THE WORD FORMATION PROCESS IN BBC NEWS ON THE INVASION OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE

SKRIPSI

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

By

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine"**. 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,

AMI HUMAIRAH

ABSTRACT

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This research aimed to identify the types of word formation processes used in four BBC News online articles on the issue of the invasion of Russia-Ukraine, to find out how those word formation processes occurred in each of the articles and to provide an explanation for the dominance of the type of word formation processes that is most frequently appears in the articles. This study employs the qualitative descriptive method, and the data is analyzed and classified in accordance with George Yule's (2020) theory. The researcher discovered 250 data on the word formation process in the articles. Borrowing with 0,8% of 2 data, compounding with 25,2% of 63 data, clipping with 0,8% of 2 data, conversion with 3,2% of 8 data, derivation with 68,8% of 172 data, and multiple processes with 1,2% of 3 data. Derivation is the most common type of word formation process found in the articles, while borrowing and clipping are the least common. From the seven types of word formation processes, coinage is the only one that is not found in articles. Derivation as the most frequent type of word formation process appears dominantly since it is the most common method in the creation of new words, it is tend to be easy to use and blend it with affixation to create new words, and it is because many parts in the articles tell about terms in nouns, adjectives and adverbs on today's war and rarely heard and seen from everyday life that English learners or readers need to know them.

Keywords: *Word Formation Process, BBC News, Invasion of Russia-Ukraine*

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Finally, with humility, the researcher hopes this thesis will be useful for all of us and get blessings from Allah SWT. *Aamiin Ya Rabbal Alamin. Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.*

Medan, December 2023

The Researcher,

Ami Humairah
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

This research focuses on one of the micro linguistics branches, morphology, a study of language that focuses on words and their formations. The process of developing new words and meanings is known as word formation. It is a part of morphology. Plag (2002, p. 17) defines word-formation study as "the study of how new complex words are built based on other words or morphemes." Word formation, according to Yule (2020), is the fundamental study of the process of creating new words. In other terms, the word formation process is the process through which words in a language are created. Language users construct new words or manufacture words in the process of word formation by applying one or a combination of word formation processes. Many linguists have classified these processes into categories such as acronyms, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, back formation, contraction, conversion, borrowing, and many others. Crystal (2008, pp. 523-524) describes word formation as the process of morphological variation in word construction. Word formation is the phenomenon of language used by a language user and never stops developing. As language keeps developing over time, there will be many new words that appear in various contexts in life, and that happens with the process of word formation through a couple of rules stated in the language; morphology.

Word formation is essential to study since it focuses on the meaning of words as well as how they are formed. It is also concerned with the process of forming a word, how words are patterned, from which words they are generated, and how they are created to produce a meaningful word. Word formation is beneficial to inform people about how to expand the vocabulary easily without memorizing every single of words. This morphological process is important to learn because it involves language, especially for them, the language learners.

Nowadays, in the digital era, it is easier for us to obtain information because almost everyone can easily access the internet anywhere anytime in hand and for a low cost. Back then, people used to buy newspapers and magazines, listen to the radio, and even visit the library to get information. Now that everything is on the internet, some people are no longer doing that, some things changed, and now they have been switching to online news. Companies have created some great sources of online news, such as Detik.com, Jakarta Post, Kompas.com, etc. in Indonesia, and BBC News, The New York Times, CNN, etc. as worldwide portals, to help people get the information from one region and all over the world more easily.

BBC News articles, as one of the worldwide news portals and internationally broadcast news sources, will be used as an object of research. It delivers great news to readers with the creation of a variety of complex English words, resulting in numerous word formation processes to occur and are found in the articles. In addition, the phenomenon of the Russia-Ukraine invasion, which began in 2022, will be added as a research object in the word formation processes analysis from BBC News online articles; as of today, in 2024, this invasion is still

happening in Ukraine and is still making headlines on various news portals. The use of language in The BBC News online articles on the current war between Russia and Ukraine is one of the language phenomena. The words used in the articles are in the terms of today's war that readers especially English learners need to gain some benefits from reading them with the right interpretation in determining the messages without any ambiguous on it. It is important for them to learn the word formation processes as it can help them in determining the actual meaning of the sentences more better by studying the words and how the words are created.

This study focuses on analyzing the word formation process used in four selected online news articles from BBC News on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine. This study will try to uncover the varied types of word formation processes, the occurrences' of it, as well as the explanation of the dominance of the type of word formation process that is most frequently appears in the articles, especially in the context of today's war. And along with several descriptions above, this research is then entitled "The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine."

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the preceding description in the study's background, the following problem has been identified:

1. There are different types of word formation processes in BBC News online articles on the issue: the invasion of Russia-Ukraine.

2. The word formation process in BBC News online articles on the issue of Russia-Ukraine invasion is worth analyzing for its current issue on today's war and various English words for an international broadcasting news.

C. Scope and Limitation

This study is focused on the word formation process found in international online news article BBC News which conducted using the theory of George Yule (2020) in his book *"The Study of Language 7th Edition"*. While the limitation is specified on the four articles of BBC News in the Website with the issue about The Invasion of Russia-Ukraine.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The following are the study's formulations of problems:

1. What are the types of word formation processes used in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine?
2. How does the word formation process occur in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine?
3. Why is the type of word formation process that appears in the articles the most frequently dominant?

E. Objective of the Study

The following objectives will be specified based on the formulation of the problem:

1. To identify the types of word formation processes used in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine.

2. To find out how the occurrences of word formation process in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine

3. To provide an explanation for the dominance of the type of word formation processes that is most frequently appears in the articles

F. Significance of the Study

The study's findings are expected to be helpful for the following:

a. Theoretically

1. This study's findings hopefully can be useful in broadening the writer and readers knowledges on word formation process especially in the shape of written language, that is online news article.

b. Practically

1. For students, this study can help them enrich the vocabularies, besides on knowing how some words are created into new words, that will also lead them in improving their knowledge and skill in speaking, writing, reading, and listening.

2. For English instructors, this study can be useful to help them expand their knowledge of the word formation process in their teaching.

3. For other researchers, this study can help in providing useful information as the reference in writing the research. Furthermore, those who are researching similar issues will find this study more valuable.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that analyzes morphemes. In the field of linguistics, morphology is the study of the production and internal structure of words. Lieber (2015) claims that morphology is the study of word formation, which includes how new words are coined in the world's languages and how word forms vary depending on how they are used in sentences. Morphology itself is a term that comes from the Greek and is a construction of morph- which means 'form', and -logy which means 'a study of something'. Morphology was named for the first time as a sub-discipline of linguistics in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher, who used the term to study the form of words.

Another linguist, Katamba (2005), describes morphology as the study of the way words are produced and the structure of words. Furthermore, Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) notes that Morphology as the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and the relationships between the morphemes that compose them. Morphology deals with parts of words called morphemes. Morphological analysis looks at how morphemes can be combined or separated to make different words with different meanings. The most common examples are plural nouns. In sum, according to the definitions above, morphology is the study of the pattern of word creation through the combination of sounds into minimally distinct

components of meaning. It is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words and how structural changes affect word categorization and meaning.

2. Word and Morpheme

Aronoff & Fudeman (2005) claims that "word is the smallest unit of syntax." It is a free form that has a meaning. Word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. It is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller units that can stand alone to convey meaning. *Rendang*, *Ramen*, *mangoes*, *drinks*, *tasty*, *tasteless*, and *tastelessly* are the examples of words in the food and beverage terms that each function as nouns (*Rendang, Ramen, drinks*, and *mangoes),* adjectives (*tasty* and *tasteless*), and an adverb (*tastelessly*).

Morpheme is a small part of language that has a meaning and grammatical function (Rizky & Zakrimal, 2020). Morpheme is the root of word. Booij (2012) states that morpheme is the morphological building blocks of word, are defined as the minimal linguistics units with a grammatical meaning. Lieber (2015) also adds, that morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. it can be conclude that morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit, part of a word, or form that has meaning. Some morphemes are free, that they can appear in isolation, it means that some words are also morphemes. For example, the word *the*, *girl*, and *in,* each of them consists of one morpheme. They are themselves are the morphemes. Next, the word *girls,* it is not a morpheme like the word *the, girl*, and *in* before, it is only a word. It consists of two morphemes: girl and -s (it indicates

that the entire word functioned as a plural noun meaning that the girl is more than one girl). Thing to remember, morpheme is usually, but not always, words. More so, there are two types of morpheme: free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a. **Free Morpheme**

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by itself as word. Yule (2020, p. 77) states free morphemes are morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words. As it is an independent word, free morpheme does not require a combination from other words to stand as a word (Yusof, 2016, as cited in (Bunau & Yusof, 2018)). Free morpheme acts as a basis for creating another word. Free morpheme is classified into two types: lexical morphemes (to which an affix, suffix, or prefix can be added) and functional morphemes (can not be added an affix).

b. **Bound Morpheme**

Yule (2020, p. 77) states that bound morpheme is the form that cannot normally stands alone and is typically attached to another form. A morpheme that needs another morpheme to stand as a word is known as a bound morpheme (Yusof, 2016, as cited in (Bunau & Yusof, 2018)). Derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes are the two types of bound morphemes. Derivational morphemes are morphemes that can be used to construct new words, but their meaning and class can differ. Inflectional morphemes are morphemes that cannot generate new words and whose meaning and word class do not change.

Now here's the difference between the two of them: the word and the morpheme. A word is a separate meaningful unit, which can be used to form sentences. While a morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of a word. A word always conveys a meaning and can stand alone. While in the case of morpheme, it is doubtful. It can sometimes convey a meaning and sometimes not, and may or may not be able to stand alone. For example,

-Re (Morpheme*) + Construct* (Morpheme) = *Reconstruct* (Word)

Here, *-Re* is a Bound Morpheme, whereas *Construct* is a Free Morpheme. The verb or word *Construct* means to build something, and the word *Reconstruct* means to build it again, it is as the morpheme *-Re* as the prefix in the word *Reconstruct* means "back" or "again."

3. Word Formation Process

Word formation is the study of the creation of a new word (Yule, 2020). The word formation process is the different tools that use existing words to create new ones. Each process of word formation produces a distinct sort of word. According to Yule (2020), borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes are some of the basic processes by which new words are generated. They are listed as follows:

a. Borrowing

Borrowing, or the taking over of words from other languages, is one of the most common sources of new words in English. Technically, it is more than merely borrowing because English does not return them. Over the course of its history, the

English language has adopted many terms from other languages, including the following:

Dope (Dutch)	*Piano* (Italian)	*Tattoo* (Tahitian)
Jewel (French)	*Pretzel* (German)	*Tycoon* (Japanese)
Glitzy (Yiddish)	*Ski* (Norwegian)	*Yogurt* (Turkish)
Lilac (Persian)	*Sofa* (Arabic)	*Zebra* (Bantu)

Loan-translation, also known as **calque**, is a sort of borrowing. The constituents of a word are directly translated into the borrowing language throughout this procedure.

b. Compounding

Compounding is the technique of merging two different words to create a single form. *Bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket*, and *waterbed* are examples of common English compounds.

The the technique of merging two different words to create a single new word is also present in the process called **blending**. In blending, however, we normally take simply the beginning of one word and attach it to the end of the other. For example, we may use the term *smog* to describe the combined effects of *smoke* and *fog*, *brunch* for the combination of *breakfast* and *lunch*, *docudrama* for the combination of *documentary* and *drama*, and many others.

c. Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This happens when a multi-syllable

word (facsimile) gets reduced to a shorter version (fax), frequently in informal speech. As an example:

a. *Website* (Web~~site~~) becomes *Web*

b. *Fabulous* (Fab~~ulous~~) becomes *Fab*

c. *Gasoline* (Gas~~oline~~) becomes *Gas*

d. *Influenza* (~~In~~flu~~enza~~) becomes *Flu*

e. *Cable Telegram* (Cable ~~Tele~~gram) becomes *Cablegram*

- **Hypocorisms**

A specific sort of reduction, which is popular in Australian and British English, results in hypocorisms. A longer word is reduced to a single syllable in this procedure, and then -y or -ie is added to the end of it. This is the technique that produces *movie* ("moving pictures") and *telly* ("television"). Another words, *Aussie* ("Australia" or "Australian"), *toastie* ("toasted sandwich"), and *granny* ("grand mother").

- **Backformation**

Backformation is a very specialized type of reduction procedure. A word of one kind (usually a noun) is typically reduced to a word of another type (usually a verb). Backformation can be seen in the process by which the word television was first used and then the verb televise was produced from it.

