2 Compounding	16
3.3 Blending.....	18
3.4 Clipping	19
3.5 Backformation	20
3.6 Conversion	21

3.7 Coinage	22
3.8 Acronyms	23
3.9 Derivation	24
4. The Jakarta Post Oline	26
5. President Joko Widodo’s Speech at the Annual Session of MPR 2021 ..	25
B. Related Research	27
C. Conceptual Framework	29
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	31
A. Research Design	31
B. Data Source	31
C. Research Instrument	31
D. Technique of Data Collection	32
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	34
A. Data Analysis	34
1. The word formation types in sport terms in the articles of The Jakarta Post	34
2. The process of word formation in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post	43
3. The most dominant word formation process used in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post	44
B. The Findings	45
1. The word formation types	45
2. The process of word formation	45
3. The most dominant word formation process.....	46

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	47
A. Conclusion.....	47
B. Suggestion	47
REFERENCE	51
APPENDIX	53

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 2.1 Personal Reference.....	14
Table 4.1 Data 1: Thailand down Malaysia to set up Vietnam final showdown	53
Table 4.2 Data 2: Thailand, Cambodia brawl over kickboxing event name at SEA54	
Table 4.3 Data 3: Indonesia Masters final to showcase rivalry of home aces	55
Table 4.4 Data 4: Home favourite Jonatan Christie wins Indonesia Masters titles	56
Table 4.5 Data 5: Qatari investors set to bid for Manchester United Manchester	57
Table 4.6 Word Formation Process of the Sport Terms in The Jakarta Post Articles	42
Table 4.7 The Most Dominant Word Formations Process.....	43
Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework.....	44

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important communication tool that is used by humans to send and receive information. Kreidler (6: 2008) describes that because language is creative, our communication is not restricted to a fixed set of topics; we constantly produce and understand new messages in response to new situations and new experiences. At the same time, language use is subject to very specific rules and constraints.

In communicating with one another, we use a set of vocal sounds or written marks called language. Language is a vehicle for communicating ideas and feelings. The scientific study of language is linguistics. Linguistics studies the principles that govern the structure and use of a language as Hamawand (1: 2011) stated.

Therefore, language is a connecting tool among humans, which is used to convey thought, feeling, and any other things. Thus, language is something inseparable from human life as Anwar (67: 2009) stated. He added that language is also a tool of expressing ideas that cannot be separated from social interaction.

In many languages, the word as the unit of systems writing, it can be the unit that is important for the occurrence and classification of main stress as Bauer (4-6: 2008) described. The language as a system of writing that has meaning, and it has a grammatical words which able to arrange the words. However, the language is not only a single system but it is some subsystems such as subsystem

phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. According to Chaer (36: 2003), in linguistic, subsystem and grammatical has a listed from the lowest level to the highest level. One of levels as morphology, there is a level of morphemes and also a word, the word as a field of morphology into the biggest unit that the word examining the structure and how the words are formed.

Furthermore, Aronoff and Fudeman (2: 2011) discussed that the branch of linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system that relates to the word formation. In general, the word formation processes occurred by the merger of other morphemes into the words, in which, morphemes as the minimal parts that arrange into the words.

The process of word formation is not only to examine the existence words but also to establish the new words. Yule (52-56: 2014) distinguished that there are nine kinds of word formation processes such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation processes. These word formation processes may find in the sport terms of the online news as in The Jakarta Post.

Zahro et al (31: 2017) describe that one of the language phenomenon is in the practice of language used in online news, Jakarta Post Website. The Jakarta Post is one of the daily Indonesian which is using English language. The Jakarta post presented with several of news, such as sport, entertainment, education, etc. On online news, language is used as communication between writer and the reader. Online news is verbal descriptions and written material, including articles, journal, and etc.

Online news is also introduces the reader to these cultural and linguistic concepts because it is natural sources of meaning linguistic and cultural news. The news is divided into several sections such as metropolitan, economy, law, criminals, sports, education, music and art etc. One of the terms used in the newspaper section used is sport.

Malcolm (12: 2008) stated that sports studies is an emerging discipline, and thus much of the clarification, definition and consolidation that other subjects take for granted, still needs to be achieved. This dictionary is intended as a tool to be used for this end; an educational resource for all those interested in the study of the social aspects of sport.

There are many word formations that we should know in the sport news and one of them as found in the website of <https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports> on 4th February 2023 edition with the title *Home Favorite Jonathan Christie wins Indonesia Masters titles*. There are some word formations found in the news, such as *championship, victory, elimination, winner, trained, runner-up*. The process of the word formation in these sport terms are as follows:

- *championship*, the base word is *champion* (noun) which is added by suffix –*ship* becomes a noun,
- *victory* is from *victor* (noun) which is added by suffix –*y* becomes a noun,
- *elimination*, the base word is *eliminate* (verb) which is added by suffix –*ation* becomes a noun,
- *winner*, the base word is *win* (verb) which is added by suffix –*er* becomes a noun.

- *trained*, the base word is *train* (verb) which is added by suffix –ed becomes adjective or a past verb.

According to Katamba (7: 2005), Word-Formation describes the physical form which realises or represents a word in speech or writing. Any kind of word formation process above can be found both in written and spoken language in English. Moreover, Hamawand (10: 2011) describes that word formation is the study of the creation of new words and the principles involved in their formation.

Meanwhile, Yule (50: 2010) define word formation is the basic study of the process to create new words. Plag (44: 2003) notes that the study of word-formation can be defined as the study of how new complex words are built based on other words or morphemes. Therefore, word formation is related to the processes of how existing words are built and how new words are created.

There are many words in written article in sport terms that are potentially ambiguous and caused the readers confused in determining the message. Even there are some of the readers who interpret the wrong message of those ambiguous sentences. It is important for the readers to know the way in resolving the ambiguous sentences because it can help them in determining the actual meaning of the sentences.

The importance of understanding the word formation process is that we can also concerned with the process of forming words how words are patterned, from which word they are derived, and how they are created to become a meaningful word. Based on the description above, the writer is interested in analyzing the word formation process found in the sport terms. Thus the title of the research is *Word Formation Process of Sport Terms in Jakarta Post's Article*.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of the research are identified as follow:

1. The word formation types in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post,
2. The process of word formation in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post,
3. The most dominant word formation process used in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is a study of word formation, especially in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post online news through the website of <https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports>. There are 5 articles taken from the sport news started from 11 January 2023 until 8 February 2023. The research is limited in the types of word formation as Yule (52-56: 2014) suggested. They are: (1) borrowing (2) compounding, (3) blending, (4) clipping, (5) backformation, (6) conversion, (7) coinage, (8) acronyms and (9) derivation.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problem formulated is as follows:

1. What are the types of word formation process in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post?

2. How is the process of word formation in sport terms occur in the articles of the Jakarta Post?
3. What is the most dominant word formation process in sport terms used in the articles of The Jakarta Post?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. to describe the word formation types in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post,
2. to explore the process of word formation in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post,
3. to find out the most dominant word formation process used in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post,

F. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research is intended to give more knowledge about morphology especially on word formation for other researchers who are interested in the same field.

2. Practically

Hopefully this research could be used as a reference:

1. For the teacher

This study can be used to understand about word formations process found sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post so that the teachers' learning quality will improve.

2. For the students

This study will be helpful for the students in comprehending the importance of the word formations process found sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post to gain more understanding the content. In addition, differentiating the types of word formation process can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communication. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

3. For institutions

The result of the study can be a parameter in the efforts of learning innovation development for the other teachers and also can motivate them to develop another innovation in different strategy. It also will be helpful in understanding the vocabulary and communication more clearly.

4. For the other researchers

The result of the study can be used as a starting point for further research conducted in the future in order to create a better understanding in morphology analysis especially in word formation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Morphology

Booij (7: 2007) stated that in present-day linguistics, the term ‘morphology’ refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form–meaning correspondences between words. Richards et al (637: 2002) then define word formation as processes used in a language for the creation of new words. This is along with Nurhayati (3: 2020) who states that morphology is generally described as the study of the internal form of words and the rules of the organization of words in a language. It is piece of our grammatical knowledge in a language.

Meanwhile, Katamba (19: 1993) defines morphology is the study of word structure. The claim that words have structure might come as a surprise because normally speakers think of words as indivisible units of meaning. In line with this, Lieber (2: 2009) states that the short answer to the question with which we begin this text is that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences.

