
A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN THE NEWS HEADLINE OF THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the type of word formation in the news headline of the Jakarta Post and the process of word formation in the news headline of the Jakarta Post. This research took the data from the news headlines of the Jakarta Post. And the data will be analyzed descriptively. This research uses a morphological approach based on Yule's theory to analyze the data. This research revealed that 34 news headlines were data, and 101 words were registered into the type of word formation process, including the author found 18 compounding words, one clipping word, four backformation words, four initialisms words, 25 derivation words, 47 inflexion words and two acronym words. The results of the research also showed that "Inflection" is the most dominant type of word formation process in the news headlines of the Jakarta Post, posted on June 2022 concerning the topic of "Indonesia". In addition, four types of word formations are not found: coinage, borrowing, blending and conversion.

Keywords: Morphology, Word Formation Process, News Headlines, The Jakarta Post

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to interact with others and express their feelings or emotions. In general, languages are also related to society. According to Trudgil (2000, p. 13), "Language is not just a way to get weather information or other objects. However, it is also a very effective way to build and maintain relationships with others". Like the establishment of a particular community so

that communicating with each other, in their association, can form a new word and make new meanings too. When a new word comes to the forefront of a trend, people will use it in everyday life because the Language in society is connected. Without Language, public relations will never be formed because Language is one of the communication tools.

Language is also grouped into two types: writing and oral. *Written Language* is the

Language used in the form of written text. Example: in the form of newspapers, magazines, advertisements, articles, and others. At the same time, oral Language is the Language that is spoken directly. Example: in the form of film, music, news on TV, and others. According to Stephen R. Anderson (2010) in Linguistics, the study of the process of forming words is called morphology.

In linguistics, it is called a language with several branches, one of which is morphology. Morphology is the study of "how to connect meaning and sound." According to Anderson (1992, p. 7), Morphology in linguistics is the study of words and how words are related to other words in the same Language. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011, p. 2), Morphology is a branch of linguistics that refers to the system associated with the formation of a word. In general, the process of forming the word occurs by incorporating other morphemes into the word, where morphemes are a minimum part that composes the word.

The word formation process is one of the Morphology aspects of new words and uses new words from the old word. One of the Linguistic processes in the morphology of the creation of new languages is known as the

process of forming the word. In his study, the author uses Yule's (2006) theory, which has ten-word formation processes: *coinage, compounding, conversion, blending, acronym, derivation, clipping, and multiple processes*. However, due to the data found by many dominants, the author added several processes to this study, such as inflection and initialism.

The word formation process is not only to examine existing words but also to establish new ones. Yule distinguished (1996, p. 52–56) that there are ten kinds of the word formation process: *coining, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes*. For instance, the word formation in the News Headline of The Jakarta Post, such as the word *collides*, consists of two morphemes: *collide* and *-s*. The morpheme *collide* is a free morpheme that can stand alone as a word without adding *-s*. Then, the morpheme *-s* is a suffix; it is added to the morpheme *collide*, which is placed at the end of the morpheme because *-s* is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and has no meaning. The kind of word formation in the word *collide* leads to derivation. According to Yule (1996, p. 57), word formation in creating new English words is called derivation.

In this research, the author takes data from the news in the Jakarta Post as a discussion that has a part of Indonesia. Indonesia is displayed in the news of the Jakarta Post, which discusses the *Index*, *politics*, *society*, and so on. In the Jakarta Post, the author examined the news title published in June 2022. The Jakarta Post is one of the newspapers using English in Indonesia.

Newspapers are print media that are usually distributed to daily or weekly readers. Newspapers benefit society because of the information obtained around us, and sometimes what we cannot see on television, we can get in the newspaper. The newspaper can be accessed online, such as news in the Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post discusses Indonesia in the news. It has several news renewals in other aspects such as culture, travel, business, etc. Retrieve the author's data only by accessing the internet, so the author can easily read the news in the Jakarta Post. In the online edition, it is straightforward to obtain and can be read anywhere. In the end, such ways are used by people to get a new renewal.