This process also generates the words *donate* (from donation), *emote* (from "emotion"), and *enthuse* (from "enthusiasm"). Other recent creations: *automation* becomes *automate*, *bulldoze*r becomes *bulldoze*, *mixture* becomes *mix*, and *choreography* becomes *choreograph*. The frequent pattern work-worker is a

common source of backformed verbs in English. The premise appears to have been that if a noun ends in -er (or something similar in sound), we may develop a verb for what that noun -er performs.

d. Conversion

A change in the function of a word, such as when a noun becomes a verb (without any reduction), is sometimes referred to as conversion. The conversion process is very productive in Modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. Here are the examples of conversion:

Noun   to   Verb

Dust   Did you _dust_ the living room?

Glue   I'll have to _glue_ it together.

Referee   Who will _referee_ the game?

Water   Would you _water_ my plants?

Verb   to   Noun

To cheat   He's a _cheat_.

To doubt   We had some _doubts_.

To hand out   I need a _handout_.

To hire   We have two new _hires_.

e. Coinage

The creation and widespread use of entirely new terms, known as coinage, is uncommon in English. Trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product are common sources. Granola, Kleenex, Teflon, and Xerox are a few examples. Some

of these invented terms may have a hidden technical origin (e.g. te(tra)-fl (uor)-on), but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language. **Eponyms** are new words formed from the name of a person or place. Example: the terms *teddy bear* (from the name of US President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt) and *jeans* (from the Italian city of Genoa, where the type of cloth was first made).

- **Acronyms**

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *CD* (Compact Disk), *ATM* (Automatic Teller Machine), *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), and many others.

f. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small "bits" of the English language that are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. New words are created by adding affixes to an existing word. Derivation which also known as affixation is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new words.

- **Affixes**

Affixes are small "bits" of the English language that were previously mentioned. The elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ism*, and *-ness* can be found in words like *unhappy*, *mispresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism*, and *sadness*.

- **Prefixes and Suffixes**

Some affixes (for example, un-, mis-) are added to the beginning of the word. These are known as prefixes. Suffixes are affixes that are added to the end of

a word (for example, -less, -ish). All English words derived from this process have prefixes, suffixes, or both. For example: *mislead* (from the word *lead* has prefix -*mis*), *tasteless* (from the word *taste* has suffix -*less*), and *disrespectful* (from the word *respect* has both prefix (-dis) and suffix (-ful)).

- **Infixes**

An infix is an affix that is embedded within another word. The general principle can be seen at work in certain expressions, which are occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers. Examples include Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely!, Aladamnbama, and Unfuckinbeliavable!.

g. Multiple Processes

A single word may be formed using numerous word formation processes. It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a specific word during the word-formation process. The term deli, for example, appears to have become a common American English expression through a process of borrowing delicatessen (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. Other examples of multiple processes:

Handwashing   Hand + Wash + -ing   (derivation and compounding)

Caramelization   Caramel + -ize + -tion   (borrowing and derivation)

4. BBC News

BBC News is a functional business unit of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) that is in responsible of gathering and disseminating news and

current events in the UK and throughout the world. The department, which is the largest broadcast news operation in the world, produces 120 hours of radio, television, and internet news each day. More than 250 reporters work for the service's 50 overseas news bureaus throughout the world. Since September 2022, Deborah Turness has served as the organization's chief executive officer.

In addition, information from a variety of sources is available on BBC Online, including news, sports, business, music, science, technology, and entertainment, and now they also provide a special section on updates on the war in Ukraine and the Coronavirus, as those are the most recent events around the world right now. The home page, news section, and sports section of the website all offer different content for UK and International readers while having a British perspective.

Furthermore, because of its size, impact, and varied character, the BBC is effectively regarded as a 'super-alternative' news and infotainment source in the United States, contributing to a high degree of trust that distinguishes it from American mainstream news media. The BBC also provides its huge newsgathering organization, as well as a reputation for honesty and integrity earned through generations of worldwide broadcasting (Bicket & Wall, 2009).

5. 2022 Russian Invasion of Ukraine

Russia began a military invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, and annexed areas of it. Escalating the Russo-Ukrainian War which began in 2014 dramatically. Tens of thousands of people were killed on all sides of the conflict, and Europe saw its worst refugee crisis since World War II. By June, around 8

million Ukrainians had been internally displaced, and more than 8 million had departed the nation by February 2023.

The attacks on a number of major cities in Ukraine were carried out after Russian President Vladimir Putin said in his speech regarding the declaration of a special military operation in Ukraine. Moments after the speech was broadcast, the sound of an explosion was heard in Kramatorsk, Ukraine. After the attack there were at least 137 Ukrainian citizens who were killed and 316 people injured. The question that comes to mind is: "So, why did Russia and Ukraine go to war? Why did Russia attack Ukraine?" Quoted from the BBC, moments before the attack, Putin said in his speech that the reason Russia attacked was because Russia could not feel safe, develop and exist because according to him modern Ukraine was a constant threat. Russia has refused to call the attack a war or an invasion. Putin claims that his purpose in waging war is to protect people who are subject to intimidation and genocide. In addition, Putin said the attack was aimed at demilitarization and denazification. However, this reason was denied by the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky. Zelensky said there was no genocide in Ukraine. Zelensky also said that Ukraine is a democracy with a Jewish president. "How can I become a Nazi?" Zelensky said. Many believe that the main reason for Putin's attack on Ukraine was actually the result of Ukraine's plan to join NATO. As reported by CNN, Putin stated that NATO expansion was an existential threat and that if Ukraine joined the Western military alliance, it would be an act of hostility that could endanger Russia. Putin has consistently stated that Ukraine is culturally, linguistically, and politically part of Russia. As a result, Putin was

opposed to Ukraine joining NATO. Russia even demanded legal guarantees that Ukraine would never be admitted to NATO, which were rejected. In a July 2021 essay, Putin referred to Russia and Ukraine as one entity, claiming that the West had harmed Ukraine and pulled it out of Russia's orbit. But, so far, Putin's attempts to entice Ukraine back into Russian territory appear to have backfired. Ukraine has sought to strengthen ties with Western institutions such as the European Union and NATO over the last three decades. Russia received international condemnation as a result of its actions, with the United States, European Union, Japan, Australia, and the United Kingdom imposing sanctions on Russia.

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres (United Nations, 2022) stated on the global impact of Russia-Ukraine invasion "The crisis is rapidly constraining household budgets. This has important implications in terms of poverty levels, real incomes, educational attainment, as well as food and energy access. These impacts are also highly regressive, as they affect poorest households, as well as women and girls, the most. Its effects on food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger are particularly alarming in the current context."

This invasion has been widely condemned around the world. The United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution ES-11/1, which condemned the invasion and demanded that Russian troops leave immediately. Russia was expelled from the Council of Europe after the International Court of Justice ordered it to cease military activities. Several countries impose sanctions on Russia and its ally Belarus, while also providing humanitarian and military assistance to Ukraine. Protests took place all over the world, and Russia responded with massive arrests

and tightened media restrictions. As a result of the invasion, nearly 1,000 companies left Russia and Belarus.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine in 2022 can be summed up in the words of US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, who stated that "it's bigger than a conflict between two countries." It is bigger than Russia and NATO. It's a global crisis that requires global attention and action" (U.S. Department of State, 2022, as cited in (Mbah & Wasum, 2022)). Also, President Biden's statement on March 8, 2022, demonstrates the global gravity of the situation, "Russia's aggression is costing us all," he said, "and this is not the time for profiteering or price gouging." (The White House, 2022, as cited in (Mbah & Wasum, 2022)).

B. Previous Related Study

There have been some previous studies that are related to this research. The following studies were used by the researcher to assist and expand her knowledge in order to complete the research.

Desi Rahma Yuni Br.Sinulingga (2022) in her thesis entitled "An Analysis of Word Formation in Novel I Am Malala by Malala Yousafzai." This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. In order to analyze the data, she applied O'Grady and Guzman's (2010) hypothesis. As a result of her thesis, she discovered 12 of 14 different word formation processes from the novel. She discovered 33 of Borrowing (3,09%), 130 of Compounding (12,17%), 4 of Reduplication (0,37%), 318 of Inflection (29,78%), 34 of Suppletion (3,18%), 75 of Internal Change (7,02%), 5 of Coinage (0,47%), 5 of Onomatopoeia (0,47%), 53

of Acronyms (4,97%), 5 of Clipping (0,47%) ,14 of Back Formation (1,31%), and 392 of Derivation (36,70%). Derivation is the type that predominates. It makes up 36.7% of the entire word. Derivation makes up 392 words out of a total of 1.068.

Thesis by Dewi Widia Sari (2022), "An Analysis of Word Formation Process Found in Educational Articles of the Jakarta Post Website." She applied George Yule's (2020) theory, the same theory that the researcher utilized when analyzing the data, to her research. The research aims to determine what kinds of word-formation processes can be found in educational articles on the Jakarta Post website, what kind of word-formation processes are most prevalent there, and what kinds of word-formation processes change the meaning and class of words. She applied the qualitative descriptive method. According to the research's findings, there are six different types of word formation processes based on George Yule's theory that are found in the articles, including borrowing, compounding, clipping, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. In five educational articles on The Jakarta Post website, the researcher discovered 10 words that were classified as borrowing with a percentage of 12%, 22 words that were classified as compounding with a ratio of 26,5%, and clipping in 4 words with a percentage of 4,8%. 42 words were classified as derivation process with a percentage of 51%, while 5 words were classified as acronyms with a percentage of 6%. Derivation is the most prevalent sort of word-formation process, making up 42 words, or 51% of the total in 5 educational articles on The Jakarta Post website. She discovered that while borrowing, clipping, and acronyms do not change the word class or meaning,

compounding and multiple processes sometimes change meanings while remaining unchanged. Derivation is the type of word-formation process that can do both.

A thesis entitled "Word Formation Process of English American Slang Words Found in Drake's Thank Me Later Album" By Putri Intan Yuliani Lubis (2021), this study attempts to identify the American English slang words in the seven song lyrics from Drake's Thank Me Later album. This study aims to identify and categorize the different word formation processes that are employed in Drake's song lyrics as well as the frequency distribution of the slang words used depending on word formation in each song. According to Mattiello's idea, there are 15 different ways that words are formed. They are compounding, prefixation, suffixation, final combining, infixation, conversion, back-formation, reduplicatives, acronym and initialism, blending, clipping, elliptic rhyming slang, reversed form, variation, and word manufactured and fanciful formations. In accordance with Mattielo's theory, she takes 27 American English slang words from seven of the album's song lyrics. The study's findings indicated that, based on the type of word formation process, the song Fancy uses slang words the most frequently. Following that, there are nine types of word formation processes in Drake's song lyrics, leading to the creation of 8 slang words through compounding, 2 slang words through suffixation, 4 slang words through clipping, 5 slang words through acronyms and initialisms, 1 slang word through back-formation, 1 slang word through blending, 1 slang word through conversion, 1 slang word through variation process, and 4 slang words through word manufactured and fanciful form. The song lyrics don't contain any slang words made through prefixation, final combining, infixation, reduplicatives, elliptic

rhyme slang, and reversed form. The word formation type that appears most frequently in Drake's song's seven lyrics is compounding.

Another study, Annisha Dyuli Adha & Rahma Dania (2020) in their article that entitled "Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles." The aim of this research is to examine the types of word formation and their processes in English VOA News articles. This study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. The data was gathered by searching VOA News for information on items about science and technology, health, and education. The information pertaining to word production was gathered, categorized based on its categories, and then examined based on the procedures by which words are generated. According to the study's findings, there are six types of word formation process found in VOA News articles: derivation, compound, acronym, initialism, clipping/abbreviation, and conversion. Compound word formation was the one that was most frequently observed among those types in the articles because it served as the fundamental divide in the process of producing words.

From the four relevant previous studies listed above, it can be seen that all of the studies have similar aspects to this research, specifically the word formation process. However, the object of this research, which is a BBC News online article on the issue of the invasion of Russia-Ukraine, and the finding, which is on the types of word formation processes found in the object BBC News online articles, and also the occurrences in the articles, that is be different in each other's research. In previous studies, they used novel, Jakarta Post articles concerning education, then song lyrics focused on its American slang words, and articles from VOA News

on education, health, and science and technology as their objects of research, while the researcher used BBC News online articles on the issue of the invasion of Russia-Ukraine. Some of them also applied different theories to this research. There was only one study that used the same theory as this research in analyzing the word formation process, and that was the theory of George Yule (2020) in Dewi Widia Sari's thesis; however, the researcher used another object than hers in the study.