This is in line with Hamawand (2: 2011) who stated that as a linguistic term, morphology is the study of how words are built of form-meaning units. It studies the ways in which form alterations reflect meaning distinctions. This

amounts to saying that the morphological structure of a word mirrors its semantic structure. Morphology is an essential subfield of linguistics. Generally, it aims to describe the structures of words and patterns of word formation in a language.

Lieber (2: 2009) described that the short answer to the question with which we begin this text is that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. As a native speaker of your language you have intuitive knowledge of how to form new words, and every day you recognize and understand new words that you've never heard before.

O'Grady and Archibald (100: 2016) described that linguists use the term morphology to refer to the part of the grammar that is concerned with words and word formation. As we will see, the study of morphology offers important insights into how language works, revealing the need for different categories of words, the presence of word-internal structure, and the existence of operations that create and modify words in various ways.

On the contrary, Crystal (314: 2001) defines morphology as the branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words, primarily through the use of the morpheme construct. It is traditionally distinguished from syntax, which deals with the rules governing the combination of words in sentences. Moreover he describes that it is generally divided into two fields: (a) the study of inflections (inflectional morphology) and (b) word-formation (lexical or derivational morphology).

According to Bussmann (1970-1971: 2008) the term of morphology is coined by J.W.von Goethe to designate the study of form and structure of living organisms which was taken up by linguistics in the nineteenth century as a cover term for inflection and word formation. In school grammar, morphology corresponds to the study of forms, i.e. the sub disciplines of inflection as well as of the study of word classes and their classification criteria. In various ways word formation is treated as an independent discipline beside morphology or as a further sub discipline of morphology.

Finally, Aronof and Fuderman (1-2: 2011) described that the term morphology is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749– 1832), who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context. Its etymology is Greek: *morph* means ‘shape, form’, and *morphology* is the study of form or forms. In biology morphology refers to the study of the form and structure of organisms, and in geology it refers to the study of the configuration and evolution of land forms. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

Veselovská (1: 2018) describes that a simple word is a minimal free form. Lexeme: A word that is listed in lexicon. A lexical entry is comprised of the form + the meaning, which means that it includes all specific (idiosyncratic) phonological / morphological/syntactic/semantic properties of a word. Some lexemes are smaller than a word (they are bound morphemes), and some are greater (compounds and idioms).

Meanwhile, Handoko (3: 2019) explained that generally morphology is all about syntax of words. It is focused on the relative arrangement of morphemes in a word plus the principles and rule which determine such an arrangement. Lieber (6: 2009) added that reason for having morphology is to form new lexemes from old ones. We will refer to this as lexeme formation. (Many linguists use the term word formation in this specific sense, but this usage can be confusing, as all of morphology is sometimes referred to in a larger sense as ‘word formation’). Lexeme formation can do one of three things. It can change the part of speech (or category) of a word, for example, turning verbs into nouns or adjectives, or nouns into adjectives.

Finally Yule (66: 2014) confirmed that morphology which literally means “the study of forms,” was originally used in biology, but since the middle of the nineteenth century has also been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic “elements” used in a language. What we have been describing as “elements” in the form of a linguistic message are technically known as “morphemes.”

The importance of studying morphology is described by Nurhayati (3: 2020) that (a) we know how words are formed, (b) we get better reading comprehension, (c) we get larger vocabulary, (d) we apply vocabulary creatively.

2. Word Formation

Booij (5: 2007) described that word-formation is traditionally divided into two kinds: derivation and compounding. Meanwhile Crystal (523: 2001) states that word-formation in its most general sense, the term refers to the whole process

of morphological variation in the constitution of words, i.e. including the two main divisions of inflection (word variations signaling grammatical relationships) and derivation (word variations signaling lexical relationships). Along with this, Plag (12: 2003) describes that the term 'word-formation' suggests, we are dealing with the formation of words.

Meanwhile, O'Grady and Archibald (101: 2016) explained that linguists define the word as the smallest free form found in language. A free form is simply an element that does not have to occur in a fixed position with respect to neighbouring elements; in many cases, it can even appear in isolation.

Word formation is the study of words, dealing with the construction or formation rules of words in a certain language, which in linguistics represents the study of construction rules of words as Agiuo (1-2: 2003) explained. Word formation is referred to all processes connected with changing the form of the word, example, affixation, which is a matter of morphology.

Along with this, Hamwand (9: 2011) described that Word formation studies the creation of new words and the principles involved in doing so. It involves different processes which are used to build new lexical items from the existing ones. Each word-formation process results in the production of a specific type of word. Word formation is a crucial tool in the hands of speakers because it helps them to create words which symbolize the experiences they encounter in the world. Each word reflects a special conceptualization which represents in turn a different mental experience. In this way, morphology is concerned first and foremost with the processes of forming words, that is, how words are formed from smaller units and how the smaller units interact in speech.

Handoko (6: 2019) explained that words forms are the different ways a word can exist in the context of a language. Many words exist as nouns, verbs or adjectives and change when prefixes or suffixes are added. For example, the words beautify, beautiful and beautifully are the verb, adjective and adverb forms of the noun beauty, but they are not interchangeable when used in a sentence.

There are two classes of Word-Forms:

a. The first consists of words which are phonetically similar and have got a common root morpheme. Example

PLAY = play, playing, plays, played

b. The second consists of the words that are phonetically dissimilar and do not share the same root morpheme. Example:

GOOD = good – better – best,

BAD = bad – worse – worst.

Bussmann (1288-1289: 2008) described that investigation and description of processes and rule-governed formation of new complex words on the basis of already existing linguistic resources. Depending on the areas of interest, word formation looks at the structure of the vocabulary from a historical-genetic or synchronic-functional aspect. The following are the main tasks of word formation:

- (a) Classification of the elements of word formation, such as simple or complex words, base morphemes, derivational elements (affix, prefix, suffix);
- (b) Description of the types and models according to which the formations can be ordered structurally;
- (c) Description of the semantic aspects of the processes involved in word formation.

Moreover, Gruyter (100: 2000) explained that word-formation meaning is abstract because it represents a relation between sets of lexical meanings. It is not unique to any single formation, but rather defines a class. This naturally does not mean that these relations cannot also exist between lexical items that are not related through word-formation.

He added that if word-formation meanings are abstract, and are derived from relations between classes of lexical items, then we can expect that there will be a finite and relatively small number of word formation meanings, which provides a marked contrast to lexical meanings, which are potentially infinitely many. We can hypothesize that the set of word-formation meanings is universal, that is, that languages make a selection from a large, available set, and that there will be considerable overlaps observable amongst languages with respect to these selections.

3. Types of Word Formation Process

There are several theories on word formation. Yule (52-58: 2014) notes that types of word formation such as borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, coinage, acronyms, and derivation processes. Meanwhile O'Grady and Archibald (33: 2016) also propose a theory on word formation. Based on their theory, there are 14 types of word formation processes, which are Derivation, Compounding, Inflection, Internal change, Suppletion, Reduplication, Cliticization, Conversion, Clipping, Blending, Back formation, Acronym, Onomatopoeia, and Coinage.

On the other hand, Minkova and Stockwell (50: 2009) stated that the English word-formation process is divided into ten types. They are Derivation by affixation, Derivation without affixation, Compounding, Creation de novo, Blending, Clipping, Back-formation, Abbreviations (acronyms and initialisms), Eponyms and Other sources.

On the contrary, Veselovská (1: 2018) stated that word formation deals with the most standard and frequent processes of English word-formation, concentrating mainly on derivation and compounding. Moreover, she described that Morphology as a realization of *A. lexical (autosemantic) meaning*. express a vast number of meanings – they reflect human concepts: *boy, believe, age, flaw, evolution, game, vegetable, vacuum, China, Christmas, Islam, strawberry, road block, photo montage, intervene, undermine, disconcerting*, etc., or *B. grammaticalized meaning*. For some morphemes, their 'meaning/function' is simply to assign a grammatical category or to be itself a member of a category:

Meanwhile another theory is suggested by Katamba (18: 2005) who notes that word formation involves into two main processes, they are inflection and derivation. Derivation is divided into three main classes of derivational processes, which are affixation, conversion, and compounding. Richards et al (637: 2002) suggested that in word formation, there are several ways of doing this, including:

- a) the addition of an affix in derivation
- b) the removal of an affix: back formation
- c) the addition of a combining form
- d) the construction of a compound word
- e) the shortening of an old word, as when *influenza* becomes *flu*

f) the repetition of a word or part of a word: reduplication

g) the invention of a completely new word, such as the mathematical term *googal*

O'Grady and Archibald (128: 2016) suggested that the two basic types of word formation in English are derivation and compounding. Inflection, a change in the form of a word to convey grammatical information such as plurality or tense, can be expressed via affixation, internal change, reduplication, and tone placement. Other important morphological phenomena include conversion, clipping, blending, and backformation. Yule suggested the word formations process can be in the form of (1). Borrowing, (2). Compounding, (3). Blending, (4). Clipping, (5). Backformation, (6). Conversion, (7). Coinage, (8). Acronym and (9). Derivation as in the following description.