When people rarely buy newspapers in mold, they quickly find them online. Especially in the present, the internet has been accessed from various places and any

electronic device. Hopefully, this research is helpful as a reference for English Departments, especially for those who want to research the same morphology field, especially when forming the word. Moreover, the author hopes this research can be a reference for the following and better researchers about using terms in the Jakarta Post.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Morphology

Morphology is a fundamental branch of linguistics that studies word structure and word formation processes. It is the root of word design and involves studying words and their internal organization. Morphology also studies the minor units in a language, known as morphemes. Morphology is a branch of semantics that examines word structures and formation processes. It has been used in various fields, including science, to investigate structures and to depict fundamental components in a language. Morphology is one of the phonetic fields related to word structure, and each type of word development has its own name.

Morpheme

Morphology refers to words and morphemes, which are the smallest units with significance or linguistic capability. A

morpheme is the particle that makes up a word and is the smallest distinction in the significance of the word or sentence in the syntactic design. It is the smallest unit in English syntactic analysis or punctuation. Morphemes can be defined as "minimum units that have meaning or grammar functions." For example, in English, a word formed by a talk and several elements like -s, -er, -ed, and -ing are morphemes. Morphemes can be words with meaning or some without meaning in language and grammar functions. There are two kinds of morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme, as explained by Yule (2010).

Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a single word. In general, the free morpheme can be seen in the basic words in English, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, words, and so on. Lieber (2009) said briefly that morpheme was free to stand alone as a basic word, for example, human, book, tea, sweet, and so forth. Morpheme is freely divided into two types:

1. Lexical Morpheme

A lexical morpheme is a stand-alone basic morpheme. For example, essential words of girl, man, houses, sad, long, high, green,

see, rest, and others. A free morpheme is also called an open word class because sometimes we can add or create a new word with this lexical morpheme, For example, blackboard, homework, and others.

2. Functional Morpheme

A functional morpheme is a morpheme that serves as a functional word in the language or closed word class because we rarely add functional morphemes into language, usually in conjunction, prepositions, and reports. Example, but, when, because, the that, it, and so on.

Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme cannot stand alone and is usually attached to other morphemes, for example, re-, -ist, -ed, -s, and so on. It can be concluded that all the across goods (prefixes and suffixes) in English are called bound morphemes. A bound morpheme is also divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes:

1. Derivational Morpheme

A derivational morpheme is used to create a new word or make word

categories from different grammar than its basic words or the class he changed. For example, the addition of morpheme –ness in the word Adjective (good) becomes Noun (goodness), or the word Adjectives (careful) becomes (careless) change due to the addition of morphemes –ful and –less. Register the morpheme caring for suffixes like -ish, -ly, -meant in the word (boyish, quickly, and payment) while prefixes such as re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un-, and so on - for example, (remind, uncountable and others).

2. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional Morpheme is a morpheme that is not used to produce new words in the language but to show the grammar function of a word or the class, for example, plural and singular forms (pencil become pencils), comparative forms (tall becomes taller).

The Process of Word Formation

A word formation cycle in linguistics occurs by consolidating different morphemes to produce another word. This cycle is a morphological interaction. Yule (1996) stated that individuals can be perceived in language

by tolerating various types of new word arrangement processes. According to Mayer (2009), he made sense of the new vocabulary strategy by adding language to deliver another word arrangement. It implies the expansion of morphemes into the fundamental type of the word. Yule's book identifies the following types of word formation processes:

Coinage

Coinage is another word structure by calling a poet, such as notice of an item name, such as toothpaste with the market name Pepsodent. Yule (2010) defines the coining process as a way to create new words from various sources found, such as trade names for commercial products that are common terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of the product. In Coinage, some terms form new words based on someone's name or place, called eponymic. For example, Fahrenheit (from Germany, Gabriel Fahrenheit), Volt (from Italy, Alessandro Volta) and Watt (by Scottish inventor James Watt) and so forth.

Borrowing

Yule (2010) defines borrowing as a widely used method in English, where two or more words join to form new words that take over words from other languages used by people in the community. For example, the

sofa in English originated from Turkey and came from Arabic words, while the piano was borrowed from the word Italian piano, meaning "calm". Similarly, getting is a strategy for learning new words from associations with different dialects. English is the most commonly acquired language from Latin, Greek, and France, and different dialects have adopted words into their main word references. For example, the croissant in France and the couch in Japan have been acquired and made into another dialect of English. In general, "getting" is borrowed from another conversation to create new words, particularly in English.