C. Conceptual Framework

This study analyzes the word formation process in online news articles published by BBC News about the Russia-Ukraine invasion. This invasion is still going on now in 2024, since it first occurred on February 24, 2022, in Ukraine. The ongoing conflict has now lasted almost two years. The researcher used George Yule's theory from 2020 to help her identify various word-formation processes, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. Lastly, after collecting and identifying the data, the researcher got the findings based on the formulation of the problem. First, on types of word formation processes that are found in the articles. Second, how word formation processes occur. Then, last. From that one finding, there would later be a finding on explanation of the dominance of the most frequently type in the articles.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework
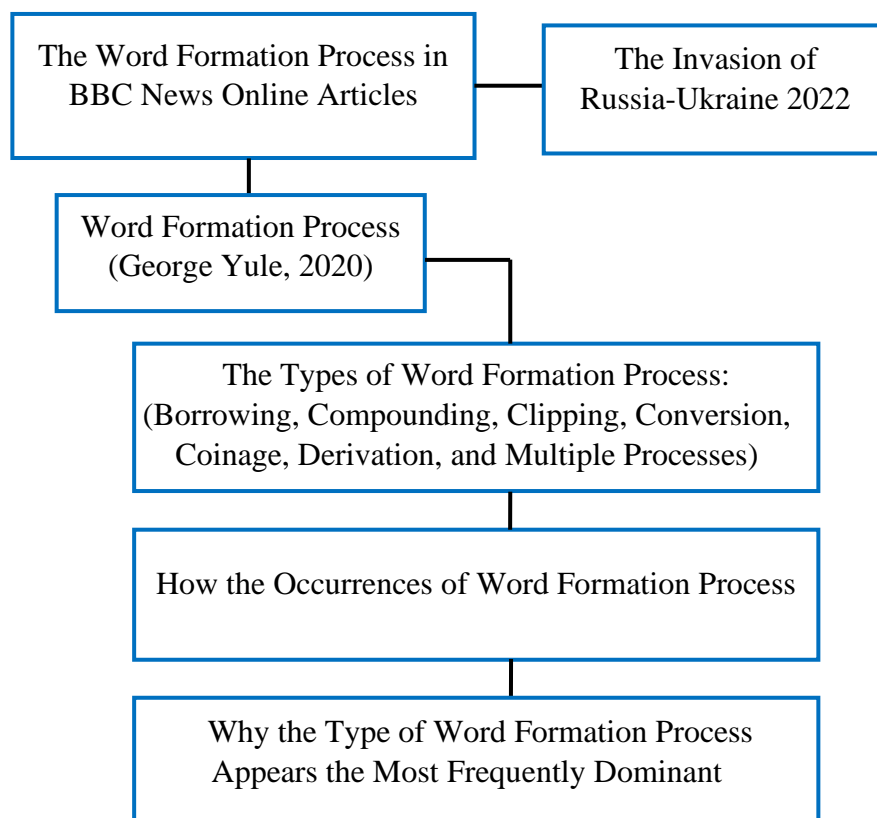
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The qualitative descriptive method was applied to this research. the qualitative-descriptive method was applied during this research since the study used descriptive sentences to examine the data. According to Creswell (2012, p. 16), exploring a problem and developing a thorough understanding of the primary phenomenon are two qualities of qualitative research. The goal of qualitative research is to comprehend social phenomena and to verbally describe the settings, situations, and participants in relation to the research problem. The purpose of qualitative research, which employs an inductive methodology, is to better comprehend the experiences of an individual or group of individuals (Fatmawaty & Anggraini, 2019).

In this study, the qualitative descriptive method was used by the researcher because she described and explained the English word formation process in BBC News online articles, including the types of word formation processes used in the articles as well as the occurrences of word formation processes in them.

B. Source of Data

The data was collected from online news articles issued by BBC News about the invasion of Russia-Ukraine, in which the data was all the words written in the article. Then, source of data was four articles from BBC News, which was the

primary data. The articles were drawn from the published articles in January, February, and March 2023. They are entitled, *1). Ukraine war: Defying Russian onslaught in city 'at the end of the world' (January 4), 2). How Russia's 35-mile armoured convoy ended in failure (February 22), 3). Ukraine war: Russia fires hypersonic missiles in new barrage (March , 9), 4). Ukraine war: The front line where Russian eyes are always watching (March 24).*

C. Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, documentation technique was used in collecting the data from online news articles BBC News. Documentation was used because it is suitable to use in researching the data of this qualitative study; online articles, which is presented in the written form that is document. The researcher followed a set of procedures when gathering the data. They are as follows:

1. Searching for BBC News online articles at Web address www.bbc.com on the internet

2. Collecting and taking four articles on the issue about the invasion of Russia-Ukraine from BBC News

3. Reading through the BBC News articles

4. Identifying the word that experienced word formation process in each of the articles

5. Collecting the words that have been identified as the words that experienced word formation process before into the table

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The Miles and Huberman (2014) theory, which proposes that there are three processes in data analysis—data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification—was used to evaluate the data from this qualitative descriptive study. These three processes are further explained in full below.

1. Data Condensation

In this step, the data from the entire corpus of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials are selected, focused, distilled, abstracted, and modified. In order to analyze the different word formation processes employed in the online articles published by BBC News about the invasion of Russia-Ukraine, the researcher first selects and concentrates on the data.

2. Data Display

Next, the researcher displays the data and organizes it into tables after condensing it. Data display is the process to simplify the data in form of table or graphic to analyze the data so that will make more understanding to the analysis. Looking at the displays helps to understand what is happening and to do something further from the data in analysis to the conclusion drawing/verification.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

In order to describe and interpret all of the data, the researcher will next come to a conclusion and validate the information gathered. to effectively display the data and outcomes from the study. Also, this step of

conclusion drawing/verification will able to answer the formulation of the problem stated before.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

All data in this study was obtained from all of the words that went through the word formation processes in four distinct BBC News online articles about the Russia-Ukraine invasion. The articles were drawn from the issue from January to March 2023. The data were collected and classified through documentation analysis, then analyzed with the theory proposed by George Yule (2020). In this study, the researcher found some different types of word formation processes related to the invasion of Russia-Ukraine that were used in the articles. Here is a table of the findings of the word formation process in four BBC News online articles in brief summary:

Table 1. The word formation process in four BBC News articles

Article	Type of Word Formation	Number of occurrence
Ukraine war: Defying Russian onslaught in city 'at the end of the world' (January 4, 2023)	Borrowing	-
	Compounding	11
	Clipping	1
	Conversion	1
	Coinage	-

	Derivation	48
	Multiple Processes	-
How Russia's 35-mile armoured convoy ended in failure (February 22, 2023)	Borrowing	-
	Compounding	21
	Clipping	-
	Conversion	1
	Coinage	-
	Derivation	60
	Multiple Processes	1
Ukraine war: Russia fires hypersonic missiles in new barrage (March 9, 2023)	Borrowing	-
	Compounding	10
	Clipping	-
	Conversion	2
	Coinage	-
	Derivation	22
	Multiple Processes	1
Ukraine war: The front line where Russian eyes are always watching (March 24, 2023)	Borrowing	2
	Compounding	21
	Clipping	1
	Conversion	4
	Coinage	-
	Derivation	42
	Multiple Processes	1

The data of the word formation processes included in the table shown above will be classified in greater details below. The following are the detailed explanation of the findings:

1. Types of Word Formation Processes in BBC News Online Articles on The Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

The researcher found that there are 250 words that experienced word formation process in the four articles. The data are classified according to the 7-types of the word formation process discussed earlier, they are borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes.

Table 2. The distribution of word formation processes in BBC News articles

Type of Word Formation Process	Frequency	Percentage
Borrowing	2	0,8%
Compounding	63	25,2%
Clipping	2	0,8%
Conversion	8	3,2%
Coinage	0	0%
Derivation	172	68,8%
Multiple Processes	3	1,2%
Total	**250**	**100%**

As can be seen from the table, there are 250 data found in the four BBC News articles on the issue of the invasion of Russia-Ukraine. From the analysis, the researcher found that borrowing and clipping have 2 data (0,8%), compounding has 63 data (25,2%), conversion has 8 data (3,2%), derivation has 172 data (68,8%), multiple processes have 3 data (1,2%), and coinage has (0%) data. There are no words found experiencing that type of word formation process in the articles. It is because coinage is not used frequently in English. From the calculation above, the researcher can conclude that derivation with the (68,8%) data is the most frequent type of word formation process in the articles. The total number of words in the derivation is 172. And with each of the 2 data (0.8%), borrowing and clipping are the least frequent type in the articles.

2. The Occurrences of Word Formation Processes in BBC News Online Articles on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

1. Borrowing

There were 2 borrowing words found in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine. The data is shown in the table as follows:

Table 3. Borrowing found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Origin	Description
1	Kindergarten	German	Invented in mid 19th century from the German language that literally means '*children's garden*' in the language. *Kindergarten* (N) is *A school or*

1			*class that prepares children for first grade. Typically a child in 5 or 6 years old*
2	Piano	Italian	Invented in 18th century from Italian word Piano that literally means *'soft'* in the language. Piano (N) is *A large keyboard that plays notes when a row of black and white keys is pushed.*

2. Compounding

There were 63 compounding words found in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine. Because the number of data is large, the researcher only analyzed 10 of the total 63 compounding words found in the articles. The data is as follows:

Table 4. Compounding found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Form	Description
1	Underground	Under + Ground	*Underground* (Adv) is made up of a combination of the root words *Under* (Adv) and *Ground* (N). *Underground* is *Beneath the surface of the ground*
2	Counter-offensives	Counter + Offensives	*Counter-offensives* (N) is made up of a combination of the root words

			Counter (N) and *Offensive* (Adj) with a hyphen joining them in between. *Counter-offensives* is *An attack launched in retaliation for one launched by an enemy, usually on a big scale or for a lengthy time.*
3	Self-propelled	Self + propelled	*Self-propelled* (Adj) is made up of a combination of the root words *Self* (N) and *Propelled* (V) with a hyphen joining them in between. *Self-propelled* is *able to move or capable of moving without external agency or propulsion*
4	Airlifted	Air + lifted	*Airlifted* (V) is made up of a combination of the root words *Air* (N) and *Lifted* (V). *Airlifted* is *Transport (of troops or supplies) via air, usually when land transportation is difficult*
5	Ill-prepared	Ill + prepared	*Ill-prepared* (Adj) is made up of a combination of the root words *Ill* (Adj) and *Prepared* (Adj) with a hyphen joining them in between.

			Ill-prepared is *Not ready or prepared for something*
6	Hypersonic	Hyper + sonic	*Hypersonic* (Adj) is made up of a combination of the root words *Hyper* (Adj) and *Sonic* (Adj). *Hypersonic* is *referring to sound frequencies exceeding a thousand million hertz*
7	High-precision	High + precision	*High-precision* (N) is made up of a combination of the root words *High* (Adj) and *Precision* (N) with a hyphen joining them in between. *High-precision* is Great quality, condition, or fact of being exact and accurate
8	Air-launched	Air + launched	*Air-launched* (N) is made up of a combination of the root words *Air* (N) and *Launched* (Adj) with a hyphen joining them in between. *Air-launched* is *being launched (a rocket or missile) from a flying air vehicle*

9	Landmines	Land + mines	*Landmines* (N) is made up of a combination of the root words *Land* (N) and *Mines* (N). *Landmines* is *A bomb placed on or under the ground, which explodes when vehicles or people move over it*
10	Petro-chemical	Petro + chemical	*Petro-chemical* (N) is made up of a combination of the root words *Petro* (N) and *Chemical* (Adj) with a hyphen joining them in between. *Petro-chemical* is *A chemical obtained from petroleum and natural gas*

- **Blending**

The researcher did not find the word that was classified as a blending word in this study. Blending words is common in the field of social media because people frequently blend words while using social media.

3. Clipping

There were 2 Clipping words found in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine.

Table 5. Clipping found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Original Word	Description
1	Phone	Telephone	Telephone is being clipped into Phone with Fore-clipping which is formed by omitting the first part of the form from which it is derived. "Tele" is the clipped one to become a short form "Phone". Phone (N) is *a portable electronic telephone device such as a cell phone, mobile phone, or smartphone*
2	Col	Colonel	Colonel is being clipped into Col with Back-clipping where the back half of a word is deleted, "Colonel" becomes a short one "Col" with "onel" that is being clipped. Col (N) is *an army officer of high rank, particularly (in the United States Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps) an officer higher than a lieutenant colonel but lower than a brigadier general*

- **Hypocorisms**

In this research, the researcher did not find the word categorized as hypocorisms word. hypocorisms word is commonly used in informal speech as a way of showing affection and closeness, especially among British and Australian speakers in everyday life.