3.1. Borrowing

Yule (52: 2014) described that one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing, that is, the taking over of words from other languages. (Technically, it's more than just borrowing, because English doesn't give them back.) Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including these examples:

<i>dope</i> (Dutch)	<i>piano</i> (Italian)	<i>tattoo</i> (Tahitian)
<i>jewel</i> (French)	<i>pretzel</i> (German)	<i>tycoon</i> (Japanese)
<i>glitzy</i> (Yiddish)	<i>ski</i> (Norwegian)	<i>yogurt</i> (Turkish)
<i>lilac</i> (Persian)	<i>sofa</i> (Arabic)	<i>zebra</i> (Bantu)

Richards et al (60: 2002) adds that a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another language. For example, English has taken

coup d'état (the sudden seizure of government power) from French, *al fresco* (in the open air) from Italian and *moccasin* (a type of shoe) from an American Indian language. When a borrowing is a single word, it is called a loan word.

According to Fromkin et al.(505: 2011), borrowing words from other languages is an important source of new words. Foreign words are always being borrowed from other languages, especially to accompany new ideas, inventions, products, and so on.

3.2. Compounding

O'Grady and Archibald (112: 2016) described that another common technique for word building in English involves compounding, the combination of two already existing words. With very few exceptions, the resulting compound word is a noun, a verb, or an adjective. (Possible examples of compound prepositions include the words *into* and *onto*.) Richards et al (108: 2002) add that a combination of two or more words which functions as a single word. For examples:

self-made (a compound adjective) as in *He was a self-made man* and *flower shop* (a compound noun) as in *They went to the flower shop*.

Hamawand (11: 2011) explained that compounding, also called composition, is the morphological process of forming a complex structure by combining two, or more, free morphemes, of same or different word classes. The resulting form which serves to convey a new message is called a compound, a complex structure made up of more than one free morpheme.

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning. Compound is formed by combining two bases as Katamba (49: 2005) explained. Compound words are written either as a single word (e.g. headache), as hyphenated words (e.g. self-government), or as two words (e.g. police station). According to Plag (193: 2003), compound is a word made up of two bases. These compound words can be made of many combinations but the most frequent combination is those of noun and noun. This is the largest subgrouping of compounds.

Moreover, Yule (53: 2014) explained that there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort* in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding, is very common in languages such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in a *fast-food* restaurant or a full-time job.

3.3. Blending

O'Grady and Archibald (124: 2016) explained that blending creates words from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items, usually the first part of one and the final part of the other. Recent innovations of this type include *froyo* (from *frozen yogurt*), *wi-fi* (from *wireless and hi-fi*), and *bromance* (from *brother and romance*). Older and perhaps more familiar examples include *brunch* from

breakfast and *lunch*, *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*, *motel* from *motor* and *hotel*, *telethon* from *telephone* and *marathon*, *aerobicise* from *aerobics* and *exercise*, *chunnel* (for the underwater link between Britain and mainland Europe) from *channel* and *tunnel*, and *infomercial* from *information* and *commercial*.

In line with this, Hamawand (1: 2911) stated that blending is a morphological device by which a new word is coined by combining parts of two words, usually the first part of one with the last part of another, as in *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*.

Moreover, Yule (53” 2014) suggested that the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, in blending, we typically take only the beginning of one word and join it to the end of the other word. To talk about the combined effects of *smoke* and *fog*, we can use the word *smog*. In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly make a distinction between *smog*, *smaze* (*smoke* + *haze*) and *smurk* (*smoke* + *murk*). In Hawaii, near the active volcano, they have problems with *vog*. Some other commonly used examples of blending are *bit* (*binary/digit*), *brunch* (*breakfast/lunch*), *motel* (*motor/hotel*), *telecast* (*television/broadcast*) and the *Chunnel* (*Channel/tunnel*), connecting England and France.

Richards et al (58: 2002) explained that in morphology, a relatively unproductive process of word formation by which new words are formed from the beginning (usually the first phoneme or syllable) of one word and the ending (often the rhyme) of another. Examples of blends formed this way are English *smog* (*formed* from *smoke* and *fog*), *vog* (*volcano* and *fog*), *brunch* (*breakfast* and

lunch), and *Singlish*, *Taglish*, and *Japlish* from *Singapore English*, *Tagalog English*, and *Japanese English*, respectively.

Fromkin et al. (503: 2011) added that blends or blendings are similar to compounds in that they are produced by combining two words, but parts of the words that are combined are deleted. Combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending.

3.4. Clipping

Simple Richrads et al (83: 2002) defined clipping as the shortening of a word by dropping or “clipping” one or more syllables. E.g. *doc* – *doctor*, *lab* – *laboratory*, *math* – *mathematics*. O'Grady and Archibald (123: 2016) described that clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables. Some of the most common products of clipping are names—*Liz*, *Ron*, *Rob*, *Sue*, and so on. Clipping is especially popular in casual speech, where it has yielded forms like *prof* for *professor*, *psych* for *psychology*, *doc* for *doctor*, and *burger* for *hamburger*. However, many clipped forms have also been accepted in general usage: *app*, *ad*, *auto*, *lab*, *sub*, *deli*, *porn*, *demo*, and *condo*.

Hamawand (1: 2011) added that Clipping is a morphological device whereby a new word is coined by retaining only one of its parts: the beginning as in *lab* from *laboratory*, the end as in *plane* from *aeroplane*, or the middle as in *flu* from *influenza*. Moreover, Yule (54: 2014) described that The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech.

The term gasoline is still used, but most people talk about gas, using the clipped form. Other common examples are

ad (*advertisement*) *bra* (*brassiere*) *cab* (*cabriolet*)
condo (*condominium*) *fan* (*fanatic*) *flu* (*influenza*)
perm (*permanent wave*) *phone* (*telephone*) *plane* (*airplane*)

English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, *Mike*, *Ron*, *Sam*, *Sue* and *Tom*. There must be something about educational environments that encourages clipping because so many words get reduced, as in *chem*, *exam*, *gym*, *lab*, *math*, *phys-ed*, *poly-sci*, *prof* and *typo*.

According to Katamba (124: 2005:), clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump. Clipping is a shortening process of a polysyllabic word by reducing one or more syllables.

3.5. Backformation

O'Grady and Archibald (124: 2016) explained that backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. *Resurrect* was originally formed in this way from *resurrection*. Other backformations in English include *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*, *donate* from *donation*, *orientate* from *orientation*, and *self-destruct* from *self-destruction*.

Hamawand (1: 2011)m stated that Back formation is a morphological device whereby a new word is coined from an existing one by removing actual or

supposed affixes, as in *burgle* which is formed by deleting the suffix *-ar* from *burglar*. Richards et al (47: 2002) also define back formation as in morphology, a type of word formation through the removal of an affix from an existing word. For example, speakers of English have formed the verbs *televise*, *peddle*, and *babysit* from *television*, *peddler*, and *babysitter*, respectively. New words are more commonly formed by adding affixes to existing words.

Back formation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in language. Back formation is less commonly the reverse happens and a word is formed by removing affixes from a base as Katamba (128: 2005) stated.

3.6. Conversion

O'Grady and Archibald (122: 2016) described that conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion is often considered to be a type of derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about. For this reason, it is sometimes called zero derivation. Less common types of conversion can yield a noun from an adjective (*the poor*, *gays*) and even a verb from a preposition (*down a beer*, *up the price*).

Along with this, Hamawand (11: 2011) described that conversion is a morphological device wherein a new word is coined from an existing word by a change in its part of speech, as in the verb *to house* from the noun *house*, or in its stress, as in the verb *fre'quent* from the adjective 'frequent. From the standpoint of the present explanation, conversion belongs to the area of phonology. This is so

because it involves neither a change in form nor a change in arrangement of substructures.

Richards et al (134: 2002) also define conversion as a change in the grammatical category of a word from one word class to another without adding an affix. Formal clothes are a must at a wedding. (conversion of verb to noun). It pains me to think of it (conversion of noun to verb).