Compounding

Compounding is the process of creating a new word by combining two separate words to produce one form. Examples of common English compounds include "homework," "bookcase," "doorknob," "fingerprint," "sunburn," "textbook," "wallpaper," "wastebasket," and "waterbed." These compounds can also be adjectives, such as "handsome" and "low-paid," and adjective compounds, like "fast" and "food." Compounding is the most common way of forming another word by combining two words into a larger word. Minkova and Stockwell (2009) investigated

the significant training to create new words by embedding two words and managing them into a reasonable word with meaning. The compounding process is based on combining two separate words, such as "bookshelf" and "cheap fast food," which consist of two free morphemes that can stand alone and have the importance of each word.

Blending

Yule (2010) states that blending combines two forms to produce a new term. Similar to compounds but in a combination, only part of the coupled words, in particular blending, is made by just taking the start of one word and joining other words. For example, in the word branch, which combines breakfast and lunch, blending is the most common way of framing a word that joins the pieces of the lexeme and morpheme into another type of lexeme (Lieber, 2009). According to Yule (1996), blending is a method for creating new terms from words by joining two words at the beginning as a word development process instrument, consolidated at the beginning of one of the various words.

Clipping

Clipping is the process of reducing word elements, which are called morphemes, to create new words. It involves shortening

the word by removing one or more syllables, creating a new word. Examples of clipping include transforming gasoline into gas and influenza into influenza. Words are typically assigned related words, and the arrangement of words is made by fostering the word into one. A section occurs when a word is cut near the beginning or end of the word into a more condensed form of more than one syllable.

Clipping has four distinct types:

1. Back Cutting

It is the most well-known cutting in English, where the underlying piece of the word is kept up with, and the last piece of the word is taken out or decapitated, bringing about another word from the finish of the word cutting, for example, "Temp" becomes "Temperature".

2. Front cut-out

It is a cutting that keeps up with the last piece of the word and disposes of the underlying piece of the last expression of the subsequent from the underlying executing; for example, "telephone" becomes "phone".

3. Center Cut-out

This segment is the cutting of words by disposing of the

underlying word and the word and keeping up with the centre words utilized as new words; for example, influenza becomes flu.

4. Complex Section

It is short for the word "complex" and is formed by saving and joining the underlying part of the main syllable. For example, Sci-Fi is short for Science Fiction, and Sitcom is short for Situation Comedy.

Backformation

Yule (2010) defined backformation as an exceptional type of reduction process that is usually the word of one type (usually nouns) reduced into one word of another type (usually verbs). Mins, in the word editor reduced by reducing morpheme -or so that it becomes an edit word, and the word television is reduced by reducing morpheme-ion so it becomes a television word.

Conversion/Transformation

Conversion is the process of transforming existing words into new syntactic categories, such as verbs or adjectives. It involves changing the function of a word, such as when nouns become verbs. There is no process for reducing conversion. Conversions can be categorized as "changes

in the category" or "functional shift." Examples include "bottle" (nouns) becoming "botolized" and "dirty" verbs from adjectives. Mincova and Stockwell (2009) investigated the decrease between ostensible structure and verbal structure, which is familiar in the dictionary. Transformation is how words develop by changing the action word, not weakening it, but making new action words from things with broad significance. For example, changing the classification of a thing from an action word to bread is a thing.

Acronym

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p.65), the abbreviation consolidates the first letter of each word, but this does not imply that every first letter can be considered an abbreviation. Yule (2010, p. 58) defines acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a series of other words, as NATO words taken from the augmentation of the "North Atlantic Treaty Organization".

Derivation

The derivation is a method for corresponding with lexical words via appendages, requiring essential dialect usage skills to create new lexical words. It involves creating a new word with many small "bits" from English, usually not listed in the dictionary. These elements are called affixes,

appearing in words like unhappy, misunderstanding, prejudice, prejudge, fearless, boyish, terrorism, and happiness. There are two types of affixes: prefixes (prefixes) and suffixes (suffixes). Prefixes are added to the beginning of the word, while suffixes are added to the end. Examples of prefixes include misunderstandings, while suffixes include boyish.

Inflection

Inflection is the addition of new words, but the essential word remains unchanged in this cycle. For example, changes in word structure from a specific word result in the word plural. Affectation focuses on the more critical thought of a lexeme. A lexicon is a unit of analysis in phonetics that is remembered for specific implications or language abilities and is frequently used in sentence structure as a single word. In general, specific lexemes are deliberately included. In English, emphasis incorporates numerous plural-s, genitive-s, or a single individual and past tense with the expansion of suffixes -ed as in business and standout action words -ing, and so on.