- **Backformation**

There were 2 Backformation words found in BBC News Online Articles on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine.

Table 6. Backformation found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Original Word	Description
1	Photograph	Photography	Word "Photograph" (N) is created from the deletion of a real or supposed affix from word "Photography". Meaning *a picture produced using a camera*
2	Dominate	Domination	Word "Dominate" (V) is created from the deletion of a real or supposed affix from word "Domination". Meaning *have a commanding influence on; exercise control over*

4. Conversion

There were 8 conversion words found in BBC News Online Articles on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine. They are below in the table:

Table 7. Conversion found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Form	Description
1	Joke	Noun to Verb	*We joke that master chefs know nothing about cooking [compared to us].* Joke is categorized as a verb, while it actually originated from the noun *joke*
2	Emptied	Adjective to Verb	*They emptied the shops," says Vladyslav.* Emptied is categorized as a verb, while actually it originated from the adjective *empty*
3	Cooling	Adjective to Verb	*Electricity is needed for cooling radioactive material present at the plant.* Cooling is categorized as a verb, while it actually originated from the adjective *cool*
4	Strikes	Verb to Noun	*At least nine people have died in a new wave of strikes.* Strikes is categorized as a noun, while actually it originated from the verb *strike*

5	Act	Verb to Noun	*Col Leonid Khoda, describes it as "an <u>act</u> of desperation".* Act is categorized as a noun, while it actually originated from the verb *act.*
6	Warming	Adjective to Verb	*Maria takes my hands. "Oh you are cold," she says, <u>warming</u> them between hers.* Warming is categorized as a verb, while actually it originated from the adjective *warm.*
7	Win	Verb to Noun	*On a wall above a pale blue radiator, a group picture shows the kids football team celebrating a <u>win</u>.* Win is categorized as a noun, while actually it originated from the verb *win*
8	Sound	Noun to Verb	*"The school is smashed, instruments are ruined, but it is fine, we will rebuild it, and the music will <u>sound</u> again - along with the children's laughter."* Sound is categorized as a verb, while it actually originated from the noun *sound*

5. Coinage

In this study, the researcher discovered no words that classified as coinage process. It is quite difficult to find the word in English because it is a very rare and uncommon method of creating new words in word formation process.

- **Acronyms**

There were 4 Acronyms words found in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine.

Table 8. Acronyms found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Full Name Word	Description
1	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	BBC is a radio and television company that is owned by the British government.
2	UK	United Kingdom	UK is the official name of the country that includes both Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3	RUSI	Royal United Services Institute	RUSI is a British defence and security think tank headquartered in London, UK.
4	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA is the agency that monitors nuclear technology internationally with a view to controlling the

			development and use of nuclear weapons.

6. Derivation

There were 172 Derivation words found in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine. The derivational words found in the articles were kinds of suffix and prefix. The suffixes used in the derivation words are (*-an, -ian, -ern, -ly, -ion, -ition, -ation, -sion, -ist, -er, -or, -al, -inal, -ial, -ic, -able, -eer, -ity, -ty, -ous, -ance, -ence, -ment, -y, -ful, -hood, -ness, -ary, -cy, -ure, -ry, -ant, -ive*). And the prefixes are (*inter-, dis-, anti-, un-, infra-, re-*).

Because of the large number of data, the researcher just analyzed the data based on the position of affixes. It is one analyzed word of each kind of prefixes and suffixes found in the articles. They are in 41 words below in the table:

Table 9. Derivation found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Form	Description
1	Russian	Russia + suffix -an	The word *Russian* (Adj) is derived from the word *Russia* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-an* after a root or word. Meaning *from or connected with Russia*

2	Civilians	Civil + suffix -ian	The word *Civilian* (N) is derived from the word *Civil* (Adj) and this word then added the suffix *-ian* after a root or word. Meaning *A person not in the armed services or the police force*
3	Elderly	Elder + suffix -ly	The word *Elderly* (Adj) is derived from the word *Elder* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-ly* after a root or word. Meaning *People who are old* (Used as a polite word for *old*)
4	Operation	Operate + suffix -ion	The word *Operation* (N) is derived from the word *Operate* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ion* after a root or word. Meaning *Military activity*
5	Addition	Add + suffix -ition	The word *Addition* (N) is derived from the word *Add* (V) and this word then added the

			suffix *-ition* after a root or word. Meaning *The act or procedure of adding something to something else.*
6	Combination	Combine + suffix -ation	The word *Combination* (N) is derived from the word *Combine* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ation* after a root or word. Meaning *A joining or merging of distinct components or attributes*
7	Explosion	Explode + suffix -sion	The word *Explosion* (N) is derived from the word *Explode* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-sion* after a root or word. Meaning *A violent and destructive shattering or blowing apart of something, as is caused by a bomb*
8	Western	West + suffix -ern	The word *Western* (Adj) is derived from the word *West* (N) and this word then added

			the suffix *-ern* after a root or word. Meaning *Located in the west or facing west*
9	Journalists	Journal + suffix -ist	The word *Journalist* (N) is derived from the word *Journal* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ist* after a root or word. Meaning *someone who gathers and writes news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television, or internet news sites.*
10	Commander	Command + suffix -er	The word *Commander* (N) is derived from the word *Command* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-er* after a root or word. Meaning *A person in authority, especially over a body of troops or a military operation*
11	Councillor	Council + suffix -or	The word *Councillor* (N) is derived from the word *Council* (N) and this word then added

			the suffix *-or* after a root or word. Meaning *A member of a council*
12	Tactical	Tactic + suffix -al	The word *Tactical* (Adj) is derived from the word *Tactic* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-al* after a root or word. Meaning *referring to or containing actions meticulously planned to achieve a certain military goal*
13	Criminal	Crime + suffix -inal	The word *Criminal* (Adj) is derived from the word *Crime* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-inal* after a root or word. Meaning *Relating to crime*
14	Residential	Resident + suffix -ial	The word *Residential* (Adj) is derived from the word *Resident* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-ial* after a root or word. Meaning *Designed for people to live in*

15	Atomic	Atom + suffix -ic	The word *Atomic* (Adj) is derived from the word *Atom* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-ic* after a root or word. Meaning *Relating to atoms or an atom*
16	Manoeuvrable	Manoeuvre + suffix -able	The word *Manoeuvrable* (Adj) is derived from the word *Manoeuvre* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-able* after a root or word. Meaning *(of an aircraft, vehicle, or ship) capable of being moved or steered while in motion*
17	Volunteer	Volunt + suffix -eer	The word *Volunteer* (N) is derived from the word *Volunt* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-eer* after a root or word. Meaning *A person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task*
18	Priority	Prior + suffix -ity	The word *Priority* (N) is derived from the word *Prior*

			(Adj) and this word then added the suffix *-ity* after a root or word. Meaning *The fact or condition of being regarded or treated as more important*
19	Casualty	Casual + suffix -ty	The word *Casualty* (N) is derived from the word *Casual* (Adj) and this word then added the suffix *-ty* after a root or word. Meaning *A person killed or injured in a war or accident*
20	Prosperous	Prosper + suffix -ous	The word *Prosperous* (Adj) is derived from the word *Prosper* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ous* after a root or word. Meaning *Bringing wealth and success*
21	Resistance	Resist + suffix -ance	The word *Resistance* (N) is derived from the word *Resist* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ance* after a root or word. Meaning The ability to avoid being impacted by

			something, especially negatively.
22	Resilience	Resilient + suffix -ence	The word *Resilience* (N) is derived from the word *Resilient* (Adj) and this word then added the suffix *-ence* after a root or word. Meaning *(Of a human or animal) capable of withstanding or recovering fast from adversity*
23	Government	Govern + suffix -ment	The word *Government* (N) is derived from the word *Govern* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-ment* after a root or word. Meaning *The governing body of a nation, state, or community*
24	Risky	Risk + suffix -y	The word *Risky* (Adj) is derived from the word *Risk* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-y* after a root or word. Meaning *Full of the*

			possibility of danger, failure, or loss
25	Powerful	Power + suffix -ful	The word *Powerful* (Adj) is derived from the word *Power* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-ful* after a root or word. Meaning *Having or producing great force or energy*
26	Neighbourhood	Neighbour + suffix -hood	The word *Neighbourhood* (N) is derived from the word *Neighbour* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-hood* after a root or word. Meaning *A district , especially one forming a community within a town or city*
27	Sadness	Sad + suffix -ness	The word *Sadness* (N) is derived from the word *Sad* (Adj) and this word then added the suffix *-ness* after a root or word. Meaning *The condition or quality of being sad*

28	Adversary	Adverse + suffix -ary	The word *Adversary* (N) is derived from the word *Adverse* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ary* after a root or word. Meaning *One's opponent in a contest, conflict, or dispute*
29	Secrecy	Secret + suffix -cy	The word *Secrecy* (N) is derived from the word *Secret* (Adj) and this word then added the suffix *-cy* after a root or word. Meaning *The action of keeping something secret or the state of being kept secret*
30	Failure	Fail + suffix -ure	The word *Failure* (N) is derived from the word *Fail* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ure* after a root or word. Meaning *Lack of success*
31	Contrary	Contra + suffix -ry	The word *Contrary* (N) is derived from the word *Contra* (Adj) and this word then added

			the suffix *-ry* after a root or word. Meaning *The opposite*
32	Reliant	Rely + suffix -ant	The word *Reliant* (Adj) is derived from the word *Rely* (V) and this word then added the suffix *-ant* after a root or word. Meaning *Dependent on someone or something*
33	Massive	Mass + suffix -ive	The word *Massive* (Adj) is derived from the word *Mass* (N) and this word then added the suffix *-ive* after a root or word. Meaning *Exceptionally large*
34	Intersection	Prefix inter- + section	The word *Intersection* (N) is derived from the word *Section* (N) and this word then added the prefix *inter-* before a root or word. Meaning *A point or line common to lines or surfaces that intersect*
35	Disclose	Prefix dis- + close	The word *Disclose* (V) is derived from the word *Close*

			(V) and this word then added the prefix *dis-* before a root or word. Meaning *Make (secret or new information) known*
36	Anti-ship	Prefix anti- + ship	The word *Anti-ship* (Adj) is derived from the word *Ship* (N) and this word then added the prefix *anti-* before a root or word. Meaning *Designed to destroy ships*
37	Unexploded	Prefix un- + exploded	The word *Unexploded* (Adj) is derived from the word *Exploded* (V) and this word then added the prefix *un-* before a root or word. Meaning *(Of a bomb, etc) that has not yet exploded*
38	Infrastructure	Prefix infra- + structure	The word *Infrastructure* (N) is derived from the word *Structure* (N) and this word then added the prefix *infra-* before a root or word. Meaning *The fundamental systems and*

			services needed for a country or business to function properly, such as buildings, transportation, water, and power supply.
39	Reroute	Prefix re- + route	The word *Reroute* (V) is derived from the word *Route* (V) and this word then added the prefix *re-* before a root or word. Meaning *Send (someone or something) by or along a different route*
40	Woefully	Woe + suffix -ful + suffix -ly	The word *Woefully* (Adv) is derived from the word *Woe* (N) and this word then added the two suffix, first, suffix *-ful* and then next suffix *-ly* after a root or word. Meaning *In a manner expressing sorrow or misery*
41	Co-founder	Prefix co- + found + suffix -er	The word *Co-founder* (N) is derived from the word *Found* (V) and this word then added

| | | | the prefix *co-* before a root or word and suffix -er after the root or word. Meaning *A joint founder; someone who establishes an organization together with one or more other people* |

7. Multiple Processes

The researcher discovered three words in this study that were classified as multiple processes. It is shown in the table below:

Table 10. Multiple Processes found in BBC News online articles

No.	Word/Data	Form	Description
1	Geolocates	Blending + Backformation	Blending word "Geolocates" which is from "Geographical" and "Location" and being combined with backformation process made it become Geolocate
2	Anti-aircraft	Derivation + Compounding	Compounding word "aircraft" which is made from the word "air" and "craft" and being combined with the Derivation process with the prefix anti- and the root

			word that is blending word made it a word "Anti-aircraft"
3	Lilac-painted	Borrowing (Persian) + Compounding	Borrowing word "Lilac" from Persian word originates from "nilak" or "neele" meaning "bluish" which refers to the beautiful bluish-purple color of some Lilac flowers, it combined with Compounding process that consist of the joining separate word "Lilac" and "Painted"

3. The dominance of the type of word formation processes that is most frequently appears in the articles

Based on the data obtained, it is found that derivation is the type of word formation processes that found most frequently appear from the other types in the articles. It is with the total frequency 172 words of 68,8 % data. And through the theory proposed by George Yule (2020), the dominance of derivation from the other types in the articles happens because of; first, it is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new words. Then, it is tend to be easy to use it in creating new words with affixation. Last, because many parts of the articles tell about the events on today's war in Russia-Ukraine that happen in the present time that many words are in nouns, adjectives, and adverbs that are rarely heard and

seen from everyday life about the war happens today readers and English learner need to know them as well as the process of word formation themselves.