3.7 Coinage

Yule (56: 2014) explained that the invention and general use of totally new terms, or coinage, is not very common in English. Typical sources are trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. Older examples are as follows: *aspirin*, *nylon*, *vaseline*, *zipper*, *granola*, *kleenex*, *teflon*, *Xerox*, *google*, *jeans*, *teddy*, *hoover*, *yahoo* etc.

According to Fromkin et.al. (2011:501) the example word coinage of the advertising industry has added many words to English, such as *kodak*, *nylon*, *orlon*, and *dacron*. It's originally are brands of products since there are no terms to mention those kinds of products. Coinage or in other word, it called word manufacture is a new word created from names. It is common in cases where industry needs a name for a product. This is coinage also created from the name of individuals, which is usually the names of inventors or discoverers, such as *Watt* and *Fahrenheit*

3.8. Acronyms

O'Grady and Archibald (126: 2016) explained that acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of (some or all) the words in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word. This type of word formation is especially common in names of organizations and in military and scientific terminology. Common examples include UNICEF for *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*, CIDA for *Canadian International Development Agency*, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and AIDS for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. More recent innovations include MOOC 'massive open online course', YOLO 'you only live once', FOMO 'fear of missing out', and BOGO 'buy one, get one (free)'.

Richards et al (7: 2002) define acronym as a word made from the initials of the phrase it stands for, for example "*IPA*" for *International Phonetics Association or International Phonetics Alphabet*. Acronyms are to be distinguished from initialisms such as PEI for Prince Edward Island or USA for United States of America, not to mention BYOB for bring your own booze, all of which are pronounced as a series of letters rather than as a word. An intermediate case is CD-ROM, a compound consisting of the initialism CD (compact disc) and the acronym ROM (read-only memory).

Meanwhile Yule (56: 2014) described that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *CD* ("*compact disk*") or *SPCA* ("*Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*") where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO.

These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as *laser* (“*light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*”), *radar* (“*radio detecting and ranging*”), *scuba* (“*self-contained underwater breathing apparatus*”) and *zip* (“*zone improvement plan*”) code. Innovations such as the *ATM* (“*automatic teller machine*”) and the required *PIN* (“*personal identification number*”) are regularly used with one of their elements repeated, as in *I sometimes forget my PIN number when I go to the ATM machine.*

Plag (12: 2003) added that the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase is acronym. This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say. Therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase.

3.9. Derivation

Derivation is a process of transforming an existing word into another word by means of affixation. Derivation consists in making up new words by adding endings to more basic forms of the word as Stockell and Minkova (11: 2001) explained. Hamawand (9: 2011) also defines derivation is the morphological process of forming a new word from an existing one by the addition of a bound morpheme. Derivation assigns a lexical item a semantic property so that it can fulfil a given discourse function.

Yule (57: 2014) described that derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language that are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, -

ish, *-ism* and *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudice*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism* and *sadness*. Moreover he added that there are two types of derivations, they are:

(1) Prefixes, affixes which are added to the beginning of the word (e.g. *un-*, *mis-*).

Handoko (46: 2019) explained that prefixes are affixes that are added in beginning of root word are called prefixes. Prefix is a group of letters that added in the beginning of the root and it can change the meaning of it. Prefixes contribute to change the meaning of a root word into different but related meanings.

(2) Suffixes, affixes which are added to the end of the word (e.g. *-less*, *-ish*).

Handoko (46: 2019) state that Suffixes are affixes that are added in end of any root word. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root, serving to form a new word or function as an inflectional ending. Suffixes too contribute to change the meaning of the root word into some other related meanings. Besides, they may have some grammatical function - to "inflect".

All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes. Richards et al (163: 2002) define derivations as in morphology and word formation, the formation of new words by adding affixes to other words or morphemes. For example, the noun *insanity* is derived from the adjective *sane* by the addition of the negative prefix *in-* and the noun-forming suffix *-ity*. Derivation typically results in changes of parts of

speech. It can be contrasted with inflection, which never changes the lexical category.

4. The Jakarta Post Online

Based on the information from Wikipedia and www.thejakartapost.com, The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta.

The Jakarta Post started as collaboration between four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

During the early years of publication, The Jakarta Post had difficulty attracting advertisers, to the point that some editions ran without ads. However, circulation increased dramatically, from 8,657 in 1983 to 17,480 in 1988.

Although it was originally hoped that the paper would begin to turn a profit within the first three years, the recession in the early 1980s led to the start-up funds being depleted. Eventually, in 1985 the paper took out an interest-free loan and received Rp. 700 million from its owners. After advertising increased, The Jakarta Post was able to turn a profit by 1988. and was considered "one of the most credible newspapers" in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post features an online edition, which includes both print and internet exclusive stories that are free to access. There are also news flashes that are developed as they happen. The paper hopes to digitize the entirety of its printed stories, with at least 50,000 articles dating to June 1994 already digitized. In 2017, The Jakarta Post began charging subscriptions in order to access "premium" online content.

In 2006, the Reporters Union of Indonesia recognised The Jakarta Post as being one of the Indonesian newspapers that best followed the journalism ethics and standards; other papers so recognised were Kompas and Indo Pos. The paper received the Adam Malik Award in January 2009 for their reporting on foreign politics; the coverage was considered accurate and educated, with good analysis.

The following year three reporters received the Adiwarta Award from Sampoerna for excellent photography in the fields of culture, law, and politics. Another journalist received the Adam Malik Award in 2014 for his writings which assisted the ministry to distribute information regarding foreign policy implementation.

B. Related Research

There are some previous researches that investigate about word formation process. The first research was conducted by Intan Ni'matus Zahroh, Dian Luthfiyati, Abdul Kholiq, in their research entitled *The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In The Jakarta Post Website* in 2017. The purpose of this study is identifying the most common type of derivation words that is used in the headline of ten education articles in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016. The result show that the most common of derivation words that is used in headline ten article educations in "Jakarta Post Website" in October 2015 until April 2016 is noun derivations.

The second research was conducted by Widya Sari and Andri Donal in their research entitled *Word Formation Process of Business Term in Antara News Website* in 2021. The purpose of the research were to analyze the process of word formation found in the online newspaper ANTARA NEWS and to find out what are widely used in word formation process in this news. The result of this research indicated that are 117 data. There are 3 types of word formation process found in this research such as compounding (9,40%), acronym (5,98%) and derivation (84,62%) . However In this research the researcher did not find blending and clipping process. The function of word formation in this research, there are those that combined to separated word, some are abbreviated of the sentence and affixes process, both of affixes at the front or back of the word. In this research, the researcher found the derivation as the most of word formation process.

The third research was conducted by Ruth Dewi Indrian in her research entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Process Used in Mobile Application Names* in 2022. The researcher was interested in revealing the word

formation process found in mobile application names in Google Play Store. process found in mobile application names in Google Play Store with several categories. The findings showed that the word formation process occurred in four processes, namely compounding, blending, derivation, and multiple processes. Here, the multiple processes dominate the other processes which occurred in four application names. The compounding processes occurred in two applications, followed by the blending processes with two occurrences, and the other two appeared in the derivation process. Nevertheless, the clipping, acronym, coinage, and borrowing processes were not found in this study.