Initialism

An initialism is an abbreviation consisting of the word's first letter in a phrase, such as EU (European Union) and NFL

(National Football Language). Initialism is usually displayed in capital letters, without spaces or points between them. Unlike acronyms, initialism is not spoken as a word; they say it letter by letter. According to Lieber (2009), initialism consists of the first letter in words similar to acronyms but said like letters with letters. In addition, sometimes speakers are not recognized by several acronyms or news initialisms, which means they generally directly use them.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research employs a descriptive research design to examine word formation processes within the news headlines of The Jakarta Post. This design allows for a systematic and comprehensive analysis of linguistic phenomena without any manipulation or intervention. This design ensures that the study remains grounded in real-world language usage and provides a basis for understanding the morphological structures present in the news headlines. The primary objective of this research is to investigate and analyze the word formation processes evident in the news headlines published by The Jakarta Post. The study aims to identify and analyze various morphological phenomena such as affixation, compounding, derivation, and other relevant processes that

contribute to the formation of words in the headlines.

The research will utilize two main instruments to facilitate data collection and analysis. Firstly, the data collection instrument will consist of a compiled news headlines obtained from The Jakarta Post. This collection of headlines will be digitally stored, allowing for easy access and retrieval during the analysis phase. Secondly, data analysis will involve leveraging software tools for textual analysis and linguistic processing.

The data collection process will encompass several steps. To ensure that the data is representative and manageable, a specific time period and volume of news headlines will be selected. These headlines will then be collected from The Jakarta Post's online archives or official website and compiled digitally. To ensure data accuracy and relevance, a random sample of headlines will undergo cross-validation by multiple researchers, ensuring consistency in identifying word formation processes.

The analysis of the collected data will involve a systematic approach. Each headline undergoes morphological analysis to identify word formation processes. The identified word formation processes will be categorized into different types. Additionally, specific

examples of interesting word formations will be qualitatively analyzed to understand their linguistic implications and contextual meanings. The findings will be presented using tables, charts, and graphs to visualize the distribution and patterns of word formation processes in The Jakarta Post headlines, providing a comprehensive and insightful exploration of linguistic structures in news headlines.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher aims to analyze news headlines of the Jakarta Post. This news has five categories, including; Index, Politics, Jakarta, Society, and Archipelago, in June 2022. Data has been collected and is vulnerable. In addition, it will be analyzed using structural and morphological theory and focus on the word-formation processes. The following is a data description table collected from the news headline in the Jakarta Post about the topic "Indonesia" in June 2022, which has been classified in the following table. The table below is the sample of collected data.

Samples of the Research

No	Type of Word Formation	Data
1.	Compounding	Football
		Stakeholders
		Motorsport
		Birthday

2.	Clipping	Govt
3.	Backformation	Protection
		Pollution
4.	Acronym	G20
		NasDem
5.	Initialism	PKS
		FMD
		VP
		PKB
6.	Derivation	Troubled
		Reshuffle
		Against
		Financially
		Tribute
		Frustrated
7.	Inflection	Orders
		Presses
		Problems
		Makes
		Operators
		Protests
		Getting
		Doubts

Compounding

The word "Football" consists of two morphemes contained in the word foot and ball; in the word, two free morphemes can stand alone and have meaning in each word. The free morpheme in the word football is classified as compounding in the word formation process. The merging of the two free morphemes in the words foot and ball produces a new word, football, and has a different meaning from the primary word.

The word “Stakeholders” consists of three morphemes: free morphemes consisting of 2 morphemes, and bound morphemes. The three morphemes in the word stakeholders consist of the words stake + holder and -s. The word stake and holder are the same morpheme, namely a free morpheme that can stand alone, while the -s morpheme is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone because it consists of the most minor parts of the word, so there must be a free morpheme attached to it.

The word “Motorsport” consists of two morphemes found in the words motor and sport, and they are free morphemes that can stand alone and have meaning. The word motorsport is a combination of two free morphemes, namely motor and sport, from combining the two words to produce a new word with a different meaning. The word motorsport is classified as compounding, the process of word formation by adding two free morphemes to form a new word.

The word “Birthday” consists of two morphemes, which we can see in the word birthday, which consists of two morphemes, namely free morphemes in each of these words, which can stand alone and have meaning. The word birthday comes from the word birth + day, a free morpheme that is

classified as compounding in word formation.