B. Discussion

Based on the findings of the research shown above, the researcher suggests that the discussion of the findings of this study indicates that, through the analysis, some different types of word formation processes were used and found in BBC News online articles on the invasion of Russia-Ukraine, particularly in some of the words on today's war-related term of Russia-Ukraine invasion. The occurrences of the word formation process in the articles were also analyzed; it occurred quite a lot in the four articles. There were 2 borrowing words, 63 compounding, 2 clipping, 8 conversion, 172 derivation, and 3 multiple processes of the total 250 words found in all four BBC News online articles. Coinage is not found in the articles.

In connection with the researcher's analysis, it is found that there is a similarity in this study with the previous research. As in the thesis entitled *An Analysis of Word Formation Process Found in Educational Articles of the Jakarta Post Website* by Dewi Widia Sari (2022), the researchers discussed the findings on the types of word formation process in the same research object under study, that is online news articles, using the same theory proposed by George Yule (2020) to analyze the word formation process.

Besides that, the difference of research finding found in this research with previous research lies in as in the thesis entitled *Word Formation Process of English American Slang Words Found in Drake's Thank Me Later Album* by Putri Intan

Yuliani Lubis (2021), she has the finding on types of the word formation process of the slang words only in the research object, that is song lyrics, in contrast to the researcher herself, who has the finding on the types of word formation processes of any words in the object under study, namely BBC News articles.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis presented in the finding and discussion of the previous chapter, the researcher draws several conclusions as follows:

1. Types of the word formation processes that are used and found in BBC News online articles on the issue of the invasion of Russia-Ukraine are borrowing with 0,8% data, compounding with 25,2% data, clipping with 0,8% data, conversion with 3,2% data, derivation with 68,8% data, and multiple processes with 1,2% data. Derivation is the dominant type of the word formation process found in the articles with 68,8% data, and borrowing & clipping with 0,8% data is the least of it in the articles.

2. From the seven types of word formation processes in George Yule's (2020) theory, not all the types of word formation processes found occurred in the articles through the data analysis. There are 1 from seven types of word formation processes that is not found in this research, it is coinage. Then, from the 250 data or words which occurred experiencing the word formation processes in the articles that has been analyzed, it consisted of 2 words of borrowing, 63 words of compounding, 2 words of clipping, 8 words of conversion, 172 words of derivation, and 3 words of multiple processes.

3. Derivation as the most frequently type of word formation process appears dominant since it is the most common method in the creation of new words, it is tend to be easy to use and blend it with affixation to create new words, and it is because many parts in the articles tell about terms (nouns, adjectives and adverbs) on todays war and rarely heard and seen from everyday life that English learners or readers need to know them as well as the processes created them to gain more knowledge in English and understand the articles more better.

B. Suggestion

At the end of the study, the researcher would like to provide a few suggestions based on the above conclusion.

It is suggested to the readers, language learners, students, and teachers who want to explore more about this study to continue and investigate more about the other types of the word formation process using some other theories from the linguists and to be more advanced in using the newly published book or simply a more up-to-date edition at this time.

Lastly, to other researchers who are concerned about this study of the word formation process to conduct the research about the word formation process in another object of research, more in written material like food recipes from today's menu of local or international food, and also in food menus, where now we see some restaurants, cafés, fast-food chains, street food outlets, or Rumah Makan in Indonesia or abroad that use and combine some other languages like English, Korean, Japanese, or others on the menus to attract people. Those objects are all interesting to research in the study of the word formation process, and there are still a few who do research on them. It would also later benefit people's knowledge of word formation in a wider variety of words.

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Appendix 1. BBC News Articles on The Invasion of Russia-Ukraine issue

<u>Article 1</u>

Ukraine war: Defying Russian onslaught in city 'at the end of the world'

(January 4, 2023. By Yogita Limaye. BBC News, Bakhmut)

| Many of those remaining in Bakhmut are elderly, like 86-year-old Anatolay, and searching for food

"This is the toughest operation I've ever seen. The enemy has thrown its strongest assault at Bakhmut. We haven't seen troops like this before," the Ukrainian commander tells us.

Commander Skala, as he wants to be called, is controlling the Ukrainian operation to defend the city of Bakhmut in the eastern Donbas region from an underground chamber off a nondescript street. It is one of the main command centres the Ukrainian military has set up in the city, and few journalists have been here.

A tall, hefty man with sparkling eyes, he watches a live feed from a drone hovering outside the eastern edge of the city on a big screen in the centre of the room.

One of the battalion's units is trying to spot the location of Russian positions, to aid another unit which has just gone out to defend eastern approaches to Bakhmut under attack.

In addition to Russian armed forces, mercenaries from the private paramilitary Wagner group have been sent in their thousands to front lines around Bakhmut.
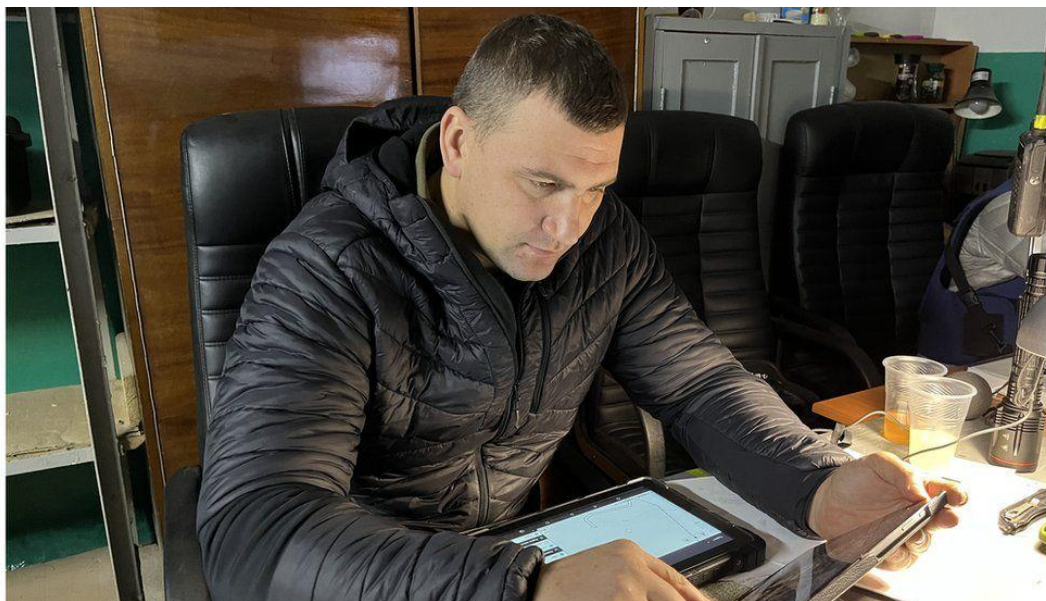
| Commander Skala is operating from an underground command centre in Bakhmut

"Wagner soldiers openly advance under fire towards us even if they're littering the land with their bodies, even if out of 60 people in their platoon only 20 are left. It's very difficult to hold against such an invasion. We weren't prepared for that, and we're learning now," Commander Skala says.

"Some weeks ago, we lost positions on the eastern approaches to the city because the enemy was constantly storming us with assaults. We moved to secondary front lines to save our soldiers," he adds.

"We are trying to work smartly and get those positions back. Sometimes you have to withdraw to attack the enemy properly."

Wagner leader Yevgeny Prigozhin has said Ukrainians have turned every house in Bakhmut into a fortress, and that there were now "500 lines of defence".

Russia has been using all its might to try to take Bakhmut - a battle considered critical for the country after it lost ground in Ukraine in recent months, being pushed out of Kherson in the south and the Kharkiv region in the north-east. Capturing Bakhmut is also important to further Russia's aim to control the whole of the Donbas region in eastern Ukraine.

| Bombs have ripped through facades of buildings everywhere in Bakhmut

Throughout our conversation with Commander Skala, muffled explosions can be heard from above ground. The second you step outside, the sound is loud enough to make your heart pound - the terrifying whistle of shells flying in followed by the deafening boom of the impact.

And the sound never stops as the bombs keep falling.

One resident described it as "the end of the world" and there are moments when it feels like that.

Bombs have ripped through the middle of apartment blocks, blown away the facades of buildings and created craters by the side of streets. It was hard to find a window in Bakhmut that was intact. The ground is littered with broken glass and debris.

This was once a quiet, ordinary town in the east, known for its sparkling wine. Now, it's become a byword for war and Ukraine's resistance.

It lies at a vital road intersection, but over the months, the battle here has gained a symbolic importance. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky recently called it the "fortress of our morale".

Bakhmut used to be home to just over 70,000 people before the war. Just a tenth of its residents - mostly elderly or poor - remain.

While the streets are largely empty, we see dozens of civilians in an aid centre, known here as a "resilience centre".

It has power, and wi-fi provided by Elon Musk's Starlink satellite system. Volunteers distribute small packets of food, medicines and other basic supplies. A wood-burner in the centre keeps the room warm.

This is a lifeline for the people in Bakhmut.

| This resilience centre helps those residents still in the city stay warm and charge their phones

Many sit huddled around electrical points, trying to charge up their phones.

What's remarkable is that even when shells land just a few hundred metres from the centre, people don't flinch. It's as if they've become numb, running from bombs every day.

Trauma is visible on many faces though.

Why don't you leave, we asked Anatolay Suschenko, who was standing in a queue for some food.

"I have nowhere to go. I'm alone. Who would want to take an 86-year-old?" he said. "Here, at least sometimes when soldiers throw away food or soup, I find it and eat it. And I get free bread. In my whole life, I've never seen anything like this. All the windows of my house have been blown off, and the gate has been destroyed."

People have different reasons to stay. Olha Tupikova sits in the corner of the room with her 13-year-old daughter Diana.

"I think everywhere in Ukraine is equally dangerous. Some of our neighbours left and died elsewhere. Here we have a house. We have cats and dogs. We can't leave them," she said.

"Our roof has 21 holes and the garage has nine. I mend them every time, and try to repair the windows too. Normally the holes are caused by shrapnel, but lately we've had stones flying in too, making holes that are the size of a head."

| Olha (left) and her daughter Diana, are staying in Bakhmut as they have a house and cats and dogs

"We live like mice. We quickly run out to get some bread, choose different routes to get back home. Before sunrise I look for wooden boards and logs [to repair my home]. In the evening I search for water because there's no water supply in town," Olha said.

"Of course, it's frightening. But now we do it army style, like soldiers. We joke that master chefs know nothing about cooking [compared to us]. We can make a meal out of anything on an open fire, or even a candle."

The local administration is trying to convince people to leave.

In a location in the city we can't disclose because it could compromise his safety, we met Oleksiy Reva, who has been the mayor of Bakhmut for 33 years.

"It's those who don't have money and don't want to face the unknown who are staying. But we are talking to them about it ,. Because safety is most important, safety and peace," he said.

Why does he continue to stay, we asked. "This is my life, my job, my fate. I was born here, and grew up here. My parents are buried here. My conscience won't allow me to leave our people. And I'm confident our military will not allow Bakhmut to fall," he said.

In the fields outside the city, we see the daily grind required to keep a hold on it.

The unit of soldiers we meet try to spot Russian locations and fire artillery - Soviet-era D-30 guns - in their direction, to allow Ukrainian infantry to push ahead every day. But barely any advance is being made.

"The equipment is outdated. It works fine and does the job, but it can be better. We also have to be very economical with our shells, very precise with our targets so we don't run out of ammunition. If we had more equipment and modern weapons, we would be able to destroy more targets which would make things much easier for our infantry," one of the soldiers, Valentyn, said.