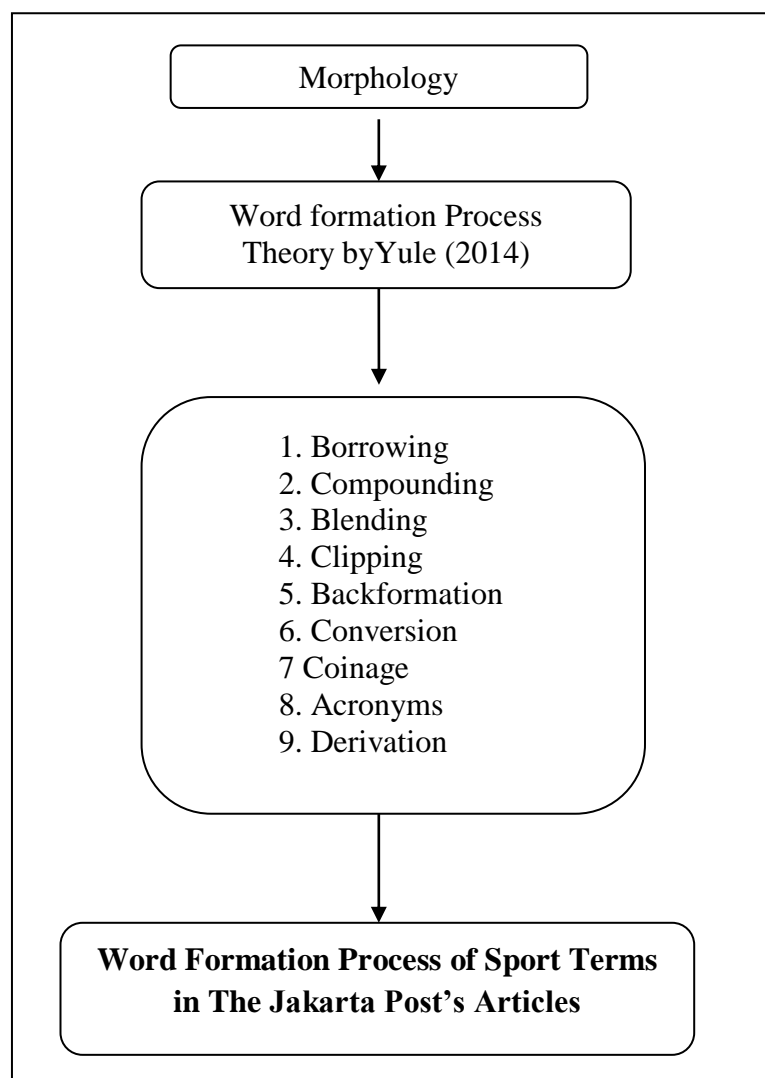
Finally the fourth research was conducted by Elisa Ratih and Rosalin Ismayoeng Gusdian in their research entitled *Word Formation Processes in English New Words of Oxford English Dictionary (Oed) Online* in 2018. The findings of this study showed that there are some processes in creating English new words, such as a) affixation, b) folk etymology, c) compounding, d) abbreviation, e) acronyms, f) borrowing, g) blending, h) clipping, i) back-formation. Besides, there are also found the double word formation processes, such as j) folk etymology + compounding, k) compounding + affixation, m) blending + affixation, n) clipping + blending. The result showed that the most productive process of creating English new words was affixation.

C. Conceptual Framework

In the implementation of word formation, especially in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post online news, the researcher collected all the data that related to the word formation process especially the types of word formation.

Besides analyzing the types of word formation process, the researcher also tried to describe how the types of word formation process used in the sport terms in the articles of The Jakarta Post online news as well as to find out the most dominant process of word formation used in the sport terms in the articles of The Jakarta Post online news. To explain how the relationship of the research variables as shown in the identification of the problems, below is the figure of conceptual framework of the research.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative method. Ary (2010: 53) states that a qualitative problem statement or question indicates the general purpose of the study. Formulation of a qualitative problem begins with the identification of a general topic or an area we want to know more about.

The researcher only needed to describe the data based on the problem statements and found out the result of the problem statements. Moreover, Tavakol (503: 2012) describes that through a variety of methods, qualitative research understand things from the informants' points of view; and creating a rich and in-depth picture of the phenomena under investigation.

B. Data Source

The source of this research was The Jakarta Post online news through the website of <https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports>. There are 5 articles taken from the sport news started from 11 January 2023 until 8 February 2023. The research is limited in the types of word formation as Yule (52-56: 2014) suggested. They are : (1) Borrowing, (2) Compounding, (3) Blending, (4) Clipping, (5) Backformation, (6) Conversion, (7) Coinage, (8) Acronyms, and (9) Derivation.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research for it is a set of method which is used to collect data. There are two kinds of instrument used in this research: human instrument and non-human instrument. The primary instrument of this study is the researcher itself as human instrument who selected, collected, and analyzed the data, and also reported the result of the study. Because of the data source is articles that taken from a website, the researcher needed a laptop or computer (as nonhuman instrument) in visualizing the movie as a media to analyze the speech text.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher collected the data from the

1. Reading the sports articles from The Jakarta Post taken from the website of <https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports>,
2. Marking the sport terms that contain word formation process in each articles,
3. Deciding which sport terms belong to the types of word formation process (borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, coinage, acronyms, and derivation).
4. Classifying all the marked the data into the types of word formation process,
5. Finding out the word formation process from the data,
6. Exploring how the word formation process used in the sport terms of the Jakarta Post,
7. Finding out the most dominant type of word formation by using the percentage as follows:

$$\frac{X}{N} \times 100 \% = P$$

Description:

X = the total of the selected word formation

N = the total number of word formation

P = the percentage of the selected word formation

8. Finding out the results and drawing conclusions.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Analysis

1. The word formation types in sport terms in the articles of The Jakarta Post

The data were collected from the sport articles of The Jakarta Post on editions of 11, 24, 29, 30 January and 8 February 2023. Hamwand (9: 2011) described that word formation studies the creation of new words and the principles involved in doing so. It involves different processes which are used to build new lexical items from the existing ones. Each word-formation process results in the production of a specific type of word. To find out the types of word formation process, the researcher used the theory of word formation as suggested by Yule (52-58: 2014), in which there are 9 types of word formation processes. They are borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, coinage, acronyms, and derivation processes.

Below is the data of the sport articles in The Jakarta Post dated from 1 January 2023 until 8 February 2023 and their word formation types.

Table 4.1
Data 1: Thailand down Malaysia to set up Vietnam final showdown
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Wednesday, January 11, 2023

Text	Word Formation	Types
Defending champions Thailand will take on Vietnam in the final of the Asean Championship after Mano Polking's hosts notched up a 3-0 win over Malaysia on	Defending Champions Take on Asean	Derivation Backformation Compounding Acronym

<p>Tuesday to overturn a first leg deficit and secure their place in the tournament decider.</p>	<p>Championship Hosts Notched Overturn First leg Tournament Decider</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Compounding Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>The Malaysians had held a 1-0 lead from the first leg in Kuala Lumpur but goals from Teerasil Dangda, Bordin Phala and Adisak Kraisor earned the six-time champions the result needed to advance to the country's 10th final in 14 tournaments.</p>	<p>Malaysians First leg Goals Earned Champions Needed Tournament</p>	<p>Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation Backformation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>Vietnam, who defeated Indonesia on Monday to progress to the final, will host the first leg of the showpiece in Hanoi on Friday with the return in Thailand four days later. It took the Thais 19 minutes to pull level on aggregate when Teerasil, the tournament's all-time leading scorer, rose unmarked to firmly head Theerathon Bunmathan's cross from the left past Malaysian goalkeeper Syihan Hazmi.</p>	<p>Defeated First leg Showpiece Thais Minutes Tournament's Leading Scorer Unmarked Firmly Malaysian Goalkeeper</p>	<p>Derivation Compounding Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>Ten minutes into the second half Thailand doubled their lead on the night to go ahead on aggregate when Bordin swept in Ekanit Panya's cut back from the right. Substitute Adisak, who had replaced Teerasil at halftime, then put the result beyond doubt in the 71st minute, converting from close range after initially hitting the post following Suphanan Bureerat's centre.</p>	<p>Minutes Second half Doubled Go ahead Cut back Replaced Halftime Converting Initially Hitting Following</p>	<p>Derivation Compounding Derivation Compounding Compounding Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>Vietnam and Thailand will be meeting in the final of the regional competition for the first time since 2008, when the Vietnamese won 3-2 on aggregate to claim the trophy.</p>	<p>Meeting Regional Competition Vietnamese</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>

Based on the data above, there are 45 word formation processes. The word formations of Derivations are 32 words and the word formation of Compounding

are 10 words. Then the word formations of Backformation are 2 words and there is only 1 word formation of Acronym.