From the formation of the words, birth and day produce new words and meanings different from the essential words.

Clipping

The word “Govt” is taken from cutting the essential word government to produce a new word. This clipping is one of the terms of word formation with original lexical terms by cutting some letters to produce new words. Clipping occurs in the word government, which is reduced to govt. Moreover, word cutting can generally be done by decapitating part of the word. The word Govt comes from the word government, and the word Govt is taken after cutting the word in the middle, namely the morpheme -ment, which is in the middle of the word between the morpheme gov- and -t, to produce a new word, namely govt. The word Govt is the result of the reduction of the word government and its meaning is still the same as the meaning of the primary word.

Backformation

The word “Protection” consists of two morphemes, free morphemes and bound morphemes found in the words protect and -ion. The word protect is a free morpheme that can stand alone and has meaning, while -ion is a bound morpheme that cannot stand

alone and has no meaning. The word protects when a bound morpheme is added, and the form of the word changes from the primary word, namely from a transitive verb to a protection noun. The morphemes *-ion* contained in the word protect are suffixes at the end of the word. The results of this word-formation are classified into Backformation, a process carried out by removing the end of the word to produce a new word.

The word “Pollution” consists of two morphemes, the free morpheme and the bound morpheme found in the words pollute and *-ion*. The word pollute is a free morpheme that can stand alone and has meaning, while *-ion* is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and has no meaning. When a bound morpheme is added, the word pollute changes the form from the base word, from a transitive verb to a noun pollution. The morpheme *-ion* contained in the word pollute suffixes at the end of the word, and the results of this word-formation are classified into Backformation, which is a word-formation process carried out by removing the end of the word to produce a new word.

Acronym

In the word “G20” here, there is one morpheme, namely a free morpheme that can

stand alone, and we can see from the origin of the word G20 here, namely Group of 20, that in this word, there is no bound morpheme attached to it because each word already has a meaning. The word G20 is included in the acronym word formation process, taken from the initial letter in the word Group of 20, but on the number 20 with the letter twenty. However, for this letter abbreviation, which is taken to be a new word here, the number 20 is not the letter, so it is combined with the initial letters of the word Group to become G20.

The word “NasDem” consists of two morphemes, namely free morphemes, which consist of each word, basically National Democrat. The words National and Democratic are free morphemes that can stand alone. Furthermore, the word NasDem is taken from the cutting of the suffix word, and the word prefixes are taken from each word and combined to produce the new word NasDem. The word NasDem is an abbreviation of the name of the “National Democratic” political party in Indonesia. In this word, classified into the word formation process is an Acronym where word formation is taken from combining the Initial parts of the word.

Initialism

The word “PKS” consists of three morphemes, namely the word prosperous justice party abbreviation. There are three morphemes contained in the phrase successful justice party. The word partai + Adil + sejahtera is a free morpheme that can stand alone, while the morphemes ke- and -an are bound morphemes that cannot stand alone and have no meaning. This abbreviation is the name of the party in Indonesia, so the acronym taken from the Indonesian language is not from the English language because the initialism letters of this word are taken from the phrase Partai Keadilan Sejahtera and used as a new word. Then, this word is made by removing other notes and becoming a new word abbreviated as PKS and pronounced as pronouncing the alphabet.

The word “FMD” comes from the word Foot and Mouth Disease. In this word, there are two morphemes, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. The words foot + mouth + ease are free morphemes that can stand alone and have meaning. Meanwhile, dis- is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and has no meaning. It can be concluded that the word FMD is taken from the beginning of each letter in the word Foot and Mouth

Disease and is combined into a new word and pronounced like pronouncing the alphabet. Furthermore, the word FMD is classified into initialism in forming words formed from the initialism letters of each syllable.

The word “VP” comes from the word Voice President. This word consists of two morphemes, namely Voice and President, which are free. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone and have meaning. The word VP is taken from the initialism letters of the word Voice President and combined into one abbreviation used as a new word, namely VP. VP is pronounced like pronouncing the alphabet or letters and is classified into initialisms. These words come from the first letter of a syllable or the beginning of the letter in the word Voice President.

The word “PKB” consists of three morphemes, namely the abbreviation of the word. There are three morphemes contained in the phrase National Awakening Party. The terms partai + bangkit + bangsa are free morphemes that can stand alone, while the morphemes ke- and -an, are bound morphemes that cannot stand alone and have no meaning. This abbreviation is the name of the party in Indonesia, so the acronym taken from the Indonesian language is not from the

English Language because the initialism letters of this word are taken from the phrase Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa and used as a new word. Then, this word is made by removing other notes and becoming a new word abbreviated as PKB and pronounced as pronouncing the alphabet.