Winter also makes things difficult. Weapons don't operate as smoothly in cold weather, they tell us.

| Ukrainian forces say their weapons are outdated and they worry about running out of ammunition

"We simply need to overcome this period, hold on, and then execute counter-offensives and fight," Yaroslav said.

Each side is trying to wear the other down. This is a battle of endurance.

How do you motivate yourself every day, we asked. "We all have families to go back to. Valentyn just had a son but his family is in Germany, so he hasn't seen him yet," Yaroslav said as Valentyn cracked a shy smile.

"His motivation is colossal."

How Russia's 35-mile armoured convoy ended in failure

(February 22, 2023. By Claire Press and Svitlana Libet. BBC World Service and BBC Ukrainian Service, Kyiv)

Three days into Russia's invasion of Ukraine, a huge 10-mile (15.5km) line of armoured vehicles was spotted by a satellite in the north of the country. The very same morning in Bucha, just outside Kyiv, 67-year-old Volodymyr Scherbynyn was standing outside his local supermarket when more than a hundred Russian military vehicles rolled into town. Both Volodymyr and the satellite were witnesses to a key part of President Vladimir Putin's plan for a quick and overwhelming victory. They were also witnesses to its failure.

The western media called it a convoy. In reality, it was a traffic jam and a major tactical blunder. Forty-eight hours after that first satellite photograph, on 28 February 2022, the line of vehicles had grown to a colossal 35 miles (56 km) long. The vehicles were stalled for weeks. Then finally they retreated, and seemingly disappeared overnight.

What happened? Why did such a massive force fail to reach Kyiv?

A BBC team spoke to dozens of witnesses; including military personnel, national and international intelligence services, civilians, veterans, and the territorial defence, all of whom came into contact with the convoy. It also gained access to Russian maps and documents that shed light on what the plan actually was, and why it went so spectacularly wrong.

The first hours

The story starts on the first day of the war, in the north of Ukraine at its border with Belarus.

Stepping outside for his first cigarette of the day, 23-year-old Vladyslav from Ukraine's 80th Air Assault Brigade saw a flurry of bright lights in the night sky.

"I remember watching the lights emerge from the whole forest. At first I thought they were car headlights. But then I realised they were Grads [self-propelled multiple missile launchers]. They were firing at us."

Camped deep within the forest of the Chernobyl exclusion zone, Vladyslav's unit was on patrol when the first Russian vehicles crossed into Ukraine.

"The whole earth was shaking. Have you ever been in a tank? There's no other sound like it. It's a powerful thing."

As planned in the event of any attack, Vladyslav and the rest of the 80th brigade blew up the bridge connecting Chernobyl to the next big town, Ivankiv.

The Russians would be forced to waste time building a replacement pontoon bridge, giving Vladyslav and his unit time to pull back to Kyiv.

"At first I was surprised, why didn't we stop them there in Chernobyl? But we needed to learn about our enemy. So that's what we did."

This close to the Belarus border, the Ukrainians could not afford to open fire and risk starting another conflict. Their priority was to first understand Russia's battle plan, before sending their troops into the line of fire.

Putin's master plan

What Vladyslav saw were the first vehicles of what would become the convoy.

Contrary to many media reports at the time, the 35 mile-long (56 km) column was in fact 10 separate Russian tactical battalion units, according to the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

The Russian army also attacked Ukraine in the east and south, but the mission for these 10 units was specific - enter Ukraine from Belarus, overthrow Ukraine's capital city and remove the government. In military terms: a decapitation attack.

One Russian document, seen by the BBC, shows a timetable for the plan. After the first battalion crossed into Ukraine at 04:00 am on 24 February, their orders were to advance straight to Kyiv arriving by 14:55.

Several of the battalions were to advance to Hostomel, just north of Kyiv, to back up the troops who'd been airlifted in to secure the airport.

The rest were to head straight into the centre of Kyiv.

| Luibov Demydiv (R), a pensioner from Demydiv, points on the map to where she saw the convoy circling after a bridge was destroyed, stopping their advance

The assault heavily relied on two elements - secrecy and speed.

According to the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) (a UK-based security think tank) by keeping plans about an attack on the capital under wraps, Russian soldiers could outnumber the Ukrainian forces by 12 to one in the north of Kyiv.

However, Putin's secrecy came at a cost. So successful was his deception, even most of his commanders did not receive their orders until 24 hours before the invasion.

On a tactical level, this left them vulnerable. They lacked food, fuel and maps. They were without proper communication tools. They had insufficient ammunition. They were even ill-prepared for the winter weather.

Kitted out with the wrong tyres and surrounded by snow, the Russians drove straight into a mud bath. Civilians close to Ivankiv describe Russian soldiers telling Ukrainian farmers to help pull their tanks out of the sludge.

- How war is seen in rural Russia

- Has Putin's war in Ukraine failed?

- Ukraine war: President Putin speech fact-checked

Unable to progress, the Russian vehicles needed to divert to paved roads in order to avoid soft ground, forcing thousands to group into a single column.

But with limited communication between the battalions, they almost immediately converged into one almighty traffic jam.

As one military expert on the ground put it: "You don't ever travel into hostile territory in a long convoy. Ever."

Based on witness testimony and intelligence from the Ukrainian military, we were able to map the ground the convoy covered in the time between the outbreak of war and the end of March. By avoiding travelling across fields, vehicles ended up on most of the main roads north of Kyiv.

Routes taken by the Russian convoy

Source: BBC Research

By the time the column had grown as long as 35 miles (56 km) it included up to 1,000 tanks, 2,400 mechanised infantry vehicles and 10,000 personnel, as well as dozens of supply trucks carrying food, fuel, oil and ammunition.

Stalled north of Kyiv and running out of food and fuel, the Russians had also underestimated their adversary.

A united resistance

For three days Volodymyr Scherbynyn and his fellow volunteers, the majority of them pensioners, had been preparing for the arrival of the convoy in their hometown of Bucha.

Armed with one machine gun between the 12 of them, they took down all the road signs, built checkpoints, and prepared hundreds of petrol bombs.

Until finally, on Sunday morning the Russian tanks rolled into town.

| Maksym (L) Volodymyr (C) and '"the colonel" (R) stand in front of their bombed out office for local volunteers

For nearly 30 minutes, Volodymyr and his grassroots unit battered the tanks with what little they had.

"We set two of the vehicles on fire and slowed down the whole convoy," says Volodymyr.

But then came the retaliation.

"When they saw us throwing bottles they opened fire," says 30-year-old Maksym Shkoropar. "I was a barman. I didn't have any military training."

By the end of that half hour, every one of Volodymyr's party had been shot and evacuated to hospital.

But even from the sick bay, Volodymyr kept on fighting - receiving and cross-checking sightings of the convoy from civilians all over the Kyiv region and calling them in to the Ukrainian authorities.

On the other end of the line was 23-year-old local city councillor for Irpin, Roman Pohorily.

| Lawyer and councillor by day, Roman searches for Russian posts on social media by night.

He tells the BBC he didn't sleep for three days.

"My colleague and I were manning the hotline at the council office, taking calls about the column, as well as saboteurs - people who were painting marks on the ground for the convoy to follow."

A councillor by day, Roman is also an open source intelligence expert by night. Co-founder of the highly regarded website DeepState, he pools together social media and intelligence reports. He geolocates them, then reposts them on his website.

"On their way to Kyiv, the Russians were posting videos on social media. We reposted the videos to expose their movements. They were just showing off, but in doing so, they got busted."

Most important during the assault on Kyiv, says Roman, was the sense of a united Ukraine.

| Ukrainian volunteers distributing food

"Everyone was doing something. I admit it was very hectic in those first few days. But there were veterans helping civilians. Everyone wanted to defend their city."

In towns and villages all across the region, hundreds of attacks took place against the convoy, from civilians armed with homemade weapons to mechanised infantry and artillery.

Outdated tactics

In stark contrast to the Ukrainians, the Russian forces repeatedly exposed their inability to make dynamic decisions on the ground.

"The Russians were all carrying large metal boxes marked 'secret'," says Vladyslav from the 80th Brigade. "We seized one during an ambush. We found their maps marked with their entire route. After that we knew their whole strategy."

Their navigation tools were also woefully out of date. In the year since the invasion, the BBC has continued to find maps left behind by Russian troops that date back to the 1960s and 70s. Whole towns exist now that were not on the maps that they were using to navigate. We also found semaphore flags, a vastly outdated way to communicate between units.

One successful tactic by the Ukrainian resistance was to blow up bridges and dams ahead of the convoy, thus forcing the Russians to reroute. Reliant on old maps and with limited communications back to their high command, the Russian units frequently became paralysed by indecision.

Several satellite images show the Russian vehicles literally driving round and around in circles.

Occupation

Under pressure from Ukrainian air strikes and artillery, the Russian convoy was finally brought to a standstill just outside of Kyiv's city boundary. For thousands of civilians living close to the stalled troops, the experience was horrendous.

"They robbed everything from everywhere. They emptied the shops," says Vladyslav. "They also used civilians as human shields."

What happened in many villages and towns to the north and west of Kyiv is still being investigated by numerous authorities, including the International Criminal Court.

After four long weeks the Russians finally started to withdraw.

Two of the largest remaining battalions were defeated close to Hostomel airport. Another 370 tented army trucks, seemingly abandoned in Zdvizhivka village, were destroyed by artillery.

The Ukrainian military kept on pushing them back until 19 March, after which the Russians began to retreat from Kyiv Oblast.

| A graveyard of Russian vehicles from the convoy piled high in Hostomel

Russia is continuing to push into the eastern industrial heartland of Donbas, and strike in the south, in the direction of the Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions.

Despite the speculation of a renewed attack on Kyiv, the majority of experts agree it would be unlikely as we have not seen a large-scale deployment of Russian troops to the Belarus border.

But still watching via reconnaissance drones close to the border, are the Ukrainian recruits.

"I'll always remember that night in Chernobyl," says Vladyslav. "When I went out to smoke with my friend. But by the time I'd finished my cigarette the war had started.

"My friend and I have this dream, that we will go on shift, just like we did that day, and as we smoke another cigarette we will hear that the war has ended. And that we won."

Article 3

Ukraine war: Russia fires hypersonic missiles in new barrage

(March 9, 2023. By Henri Astier. BBC News)

At least nine people have died in a new wave of strikes across Ukraine in which Russia used powerful weapons, including rare hypersonic missiles.

Russia had reportedly not fired Kinzhal hypersonic missiles - which can evade air defences - since the early months of the conflict.

The latest barrage was the most severe to hit Ukraine for weeks.

It cut power to the Zaporizhzhia nuclear plant - Europe's biggest - although it was later restored.

On Thursday Russian defence ministry spokesman Igor Konashenkov said: "High-precision long-range air, sea and land-based weapons, including the Kinzhal hypersonic missile system, hit key elements of Ukraine's military infrastructure."

It was the biggest day of Russian strikes on Ukraine since the end of January,

The Ukrainian military claimed it had successfully shot down 34 cruise missiles and four Iranian-made Shahed drones.

But it also said it had been unable to intercept the six Kinzhal ballistic missiles - nor was it able to destroy older weapons, such as Kh-22 anti-ship missiles and S-300 anti-aircraft missiles.

"This was a major attack and for the first time with so many different types of missiles," the Reuters news agency quoted a Ukrainian air force spokesperson as saying. "It was like never before."

Russia reports use of hypersonic missile

Kinzhal missile (Kh-47M2)

Highly manoeuvrable, air-launched ballistic missile fired from MiG-31 - hypersonic means can fly 5x speed of sound (Mach 5)

Type: Conventional or nuclear-capable

Range: 2000km approx

Missile length: 8m

Speed: Possibly to Mach 10 (12,350 kmh or 7,674 mph)

Source: CSIS, BBC research   Image: Planetpix/Alamy Live News   **BBC**

President Vladimir Putin has highlighted Russia's investment in ballistic hypersonic missiles, which can travel at more than five times the speed of sound.

- How risky is stand-off over Ukraine's nuclear plant?
- Ukraine in maps: Tracking the war with Russia

Nuclear energy operator Energoatom said the strike at the Zaporizhzhia plant had cut off the link between the facility and the Ukrainian power system.

For the sixth time since it was taken over by Russia a year ago, the facility operated on diesel generators until the link was restored later on Thursday.

Electricity is needed for cooling radioactive material present at the plant.

"Today's loss of all external power once again demonstrated how fragile and dangerous the situation is for the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant," said Rafael Grossi, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Earlier on Thursday he had called for an international commitment to protect the plant, following a series of strikes since the invasion began.