Table 4.2
Data 2: Thailand, Cambodia brawl over kickboxing event name at SEA Games
Bangkok, Thailand Tuesday, January 24, 2023

Text	Word Formation	Types
Thailand will boycott a kickboxing event at the upcoming Southeast Asian Games in Cambodia, officials confirmed Tuesday, in a bitter row with the hosts over what to call the sport: Muay Thai or Kun Khmer .	Kickboxing Upcoming Southeast Officials Confirmed Hosts Muay Thai Kun Khmer	Compounding Compounding Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing Borrowing
Thai officials are angry at plans by Cambodia to refer to the event - which they regard as their national sport -- on the official programme as Kun Khmer instead of Muay Thai . While the name Muay Thai may be better known around the world, Cambodian officials insist the sport originated from their Khmer culture.	Officials Plans National Official Kun Khmer Muay Thai Cambodian Officials Originated	Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation
The event is one of a series of combat sports at the 11-country regional games , alongside regular kickboxing , karate , taekwondo , kun bokator and vovinam . The games are due to get underway in May, with Cambodia hosting for the first time in 60 years .	Sports Regional Games Alongside Kickboxing Karate Taekwondo Kkun bokator Vovinam Games Underway Hosting Years	Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Compounding Borrowing Borrowing Borrowing Borrowing Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation
Charoen Wattanasin, vice-chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand, said the International Olympic Committee had not endorsed the term Kun Khmer . "They are violating international regulations for sports competitions ," he told AFP. "The Thai	Vice-chairman National International Endorsed Kun Khmer Violating	Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing Derivation

<p>Boxing Association won't be sending athletes to compete."</p>	<p>International Regulations sports competitions AFP Boxing Association Sending Athletes</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Acronym Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>Cambodian sports officials are refusing to back down. "We are the host country so we have the right to change it to Kun Khmer as the sport has its origin in Khmer and it is our culture," Vath Chamroeun, secretary-general of the Cambodian Southeast Asian Games Organising Committee, told AFP.</p>	<p>Cambodian Sports Officials Refusing back down Kun Khmer Secretary-general Cambodian Southeast Asian Games Organising AFP</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Borrowing Compounding Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Acronym</p>
<p>"We have to satisfy our people." He said Cambodia would retaliate and not send fighters to Thailand when it hosts the 2025 games The sport will be called Muay Thai at that event. The two kingdoms have repeatedly clashed over their cultural heritage, not send to Thailand when it hosts the 2025 games. The sport will be called Muay Thai at that event.</p>	<p>Fighters Hosts Games Called Muay Thai Kingdoms Repeatedly Clashed Cultural Hosts Games Called Muay Thai</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing</p>
<p>The two kingdoms have repeatedly clashed over their cultural heritage, with 2011 seeing several months of bloody military conflict over a disputed temple on the border. Cambodia ultimately won that dispute when the UN's top court ruled in its favour.</p>	<p>Kingdoms Repeatedly Clashed Cultural Seeing Months Bloody Disputed Ultimately UN Ruled</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Acronym Derivation</p>
<p>Muay Thai secured Olympic recognition as a</p>	<p>Muay Thai</p>	<p>Borrowing</p>

Three-time world champion Carolina Marin defeated China's Han Yue 21-15, 21-14 to reach the women's final. The Spaniard will play world number two An Se-young after the South Korean sealed her place in the decider with a 21-9, 10-21, 21-16 win over Wang Zhiyi, also of China.	Champion Defeated Korean Sealed Decider	Backformation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation
It will be a third final in a month for An. She lost the Malaysia Open final but won in India.		

Based on the data above, there are 20 word formation processes. The word formations of Derivations are 16 words and the word formation of Compounding are 2 words. Then the word formation of Borrowing is 1 word as well as Back formation only 1 word.

Table 4.4
Data 4: Home favourite Jonatan Christie wins Indonesia Masters titles Jakarta. Monday, January 30, 2023

Text	Word Formation	Types
Badminton world number three and home hero Jonatan Christie secured his first Indonesia Masters title Sunday, as South Korean star An Se-young roared back to win her second women's championship in Jakarta.	Badminton Secured Masters Korean Roared Championship	Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation
Christie calmly dispatched unseeded compatriot Chico Aura Dwi Wardoyo 21-15, 21-13 in the 44-minute final in front of a roaring hometown crowd. It was an impressive victory for Christie, who last won a major singles title at the 2018 Asian Games .	Calmly Dispatched Unseeded Compatriot Roaring Hometown Impressive Victory Singles Asian Games	Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing Derivation Compounding Derivation Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation
He was aided by the absence of Danish world number one Viktor Axelsen and the early elimination of Japanese star Kento	Aided Absence Elimination	Derivation Derivation Derivation

Momota, both previous winners in Jakarta.	Japanese Winners	Derivation Derivation
"Dwi Wardoyo is a good and persistent player . We trained hard together for this kind of moment," said the 25-year-old Indonesian ace , adding that winning in his home country made the victory even more special. "We are hoping that we can make more historic events ."	Player Trained Indonesian Adding Winning Home country Victory Hoping Historic Events	Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation
In the women's singles final, world number two An made a stunning comeback to beat Spain's three-time world champion Carolina Marin 18-21, 21-18, 21-13.	Singles Stunning Comeback Champion	Derivation Derivation Compounding Backformation
The 20-year-old South Korean jumped for joy and let out a triumphant shout after the winning point that secured her recovery from one game down in a tight match against the world number nine. "In the third game, I felt that I still had some energy. So I tried as best as I could for the remaining time," said An, thanking badminton-crazy Indonesian spectators that loudly cheered for her.	Korean Jumped Triumphant Winning Secured Recovery Tried Remaining Thanking Badminton Indonesian Spectators Loudly Cheered	Derivation Derivation Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Borrowing Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation
She last won the Indonesia Masters in 2021, held on the resort island of Bali in a bio-secure bubble because of the pandemic. Earlier this month An also won the India Open title but could only finish runner-up in the Malaysia Open.	Masters Bio-secure Earlier runner-up	Derivation Compounding Derivation Compounding

Based on the data above, there are 55 word formation processes. The word formations of Derivations are 42 words and the word formation of Compounding are 5 words. Then the words formation of Borrowing is 6 words. Meanwhile, there is only 1 word for Backformation.

Table 4.5

**Data 5: Qatari investors set to bid for Manchester United
Manchester, United Kingdom Wednesday, February 8, 2023**

Text	Word Formation	Types
<p>Qatari investors are planning to make a huge bid to buy Premier League club Manchester United, the Daily Mail newspaper reported on Tuesday, citing unnamed sources.</p>	<p>Qatari Investors Planning Newspaper Reported Citing Unnamed sources</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>The report described the investors as "a group of private, high-wealth individuals" from Qatar, which hosted the 2022 World Cup. United declined to comment when contacted by Reuters.</p>	<p>Described Investors High-wealth Individuals Hosted United Declined Contacted</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>Jim Ratcliffe's company INEOS formally entered the bidding process to buy United last month after the club's US owners, the Glazer family, said in November they had begun looking at November they had begun looking at options including new investment or a potential sale.</p>	<p>INEOS Formally entered bidding US Owners Looking Looking Options Including Investment</p>	<p>Acronym Derivation Derivation Derivation Acronym Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>Bloomberg News reported last month that Qatar Sports Investments (QSI), which owns Paris St Germain, was considering either a total takeover or a stake in Manchester United or their rivals Liverpool.</p>	<p>Reported Sports Investments QSI Owns Considering Takeover United Rivals</p>	<p>Derivation Derivation Derivation Acronym Derivation Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation</p>
<p>United fans have been clamouring for a change of ownership and the Glazers have been the target of intense criticism as the team last won silverware back in 2017, lifting the Europa League and League Cup trophies.</p>	<p>United fans Clamouring Ownership Criticism Silverware Lifting Trophies</p>	<p>Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation</p>

In April, thousands protested outside Old Trafford, lighting flares and singing songs demanding the Glazers " get out of the club. United's net debt, another bone of contention among fans, had grown to 515 million pounds (\$620.42 million) by September.	Thousands Protested Lighting Flares Singing Songs Demanding Get out United Contention Pounds	Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Compounding Derivation Derivation Derivation
The team, managed by Erik ten Hag, are third in the league on 42 points after 21 games , three points behind Manchester City but eight adrift of leaders Arsenal, who have played a game less.	Managed Points Games Points Leaders Played	Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation Derivation

Based on the data above, there are 60 word formation processes. The word formations of Derivations are 51 words and the word formation of Compounding are 6 words. Then the words formation of Acronym is 3 words.

After collecting the data of the word formation, then it was obtained the number of the word formation process in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post articles started from 11 January until 8 February 2023 as shown in the following table.

Table 4.6
Word Formation Process of the Sport Terms
in The Jakarta Post Articles

Type of Word Formation	Date					Total
	11 Jan	24 Jan	29 Jan	30 Jan	8 Feb	
Borrowing	-	13	1	6	-	20
Compounding	10	12	2	5	6	35
Blending	-	-	-	-	-	0
Clipping	-	-	-	-	-	0
Backformation	2	-	1	1	-	4
Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	0
Coinage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acronym	1	3	-	-	3	7
Derivation	32	68	16	42	51	209

Total	45	96	20	55	60	Σ 275
--------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	--------------

Based on the above table, we can conclude that the total data of the word formation in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post article are 275 words. Borrowing words are 20, compounding words are 35, acronym words are 7, and derivation words are 209. Meanwhile there is no blending, clipping, and conversion word found in the articles.

2. The process of word formation in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post

The processes of the word formation in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post articles are as follows:

2. 1. Borrowing

In the articles there are some words are borrowed from Thai language, they are *Muay Thai*, *Kun Khmer*, *Kun bokator*, and *Vovinam*. The others are from French such as *compatriot*, *champion*, and *Triumphant*.