Derivation

The word “Troubled” consists of two morphemes, namely trouble + -ed. The trouble morpheme is a free morpheme that can stand alone without adding morpheme -ed, then morpheme -ed is a suffix which is a bound morpheme which also cannot stand alone because it is bound by free morpheme trouble and it is located at the end of the word. The word trouble is classified as a derivation because the word is formed by adding affixations that, according to the meaning category, are different from the base word. When affixes are linked, the meaning of the root word is changed by adding the suffixes -ed. Meanwhile, the word class is changed from noun to Adjective.

The word “Reshuffle” consists of two morphemes: the morpheme re- and shuffle. The re-morpheme is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and has no meaning, while the word shuffle is a free morpheme that can stand alone as a word and has meaning

without adding a bound morpheme. Then, the type of word formation in the word reshuffle is a derivation that forms a comment by adding an affixation to the word Reshuffle to produce a new meaning from the root word. When prefixes are attached to the root of the shuffle, it is clear that Reshuffle comes from the words Re- and shuffle. When the comment re- is added to the word shuffle base, the word class changes from the verb form to the noun form.

The word “against” consists of two morphemes: bound morpheme and free morpheme again and -st. The term, again is a free morpheme that can stand alone. While -st is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone because it is a bound morpheme attached to a free morpheme. Then, the morpheme -st is a suffix added to the morpheme again, placed at the end because the morpheme -st is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and has no meaning. This type of word formation in the word against is a type of derivation that forms a word by adding affixes so that it changes the importance of the primary word. It happens when the suffixes -st are attached to the root again. We can see that the word class changes from the root word, from Adverb to preposition, after adding -st.

The word "financially" consists of two morphemes: financial + ly. Morpheme financial is a free morpheme that can stand alone, while -ly morpheme is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone. Therefore, the mixture of free and bound morphemes will produce new words. The word financially comes from the word financial + ly, creating a new word. The word financial is a free morpheme or the root word of the word financially, which has been added to the morpheme -ly at the end of the word. While the morpheme -ly is a suffix placed at the end of a word. The type of word formation in "financially" is a type of derivation that forms words with the addition of affixes to produce new words and change the meaning of the primary word. Furthermore, the word class in the word financially changes from an adjective to an adverb.

Inflection

In the word "operators", there are two morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. The morpheme "operator" is a free morpheme that "can't stand alone and has meaning", while morpheme -s is a bound morpheme that "can't stand alone". The morpheme -s indicates a grammatical change in the word "operators", including inflexion, a

type of word formation expressing grammatical meaning.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From the previous chapters, 91 data have been carried out, which contain the types of word formation in morphology generated from 32 news headlines in The Jakarta Post about Indonesia in June 2022. This research describes the study of morphology and the process of word formation. In this research, the authors collected 93 analyzed data, and 22 words were used as samples from the news headline in The Jakarta Post about Indonesia. Based on the analysis of the data has been collected, not all types of word formation were found in the data analysis. However, 7 out of 11 types of word formation are located in the data. Four that are not found in this research are coinage, borrowing, blending, and conversion. Of the 93 data that have been analyzed, 18 compoundings, one clipping, four backformations, four initialisms, 25 derivations, 47 inflexions, and two acronyms have been found. There are three steps in structural morphology to analyze word processes: identification of morphemes, word formation, and dictionaries.

This research encourages future researchers to explore the process of forming

words in morphology studies to expand their knowledge of developing new types of terms. The author suggests researching oral languages, such as songs, films, news on television, dialogue, and drama, to understand better the changes in grammatical forms, word classes, and meanings in spoken language.

The research highlights the importance of understanding the formation process of words and shapes in morphology, as it allows for more accessible teaching of language to students. Further research should examine changes in word formation in spoken language to understand better the differences in sound contained in spoken words.

The research also highlights the correlation between the results of this research and language teaching, as it can be used to teach vocabulary learning. The enrichment of vocabulary comes from the formation of new words through productive ways of word formation. The main problems of word formation include defining basic concepts like "word," "morpheme," types of morphemes, "base," "word-formation meaning," and "the main productive ways of word formation in the modern English language."

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