"Each time we are rolling a dice. And if we allow this to continue time after time then one day our luck will run out," Mr Grossi said.

In the capital Kyiv, emergency services attended the scenes of blasts in western and southern districts.

A missile also hit an energy facility in the port city of Odesa, triggering power cuts, its governor Maksym Marchenko said. Residential areas were also hit but no casualties were reported.

Elsewhere, Ukraine's military says it has pushed back intense Russian attacks on the embattled eastern city of Bakhmut despite Russian forces claiming to have taken control of its eastern half.

Moscow has been trying to take Bakhmut for months, as both sides suffer heavy losses in a grinding war of attrition.

"The enemy continued its attacks and has shown no sign of a let-up in storming the city of Bakhmut," the general staff of the Ukrainian armed forces said. "Our defenders repelled attacks on Bakhmut and on surrounding communities."

Between 20,000 and 30,000 Russian troops have been killed or wounded in the battle for the Ukrainian city of Bakhmut since it began last summer, Western officials say. The figures cannot be verified independently.

Article 4

Ukraine war: The front line where Russian eyes are always watching

(March 24, 2023. By By Quentin Sommerville. BBC News - Velyka Novosilka, Donbas)

The line of trees appears to fragment and disappear as it winds its way towards the Russian positions on the outskirts of the small town of Velyka Novosilka.

Dima, a Ukrainian army infantryman with the 1st Separate Tank Brigade, treads carefully along a path where army boots have worn through the spring clover. The zero line - the final trench - lies ahead. Russian troops are only 700m away.

Further north in Bakhmut, the Ukranians have been losing ground. But here in the south of Donetsk province, Ukrainian tanks and infantrymen are standing firm.

Despite months of vicious Russian attacks, Dima says the brigade has lost less than 10m of territory. Russian forces, he says, have sustained heavy losses.

It is a stricken landscape, where trenches lie exposed to Russian observation posts and surveillance drones. On this front line, Russian eyes are always watching, waiting for an opportunity to attack.

As we pass the infantry trenches, the clover begins to vanish, replaced by mud and bomb craters. Landmines and unexploded shells litter the ground. The treetops, still bare from winter, are now split and shattered. "There was a tank battle here recently," says Dima, "we drove them back".

A soldier in a trench shovels soft, red soil, hardly making a sound. From a nearby village, the patter of automatic gunfire catches the breeze.

| Dima is 22 years old and worked in a petro-chemical factory before the war

"There were often battles in the village. Sometimes the whole village was on fire. They threw phosphorus, or I don't even know what they threw," Dima explains. He is over 6'4" tall with pale blue eyes made brighter by the dark circles under them. His AK-47 is slung over his shoulder; on his body armour hangs a spoon, a can opener, and a small pair of pliers.

The danger here lies outside the trenches. A moment's inattention while smoking a cigarette can end in death if a mortar or grenade lands nearby. "Generally, they shell every day," says Dima, indicating Russian positions. These men took casualties recently, but they are a fraction of the Ukrainian losses from the close-quarter fighting in Bakhmut.

Suddenly a shell whines overhead, landing to the left of our group. The six of us run for cover and hit the ground. I lose sight of Dima, but someone shouts that a Russian tank is firing. A second explosion hits, covering me in dirt. It was closer this time, perhaps 10ft away. I head for cover and see Dima standing tall in a trench. Inside is a timber-covered shelter, which four of us cram inside. As Dima lights a cigarette, there is another explosion nearby.

"They simply have an unlimited amount of shells," he says. "They have entire warehouses full of [them]. They can shoot all day, and they won't run out of shells. But us? We'd run out of shells this year. So we're forming various assault brigades and we've been given tanks. I think with those we'll win. We're Cossacks. So, brave guys, we can handle it."

When their positions are under attack, he explains, they take cover in trench dugouts, while one soldier stays on watch looking for enemy infantry and drones. He has learned to cope, he says. "There was fear for the first few times. When I first came. Now it has all, somehow, faded away. It's become as solid as a rock. Well, there are some fears - everyone has them".

Another shell lands close enough to knock him off his feet. "That was a good one," he says, shaking his head and dusting himself off.

| The Ukrainians have dug a network of trenches

Dima is only 22 years old and from the central industrial city of Kremenchuk. He worked in a petro-chemical factory before the war, and like many of the soldiers fighting here, his adult life has barely started. When I ask what he tells his family, he responds, "I don't have a family yet. I have my mum - I don't have anyone else for now." He calls home twice a day, in the morning and evening. "She doesn't know much - I don't tell her everything," he says, his voice trailing off.

Among the soldiers there is disagreement over what the Russians are firing. It could be tank fire, mortars or grenades working on the Ukrainian positions - or a combination of all three. A bearded soldier, grimy with days at the front, enters the dugout and makes a whirling motion with his finger. A Russian drone is overhead. Even here there is uncertainty, it could be armed, or it could be a reconnaissance drone. There is nothing to do but to wait until the barrage is over, or it gets dark.

I leave the men just after sunset. The brigade's tanks are firing back at the Russians now, and as I return, a fresh shift of soldiers takes up positions along the trenches. I'm mindful in the fading light of where I step, remembering the anti-personnel mines on the route in.

Tanks and artillery dominate here, with the brigade's Ukrainian-made T64 Bulat tanks operating every day. "Tankers are like the older brother of infantry," says tank commander Serhii. "When the infantry is being hurt, the tankers are coming. But the problem is that we can't always come."

The front line in south-eastern Ukraine

Source: Institute for the Study of War (21:00 GMT, 22 March)

The 1st Separate Tank Brigade is one of the most decorated in the army. Its commander Col Leonid Khoda is awaiting the arrival of Western tanks, including

the British Challenger II, and has already sent men for training on German Leopard tanks.

The enemy "has a completely different goal," he says. "We protect our state, our land, our relatives, we have a different motivation. They have no way out. Their leadership, their party said, no step back. Because to retreat means prison, means execution. So they are moving forward like a lamb to the slaughter."

In February, the Russians tried to break through the front line 30km away, a bold move that would have put the rest of unoccupied Donetsk at risk. The advance ended in catastrophe, with hundreds of Russians dead, dozens of their tanks lost, and an armoured brigade all but annihilated.

Recalling one of February's attacks around the town of Vuhledar 13km away, Col Leonid Khoda, describes it as "an act of desperation". The enemy brigade was in effect, wiped out, he says. "But lately they've started to change tactics."

| Tank commander Serhii

Much of Donbas is rough with grit of the industrial age. Great abandoned factories and monumental slag heaps dominate the landscape, but not here. The land Col Khoda's men are protecting specifically is the market town of Velyka Novosilka.

Before the war, the town had a modern school, a tidy fire station and a three-storey kindergarten. All now stand forlorn and battered.

The army driver bringing us to the town swerves to avoid a rocket embedded in the road. Another Russian shell lands in a nearby neighbourhood, sending a long arc of dirt into the grey sky. The small homes and cottages of the town speed past the window, and even as broken as they are, it's plain to see this was a prosperous town before the war.

Some 10,000 people used to live here - now there are fewer than 200. "Only mice, cats and dogs thrive here now and they also hide from the shelling," one of the soldiers in the car says.

At one of the shelters I meet Iryna Babkina, the local piano teacher who is trying to hold together the remaining threads of her town. With blazing red hair, she is quietly determined to remain in the town. A few dozen residents live in the cold, damp shelter, and Iryana helps care for the older ones.

| Piano teacher Iryna Babkina is one of barely 200 people still in Velyka Novosilka - a town where 10,000 people used to live

She describes what has happened to the town as akin to a feeling of "grief". "It used to be such a beautiful place," she says. "It's [now] more of a sadness - the sadness of how it used to be, the sadness of what it is now."

Russian bombs often add to the mountain of grief. In the dimly lit basement shelter warmed by a wood-burning stove, I hear a voice. Sitting alone on a bed is Maria Vasylivna, 74.

Before Iryna introduces us, she whispers, "It's difficult for her to speak, her husband was killed by shrapnel recently."

Maria takes my hands. "Oh you are cold," she says, warming them between hers.

Her husband, Sergiy, 74, was too ill to come to the shelter, and remained in their home even as Russian bombs fell across the neighbourhood.

In a soft voice she tells me, "He bled to death overnight. I was here and he was at home. I came in the morning, and he was gone. We buried him and that's it." They had been married 54 years.

| Maria Vasylivna says her husband was too ill to go to a shelter and bled to death after a Russian bomb attack

Before I leave, Iryna takes me through the town's school. Its lilac-painted corridors are scattered with debris, and the windows have been blown in by Russian bombs. Children's jackets still hang on coat pegs and homemade Christmas decorations stand uncollected on a shelf.

On a wall above a pale blue radiator, a group picture shows the kids football team celebrating a win. Outside the window, the same pitch is cratered, and the nearby climbing frames mangled by shelling. The tail fin of an unexploded Russian rocket sticks out from the playground asphalt.

A piano stands in the corridor and Iryna sits down to play. But no tune comes, the piano is too badly damaged. She has no music to play and no children to teach. The last of them were forcibly evacuated from the town by police last month and taken to somewhere safer. Her own daughter was among them.

"There's only the sounds of shells," she says. "The school is smashed, instruments are ruined, but it is fine, we will rebuild it, and the music will sound again - along with the children's laughter."

These are the ties that bind people here, whether civilian or soldier. The determination to resist is the enduring weapon in Ukraine's arsenal, as vital to the country's survival as any armoured tank or infantry trench.

Appendix 2. List of Compounding Words in BBC News Online Articles

No	Word/Data	Form	Description
1	North-east	North + East (Hypenated)	The direction toward the point of the horizon midway. Between north and east.
2	Throughout	Through + Out	In every part of a place or object
3	Outside	Out + Side	The external side or surface of something
4	Wood-burner	Wood + Burner (Hypenated)	A wood stove
5	Lifeline	Life + Line	A thing on which someone or something depends or which provides a mean of escape from a difficult situation
6	Nowhere	No + Where	Not in or to any place; not anywhere
7	Elsewhere	Else + Where	In, at, or to some other place or other places
8	Everywhere	Every + Where	In or to all places
9	Outdated	Out + Dated	Out of date; obsolete
10	Supermarket	Super + Market	A large self-service store selling foods and household goods
11	Headlights	Head + Light	A powerful light at the front of a motor vehicle or railroad engine
12	Timetable	Time + Table	A detailed plan showing when events or activities will happen
13	UK-based	UK + Based (Hypenated)	Someone who lives in the UK or an organization with its main office in the UK
14	Fact-checked	Fact + Checked (Hypenated)	Investigate (an issue) in order to verify the facts

15	Outbreak	Out + Break	The sudden or violent start of something unwelcome, such as war, disease, etc
16	Underestimated	Under + Estimated	Estimate (something) to be smaller or less important than it actually is
17	Checkpoints	Check + Point	A barrier or manned entrance, typically at a border, where travelers are subject to security checks
18	Grassroots	Grass + Root	The most basic level of an activity or organization
19	Withdraw	With + Draw	Remove or take away (something) from a particular place or position
20	Cross-checking	Cross + Checking (Hyphenated)	Verify (figures or information) by using an alternative source or method
21	Hotline	Hot + Line	A direct phone lline set up for a specific purpose, especially for use in emergencies or for communication between heads of government
22	Website	Web + Site	A set of related web pages located under a single domain name, typically produced by a single person or organization
23	Homemade	Home + Made	Made at home, rather than in a store or factory
24	Standstill	Stand + Still	A situation or condition in which there is no movement or activity at all
25	Everything	Every + Thing	All things
26	Graveyard	Grave + Yard	A burial ground, especially one beside a church
27	Heartland	Heart + Land	The central or most important part of a country, area, or field of activity
28	Long-range	Long + Range (Hyphenated)	(Especially of vehicles or missiles) able to be used or be effective over long distances

29	Land-based	Land + Based (Hypenated)	Located on or living on the land
30	Iranian-made	Iranian + Made (Hypenated)	Made by people who lived or come from Iran
31	Spokesperson	Spokes + Person	Someone who is chosen or employed by a person or organization to speak officially to the public for them
32	Nuclear-capable	Nuclear + Capable (Hypenated)	The ability to carry, deploy and detonate a nuclear warhead is what makes a missile or aircraft
33	Stand-off	Stand + Off (Hypenated)	(Between A and B) a situation in which no agreement can be reached
34	Radioactive	Radio + Active	Emitting or relating to the emission of ionizing radiation or particles
35	Outskirts	Out + Skirt	The outer parts of a town or city
36	Infantryman	Infantry + Man	A soldier who fights on foot
37	Landscape	Land + Scape	All the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal
38	Treetops	Tree + Top	The uppermost part of a tree
39	Nearby	Near + By	Not far away; close
40	Gunfire	Gun + Fire	The repeated firing of a gun or guns
41	Close-quarter	Close + Quarter (Hypenated)	A situation of being very or uncomfortably close to someone or something
42	Timber-covered	Timber + Covered (Hypenated)	Covered with a long piece of wood used for building, especially houses and ships
43	Warehouses	Ware + House	A large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored prior to their distribution for sale