2.2 Compounding

In the articles, compounding process occur through combining verb + preposition (take on, go ahead, cut back etc), noun + noun (showpiece, second half, halftime, southeast, etc), preposition + verb (overturn, upcoming, etc).

2.3 Backformation

The process of backformation occur through reducing the word in *champ – champion – champions, championship*.

2.4 Acronyms

The processes of acronyms in the articles are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words, they are *Asean* (this pronounced as new single word),

AFP, UN, INEOS, US, and QSI (the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter).

2.5 Derivation

The processes of derivations in the articles are in the form of as follows:

- a. verb + -ing = noun as in *defending, converting, following, meeting, kickboxing, violating, refusing, organizing, surviving, stunning* and *winning*.
- b. Noun + -ship = noun as in *championship*.
- c. Verb + -s = singular verb as in *hosts, concerns, allows, moves, strike*.
- d. Verb + -ed = past verb as in *notched, defeated, doubled, replaced, confirmed, endorsed, called, clashed, ruled, secured, banned, sealed, roared, tried*.
- e. Noun + -ment = noun as in *tournament*.
- f. verb + -er = person of doer as in *decider, goalkeeper*.
- g. Noun + -s = plural noun as in *Malaysians, Thais, minutes, officials, games, regulations, sports, fighters, heroes, masters*.
- h. Noun + -al = adjective as in *regional, national, international, cultural*.
- i. Adjective + -ly = adverb as in *firmly, initially, repeatedly, ultimately, calmly, loudly*.
- j. verb + -ion = noun as in *competition, association, recognition, elimination*.
- k. Noun + -ian = adjective or noun as in *Cambodian, Asian*.
- l. Noun + -y = adjective and noun as in *bloody, safety, victory, recovery*.
- m. Un + verb = negative verb as in *unmarked, uncertain, unseeded*.

3. The most dominant word formation process used in sport terms found in the articles of The Jakarta Post

To find out the most dominant word formation process used in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post articles, the researcher concluded based on the data of the word formation collected as shown in the following table:

Table 4.7
The Most Dominant Word Formations Process

No	Type of Word Formation	Total Number (x)	$\frac{x}{N} \times 100 \% = P$
1	Borrowing	20	7.28 %
2	Compounding	35	12.73%
3	Backformation	4	1.45%
4	Acronyms	7	2.54%
5	Derivation	209	76%
		275	100 %

Based on the table above, the researcher concluded that derivation is the most dominant word formation process, in which there are 209 words occurred in the articles of The Jakarta Post or 76% then it is followed by compounding in which there are 12.73% or 35 words.

B. The Findings

1. The word formation types

Based on the data obtained, there are five types of word formation process appeared in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post, they are 209 words or 76% for Derivation, 35 words or 12.73% for compounding, 20 words or 7.28% for Borrowing, 7 words or 2.54% for acronyms and only 4 words or 1.45% for Backformation. There is no Blending, Clipping, Conversion, and Coinage.

2. The process of word formation

There are 13 processes of word formation found in the sport articles of The Jakarta Post. The processes are: (1) verb + -ing = noun (2) Noun + -ship = noun

(3) Verb + -s (4) Verb + -ed, (5) Noun + -ment (6) verb + -er (7) Noun + -s = plural noun (8) Noun + -al = adjective (9) Adjective + -ly (10) Verb + -ion = noun (11) Noun + -ian = adjective or noun (12) Noun + -y = adjective and noun (13) Un + verb = negative verb. Most of the derivations are in the form of suffixes.

According to Crystal (1964: 2001) Suffix is a term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added following a root or stem. The process of suffixation or suffixing is common in English, both for the derivational formation of new lexical items (e.g. *-ize*, *-tion*) and for expressing grammatical relationships (inflectional endings such as *-s*, *-ed*, *-ing*).

3. The most dominant word formation process

Based on the data obtained, it was found that derivation is the most dominant word formation process, in which there are 209 words occurred in the articles of The Jakarta Post or 76%. In the derivation forms, suffix is the most dominant used in the articles. Richards et al (572: 2002) described that suffix is a letter or sound or group of letters or sounds which are added to the end of a word, and which change the meaning or function of the word.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, some conclusions can be drawn to answer the research problems. The conclusions are presented as follows

1. There are five types of word formation process appeared in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post, they are Derivation (76%), Compounding (12.73%), Borrowing (7.28%), Acronyms (2.54%) and Backformation (1.45%).
2. There are 13 processes of word formation found in the sport articles of The Jakarta Post. The processes are: (1) verb + -ing = noun (2) Noun + -ship = noun (3) Verb + -s (4) Verb + -ed, (5) Noun + -ment (6) verb + -er (7) Noun + -s = plural noun (8) Noun + -al = adjective (9) Adjective + -ly (10) Verb + -ion = noun (11) Noun + -ian = adjective or noun (12) Noun + -y = adjective and noun (13) Un + verb = negative verb. Most of the derivations are in the form of suffixes.
3. Derivation especially in suffix form is the most dominant word formation process in The Jakarta Post of the sport articles.

B. Suggestions

Finally based on the findings and the significances of this study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as follows:

1. Theoretically

This study also can give a contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating similar field of study. They can use the findings as reference to understand the word formation process and understanding the text. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this study in order to make the theories more complete. Besides that, they also can use these findings as comparison and direction for their future research particularly on the way of analyzing the word formation process not only in the online news. In addition, the researcher is also suggested the other social media to be analyzed such as movies, drama etc.

2. Practically

This study also can give a contribution for the English teachers They can use the findings as reference to understand the debate and understanding the sport terms. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this study in order to make the theories more complete. The teachers should understand about word formation process used in the sport terms of The Jakarta Post articles so that the teachers' learning quality will improve. The students as well should be given more materials about word formation process that will be helpful for them in understanding the importance of word formation process in articles to gain more understanding especially in sport news.

Additionally, differentiating the types of word formation process can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communication. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

REFERENCE

- Anwar, Khaidir. 2009. *Fungsi dan Peran Bahasa: Sebuah Pengantar*. Gadjah Mada: Yogyakarta.
- Aiguo, w. 2003. *A Comparison of Word-formation between Chinese and English*. Civil Aviation University of China, Copyright © 2003 Asian EFL Journal.
- Ary, D. 2015. *Introduction to Research in Education*. Eight Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth.
- Aronoff, Mark and Kirsten Fuderman. 2011. *What is Morphology?*. Wiley-Blackwell: London.
- Bauer, Laurie. 2008. *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge University Press: London.
- Booij, Geert. 2007. *The Grammar of Words An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. Oxford University Press: London.
- Bussmann, Hadumod. 2008. *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. Routledge: New York.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2012. *Linguistik Umum*. Rineka Cipta: Jakarta.
- Crystal, David. 2001. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Second edition. Blackwell: London.
- Fromkin, et al. 2011. *An Introduction To Language*, Ninth Edition. Wadsworth Cengage Learning: Canada.
- Gruyter, De Mouton. 2000. *Processes and Paradigms in Word-Formation Morphology*. Hubert & Co, Göttingen: New York.
- Hamawand, Zeki . 2011. *Morphology in English Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*. Continuum International Publishing Group: New York.
- Handoko, M. Dini. 2019. *English Morphology*. C.V. Iqro': Lampung.
- Indrian, Ruth Dewi. 2022. *A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Process Used in Mobile Application Names*. Vol. 8, No. 2, Indonesian Journal of English Language Studies (IJELS).
- Intan Ni'matus Zahroh, Dian Luthfiyati, Abdul Kholiq. 2017. *The Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In The Jakarta Post Website*. Journal of Linguistics, English Education and Art (LEEA).

- Katamba, Francis. 1993. *Morphology*. St. Martin's Press: New York.
- Kreidler, W.Charles. 2008. *Introducing English Semantics*. Routledge: London
- Lieber, Rochelle. 2009. *Introducving Morphology*. Cambridge University Press: London.
- Malcolm, Dominic. 2008. *The SAGE Dictionary of Sports Studies*. Sage Publications: Los Angeles.
- Minkova, D & Stockwell, R. 2009. *English Words: History and Structure*. Cambridge University Press: London.
- Nurhayati, Dwi Astuti Wahyu, 2020. *An Introduction To English Morphology*. Akademia Pustaka: Tulungagung.
- O'Grady, W & Archibald, J. 2016. *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: An Introduction* (8th ed.). Pearson: Canada.
- Plag, Ingo. 2003. *Word-Formation in English*. Cambridge University Press: London.
- Richards, Jack C. et al. 2002. *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. Longman Pearson: London.
- Tavakol, Hossein. 2012. *A Dictionary of Research Methodology and Statistics in Applied Linguistics*. Rahmana Press: Tehran.
- Veselovská 2018. *English Morphology. Syllabi for the Lectures Examples and Exercises*. Researchgate: New York.
- Widya Sari and Andri Donal. 2021. *Word Formation Process Of Business Term In Antara News Website Jee* (Journal of English Education) Vol. 7 No. 2, 2021 <http://journal.upp.ac.id/index.php/JEE>.
- Yule, George. 2014. *The study of language*. 5th ed. : Cambridge University Press: London.

APPENDIX

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2023/01/11/thailand-down-malaysia-to-set-up-vietnam-final-showdown.html>

THE JAKARTA POST

Thailand down Malaysia to set up Vietnam final showdown

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Wednesday, January 11, 2023

Defending champions Thailand will take on Vietnam in the final of the Asean Championship after Mano Polking's hosts notched up a 3-0 win over Malaysia on Tuesday to overturn a first leg deficit and secure their place in the tournament decider.

The Malaysians had held a 1-0 lead from the first leg in Kuala Lumpur but goals from Teerasil Dangda, Bordin Phala and Adisak Kraisorn earned the six-time champions the result needed to advance to the country's 10th final in 14 tournaments.

Vietnam, who defeated Indonesia on Monday to progress to the final, will host the first leg of the showpiece in Hanoi on Friday with the return in Thailand four days later. It took the Thais 19 minutes to pull level on aggregate when Teerasil, the tournament's all-time leading scorer, rose unmarked to firmly head Theerathon Bunmathan's cross from the left past Malaysian goalkeeper Syihan Hazmi.

Ten minutes into the second half Thailand doubled their lead on the night to go ahead on aggregate when Bordin swept in Ekanit Panya's cut back from the right. Substitute Adisak, who had replaced Teerasil at halftime, then put the result beyond doubt in the 71st minute, converting from close range after initially hitting the post following Suphanan Bureerat's centre.

Vietnam and Thailand will be meeting in the final of the regional competition for the first time since 2008, when the Vietnamese won 3-2 on aggregate to claim the trophy.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2023/01/24/thailand-cambodia-brawl-over-kickboxing-event-name-at-sea-games.html>

THE JAKARTA POST

Thailand, Cambodia brawl over kickboxing event name at SEA Games

Bangkok, Thailand Tuesday, January 24, 2023

Thailand will boycott a kickboxing event at the upcoming Southeast Asian Games in Cambodia, officials confirmed Tuesday, in a bitter row with the hosts over what to call the sport: Muay Thai or Kun Khmer.

Thai officials are angry at plans by Cambodia to refer to the event - which they regard as their national sport -- on the official programme as Kun Khmer instead of Muay Thai. While the name Muay Thai may be better known around the world, Cambodian officials insist the sport originated from their Khmer culture.

The event is one of a series of combat sports at the 11-country regional games, alongside regular kickboxing, karate, taekwondo, kun bokator and vovinam. The games are due to get underway in May, with Cambodia hosting for the first time in 60 years.

Charoen Wattanasin, vice-chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand, said the International Olympic Committee had not endorsed the term Kun Khmer. "They are violating international regulations for sports competitions," he told AFP. "The Thai Boxing Association won't be sending athletes to compete."

Cambodian sports officials are refusing to back down. "We are the host country so we have the right to change it to Kun Khmer as the sport has its origin in Khmer and it is our culture," Vath Chamroeun, secretary-general of the Cambodian Southeast Asian Games Organising Committee, told AFP.

"We have to satisfy our people." He said Cambodia would retaliate and not send fighters to Thailand when it hosts the 2025 games. The sport will be called Muay Thai at that event. The two kingdoms have repeatedly clashed over their cultural heritage, not send fighters to Thailand when it hosts the 2025 games. The sport will be called Muay Thai at that event.

The two kingdoms have repeatedly clashed over their cultural heritage, with 2011 seeing several months of bloody military conflict over a disputed temple on the border. Cambodia ultimately won that dispute when the UN's top court ruled in its favour.

Muay Thai secured Olympic recognition as a sport in 2021 -- but its pathway to the Olympic games is uncertain because of safety concerns.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2023/01/29/indonesia-masters-final-to-showcase-rivalry-of-home-aces.html>

THE JAKARTA POST

Indonesia Masters final to showcase rivalry of home aces

Jakarta Sunday, January 29, 2023

Home heroes Jonatan Christie and Chico Aura Dwi Wardoyo will meet in Sunday's men's final at the Indonesia Masters badminton after surviving scares in the last four. World number three Christie defeated China's Shi Yuqi 21-13, 15-21, 21-19 in his semi-final on Saturday in Jakarta.

"Tomorrow will be my first final after the 2018 Asian Games so it means a lot to me," said Christie, the Asian gold medallist. The 25-year-old will face unseeded Dwi Wardoyo after his fellow Indonesian fought back to defeat Hong Kong's Angus Ng Ka Long 17-21, 27-25, 22-20 in a nearly 90-minute tussle.

Three-time world champion Carolina Marin defeated China's Han Yue 21-15, 21-14 to reach the women's final. The Spaniard will play world number two An Se-young after the South Korean sealed her place in the decider with a 21-9, 10-21, 21-16 win over Wang Zhiyi, also of China.

It will be a third final in a month for An. She lost the Malaysia Open final but won in India.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2023/01/30/home-favourite-jonatan-christie-wins-indonesia-masters-titles.html>

THE JAKARTA POST

Home favourite Jonatan Christie wins Indonesia Masters titles

Jakarta. Monday, January 30, 2023

Badminton world number three and home hero Jonatan Christie secured his first Indonesia Masters title Sunday, as South Korean star An Se-young roared back to win her second women's championship in Jakarta.

Christie calmly dispatched unseeded compatriot Chico Aura Dwi Wardoyo 21-15, 21-13 in the 44-minute final in front of a roaring hometown crowd. It was an impressive victory for Christie, who last won a major singles title at the 2018 Asian Games.

He was aided by the absence of Danish world number one Viktor Axelsen and the early elimination of Japanese star Kento Momota, both previous winners in Jakarta.

"Dwi Wardoyo is a good and persistent player. We trained hard together for this kind of moment," said the 25-year-old Indonesian ace, adding that winning in his home country made the victory even more special. "We are hoping that we can make more historic events. "

In the women's singles final, world number two An made a stunning comeback to beat Spain's three-time world champion Carolina Marin 18-21, 21-18, 21-13.

The 20-year-old South Korean jumped for joy and let out a triumphant shout after the winning point that secured her recovery from one game down in a tight match against the world number nine. "In the third game, I felt that I still had some energy. So I tried as best as I could for the remaining time," said An, thanking badminton-crazy Indonesian spectators that loudly cheered for her.

She last won the Indonesia Masters in 2021, held on the resort island of Bali in a bio-secure bubble because of the pandemic. Earlier this month An also won the India Open title but could only finish runner-up in the Malaysia Open.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/sports/2023/02/08/qatari-investors-set-to-bid-for-manchester-united.html>

THE JAKARTA POST

Qatari investors set to bid for Manchester United

Manchester, United Kingdom Wednesday, February 8, 2023

Qatari investors are planning to make a huge bid to buy Premier League club Manchester United, the Daily Mail newspaper reported on Tuesday, citing unnamed sources.

The report described the investors as "a group of private, high-wealth individuals" from Qatar, which hosted the 2022 World Cup. United declined to comment when contacted by Reuters.

Jim Ratcliffe's company INEOS formally entered the bidding process to buy United last month after the club's US owners, the Glazer family, said in November they had begun looking at November they had begun looking at options including new investment or a potential sale.

Bloomberg News reported last month that Qatar Sports Investments (QSI), which owns Paris St Germain, was considering either a total takeover or a stake in Manchester United or their rivals Liverpool.

United fans have been clamouring for a change of ownership and the Glazers have been the target of intense criticism as the team last won silverware back in 2017, lifting the Europa League and League Cup trophies.

In April, thousands protested outside Old Trafford, lighting flares and singing songs demanding the Glazers "get out of the club. United's net debt, another bone of contention among fans, had grown to 515 million pounds (\$620.42 million) by September.

The team, managed by Erik ten Hag, are third in the league on 42 points after 21 games, three points behind Manchester City but eight adrift of leaders Arsenal, who have played a game less.