44	Dugouts	Dug + Out	A trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops
45	Anyone	Any + One	Any person or people
46	Overhead	Over + Head	Above the level of the head; in the sky
47	Ukrainian-made	Ukrainian + Made (Hypenated)	Made by people who lived in or come from Ukraine
48	South-eastern	South + Eastern (Hypenated)	Situated in, directed toward, or facing the southeast
49	Three-storey	Three + Storey (Hypenated)	A building that has 3 floors or levels
50	Overnight	Over + Night	For the duration of a night
51	Football	Foot + Ball	Any of various forms of team game involving kicking (and in some cases also handling) a ball, in particular (in the UK) soccer or (in the US) American football
52	Playground	Play + Ground	An outdoor area provided for children to play in, especially at a school or public park
53	Somewhere	Some + Where	In or to some place

Appendix 3. List of Derivation Words in BBC News Online articles

No.	Word/Data	Word Formation
1	Ukrainian	Ukraine + suffix -ian
2	Iranian	Iran + suffix -ian
3	Southern	South + suffix -ern
4	Eastern	East + suffix -ern

5	Location	Locate + suffix -ion
6	Administration	Administrate + suffix -ion
7	Direction	Direct + suffix -ion
8	Motivation	Motivate + suffix -ion
9	Decapitation	Decapitate + suffix -ion
10	Communication	Communicate + suffix -ion
11	Retaliation	Retaliate + suffix -ion
12	Navigation	Navigate + suffix -ion
13	Speculation	Speculate + suffix -ion
14	Execution	Execute + suffix -ion
15	Desperation	Desperate + suffix -ion
16	Decorations	Decorate + suffix -ion
17	Determination	Determinate + suffix -ion
18	Observation	Observe + suffix -ation
19	Openly	Open + suffix -ly
20	Constantly	Constant + suffix -ly
21	Smartly	Smart + suffix -ly
22	Properly	Proper + suffix -ly
23	Recently	Recent + suffix -ly
24	Mostly	Most + suffix -ly
25	Largely	Large + suffix -ly
26	Equally	Equal + suffix -ly
27	Normally	Normal + suffix -ly
28	Lately	Late + suffix -ly
29	Quickly	Quick + suffix -ly
30	Daily	Day + suffix -ly
31	Barely	Bare + suffix -ly

32	Smoothly	Smooth + suffix -ly
33	Simply	Simple + suffix -ly
34	Finally	Final + suffix -ly
35	Seemingly	Seeming + suffix -ly
36	Actually	Actual + suffix -ly
37	Spectacularly	Spectacular + suffix -ly
38	Heavily	Heavy + suffix -ly
39	Immediately	Immediate + suffix -ly
40	Repeatedly	Repeated + suffix -ly
41	Vastly	Vast + suffix -ly
42	Frequently	Frequent + suffix -ly
43	Literally	Literal + suffix -ly
44	Reportedly	Reported + suffix -ly
45	Highly	High + suffix -ly
46	Hardly	Hard + suffix -ly
47	Generally	General + suffix -ly
48	Suddenly	Sudden + suffix -ly
49	Completely	Complete + suffix -ly
50	Quietly	Quiet + suffix -ly
51	Dimly	Dim + suffix -ly
52	Badly	Bad + suffix -ly
53	Secondary	Second + suffix -ary
54	Leader	Lead + suffix -er
55	Launchers	Launcher + suffix -er
56	Pensioner	Pension + suffix -er
57	Farmers	Farm + suffix -er
58	Defenders	Defend + suffix -er

59	Challenger	Challenge + suffix -er
60	Driver	Drive + suffix -er
61	Teacher	Teach + suffix -er
62	Operator	Operate + suffix -or
63	Generators	Generate + suffix -or
64	Governor	Govern + suffix -or
65	Critical	Critic + suffix -al
66	Electrical	Electric + suffix -al
67	Economical	Economic + suffix -al
68	National	Nation + suffix -al
69	Territorial	Territory + suffix -al
70	Arrival	Arrive + suffix -al
71	Industrial	Industry + suffix -al
72	Conventional	Convention + suffix -al
73	External	Extern + suffix -al
74	Central	Centre + suffix -al
75	Monumental	Monument + suffix -al
76	Survival	Survive + suffix -al
77	Symbolic	Symbol + suffix -ic
78	Specific	Specify + suffix -ic
79	Automatic	Automate + suffix -ic
80	Importance	Important + suffix -ance
81	Endurance	Endure + suffix -ance
82	Intelligence	Intelligent + suffix -ence
83	Defence	Defend + suffix -ence
84	Flurry	Flur + suffix -y
85	Exclusion	Exclude + suffix -sion

86	Invasion	Invade + suffix -sion
87	Dangerous	Danger + suffix -ous
88	Vicious	Vice + suffix -ious
99	Safety	Safe + suffix -ty
90	Reality	Real + suffix -ity
91	Security	Secure + suffix -ity
92	Majority	Major + suffix -ity
93	Equipment	Equip + suffix -ment
94	Movements	Move + suffix -ment
95	Deployment	Deploy + suffix -ment
96	Investment	Invest + suffix -ment
97	Commitment	Commit + suffix -ment
98	Basement	Base + suffix -ment
99	Successful	Success + suffix -ful
100	Mindful	Mind + suffix -ful
101	Beautiful	Beauty + suffix -ful
102	Agency	Agent + suffix -cy
103	Remarkable	Remark + suffix -able
104	Unlimited	Prefix un- + limited
105	Unoccupied	Prefix un- + occupied
106	Uncollected	Prefix un- + collected
107	Unable	Prefix un- + able
108	Unknown	Prefix un- + known
109	Rebuild	Prefix re- + build
110	Recalling	Prefix re- + calling
111	Replaced	Prefix re- + placed
112	Restored	Prefix re- + stored

113	Retreat	Prefix re- + treat
114	Renewed	Prefix re- + newed
115	Remove	Prefix re- + move
116	Anti-personnel	Prefix anti- + personnel
117	Disappeared	Prefix dis- + appeared
118	Successfully	Success + suffix -ful + suffix -ly
119	Carefully	Care + suffix -ful + suffix -ly
120	Specifically	Specify + suffix -ic + suffix -al + suffix -ly
121	Leadership	Lead + suffix -er + suffix -ship
122	Uncertainty	Prefix un- + certain + suffix -ty
123	Disagreement	Prefix dis- + agree + suffix -ment
124	Inattention	Prefix in- + attend + suffix -tion
125	Independently	Prefix in- + dependent + suffix -ly
126	Inability	Prefix in- + able + suffix -ity
127	Indecision	Prefix in- + decide + suffix -sion
128	Unlikely	Prefix un- + like + suffix -ly
129	Replacement	Prefix re- + place + suffix -ment
130	International	Prefix inter- + nation + suffix -al
131	Insufficient	Prefix -in + suffice + suffix -ient

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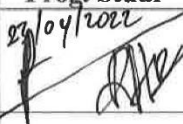
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Medan,   April 2022
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Medan, April 2022
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            Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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

Nama   : Ami Humairah
NPM   : 1802050036
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : The Word Formantion Process BBC News on The
                      Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

Pembimbing   : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis
proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh
   Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila
   tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : 26 April 2023

Acc diperpanjang hingga
26 Juli 2023

Medan, <u>24 Ramadhan   1443 H</u>
        26 April   2022 M

Wassalam
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita.,M.Pd.
NIDN 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 4 (Empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
   WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

QS STARS
★★★★

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

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Ami Humairah
NPM   : 1802050036
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine	Acc 23/04-22

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan

kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd

Medan,   April 2022
Hormat Pemohon,

Ami Humairah

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Website : http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Mahasiswa : Ami Humairah
NPM : 1802050036
Judul Proposal : The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
24/03 - 2023	Bab I Background of the Study	
30/03 - 2023	Bab III Research Design	
5/04 - 2023	Reference	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Medan, 5 April 2023
Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
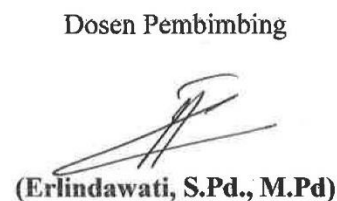Website: http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Rabu Tanggal 12 Bulan April Tahun 2023 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

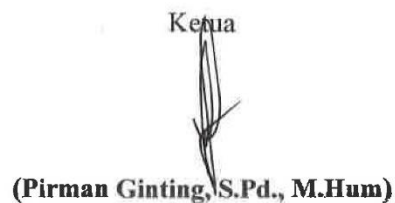|	
Nama Lengkap	: Ami Humairah
N.P.M	: 1802050036
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	: The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia – Ukraine.

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	
Bab I	Why do you use unidal product & the slogan as the title of your proposal Background, check again
Bab II	
Bab III	Check the formulation of the problem no. 3, then relate it to no. 3 of the objective of the study.
Lainnya	
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [√] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Halimah Tussa'diah, S.Pd., MA)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

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

Sekretaris

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

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa	: Ami Humairah
NPM	: 1802050036
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari	: Rabu
Tanggal	: 12 April 2023
DenganJudul Proposal	: The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan,semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 24 Juni 2023

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Ami Humairah
N.P.M   : 1802050036
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : The world Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Rusia-
                Ukraine.

Pada hari Rabu, tanggal 12, bulan April, tahun 2023 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 22 Juni 2023

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

(Halimah Tussa'dlah, SS., MA.)   **(Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.)**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

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

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh
Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	: Ami Humairah
NPM	: 1802050036
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
JudulPenelitian	: The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russsia-Ukraine

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :
1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikiansuratpernyataaninisayaperbuattanpaadapaksaandaripihakmanapunjuga, dandapatdipergunakansebagaimanamestinya.

Medan, 24 Juni 2023

Hormat saya

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Yang membuat Pernyataan

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd.,M.Hum

(Ami Humairah)

Nomor	: **2463** /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023	Medan,	3 Dzulhijjah 1444 H
Lamp	: ---		22 Juni 2023 M

H a l : **Izin Riset**

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat.

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama	:	**Ami Humairah**
N P M	:	1802050036
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	**The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia Ukraine.**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Wassalam
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, MPd.
NIDN : 0004066701

**Pertinggal

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 797 /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2023

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	: **Ami Humairah**	
NIM	: **1802050036**	
Univ./Fakultas	: **UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**	
Jurusan/P.Studi	: **Pend. Bahasa Inggris**	

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia –Ukraine"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 24 Dzulhijah   1444 H
13 Juli   2023 M

Kepala Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog.Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap	: Ami Humairah
NPM	: 1802050036
Judul Skripsi	: The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
7 November 2023	Chapter I : Formulation of the Problem & Objective of the study	
	Chapter II : Conceptual Framework Chapter V : Conclusion 2	
22 November 2023	Chapter I : Grammar & typo words	
30 November 2023	Acc	

Medan, November 2023

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Information

Name	: Ami Humairah
Register Number	: 1802050036
Place/Date of Birth	: Singkil, 19th May 2000
Sex	: Female
Religion	: Islam
Nationality	: Indonesian
Marital Status	: Single
Address	: Jalan Jermal VII No. 30 A, Kecamatan Medan Denai, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara.
Email	: amihumai19@gmail.com

Parents Information

Fathers Name	: Al Husni, S.H
Mothers Name	: Mawarni
Address	: Jalan T.R. Angkasa, Desa Gunung Lagan, Kecamatan Gunung Meriah, Kabupaten Aceh Singkil, Aceh.

Education

2004-2005	: TK Aisyiah Bustanul Athfal Gunung Lagan, Aceh Singkil
2006-2012	: SDN Gunung Meriah, Aceh Singkil
2012-2015	: MTs. Pondok Pesantren Ar-raudlatul Hasanah Medan
2015-2018	: MA. Pondok Pesantren Ar-raudlatul Hasanah Medan
2018-Now	: Undergraduate student majoring English Education at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara