

## The English Words Formation In The English Newspapers "The Jakarta Post"

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### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi kata-kata yang mengandung words formation pada koran "Jakarta Post" yang terbit pada hari kamis, tanggal 18 Oktober 2007. Penulis ingin mengetahui apakah ada kata-kata baru yang mengandung words formation pada artikel koran Jakarta Post. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara membaca setiap artikel pada koran kemudian menyusun semua kata yang mengandung words formation setelah itu menentukan dan mengklasifikasi kata-kata kedalam bentuk-bentuk words formation.

Pada penelitian ini, penulis menemukan bahwa ada kata-kata baru yang mengandung words formation seperti Compound noun+noun contoh: Grassroot, Rooftop, Makeshift, and Spokesman. Meskipun ada beberapa bentuk words formation yang tidak ditemukan kata-kata baru namun penulis berharap ada peneliti lain yang dapat menemukan kata-kata baru yang mengandung words formation pada koran ataupun majalah yang berbahasa inggris lainnya dan berharap apa yang penulis lakukan ini dapat memberikan kontribusi untuk pengajar dan pembelajar Bahasa Inggris yang fokus pada words formation serta linguistik

**Key words:** *words formation, koran, artikel*

### Introduction

Analyzing a newspapers as part of written discourse since it as a means of communication or a medium of information that can reach all levels of society and give an effect or change the behavior of society. Futhermore newspapers

have been used routinely in the civic studies lessons. After all, the newspapers provide the most up to date materials to illustrate the issues discussed. One of the English newspapers such as "The Jakarta Post."

The Jakarta Post is a daily English newspapers published from

Indonesia. On the first day of publication, not more than 5,474 copies of the newspaper reached readers. On the other hand the new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also in bringing together four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspapers with an Indonesian perspective.

Beside that, there are many articles in it. The articles contain some topics of news. It has an important role as media of information. Therefore, it must be written in well form. So, this analysis focusing on the English words formation in the English newspapers "the Jakarta Post" likes compounds, acronym, blends, back-formation, extending word formation rules, abbreviations and word coinage. The scope of the study covers the English word formation in "The Jakarta Post" newspapers on Thursday, October 18, 2007.

#### **Types of Words Formation**

Words formation has several types such as follow:

##### **Compounds**

We have seen how the combination of 'derivational' and 'free' morphemes produces new

words. Words may also be formed by stringing together other words to create compound words. There is almost no limit on the kinds of combinations which occur in English. When the words are in the same grammatical category, the compound will be in this category: noun + noun - *girlfriend, paper clip, landlord, mailman*; adjective + adjective - *red-hot, icy-cold, lukewarm*. In many cases, where the two words fall into different categories the class of the second or final word will be the grammatical category of the compound: noun + adjective - *head-strong, lifelong*; verb + noun - *pickpocket, pinchpenny, sawbones*.

One of the interesting things about a compound is that you can't always tell by the words it contains what the compound means. The meaning of a compound is not always the sum of the meanings of its parts. Everyone who wears a red coat is not a redcoat. There is quite difference between the sentences *She has a red coat in her closet* and *She has a redcoat in her closet*. It is true, as noted above, that the two sentences sound different. But in *bedchamber, bedclothes, bedside, and bedtime*, bed is stressed in all of the compounds; yet a *bedchamber* is a room where there is a bed,



*bedclothes* are linens and blankets for a bed, *bedside* does not refer to the physical side of a bed but the place next to it, and *bedtime* is the time one goes to bed.

### Acronym

According to Bauer (1983:237) "an acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a phrase or title and using them as a new word", for example: RADAR (Radio Detecting Ranging), LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), SCUBA (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus), ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps).

A *contrived acronym* is an acronym that has been contrived, that is, deliberately designed in such a way that it will be especially a name for the thing being named (such as by having a dual meaning or by borrowing the positive connotations of an existing word). Some examples of contrived acronyms are USA PATRIOT, CAPTCHA, and ACT UP. The clothing company French Connection began referring to itself as FCUK, supposedly standing for "French Connection United Kingdom." They then created t-shirts and several advertising campaigns

that exploit the acronym's similarity to the taboo word "fuck". Other companies have done the same thing with FUCT or FUKT ("fucked"). Some acronyms are chosen deliberately to avoid a name considered undesirable: for example, Verliebt in Berlin (ViB), a German telenovela, was first intended to be *Alles nur aus Liebe* (*All for Love*), but was changed to avoid the resultant acronym ANAL. Similarly, the Computer Literacy and Internet Technology qualification is known as CLAiT, rather than CLIT.

The great majority of back-formations in English are verbs. The verb *hawk*, *stoke*, *swindle*, and *edit* all came into the language as back-formations – of *hawker*, *stoker*, *swindler*, and *editor*. *Pea* was derived from a singular word, *pease*, by speakers regarding *pease* as a plural.

### Back Formation

The majority of back-formations are all this type. Some recent examples are *eutrophicate* – *eutrophication*, *lase* – *laser*, *lech* – *lecher*, *paramedic* – *paramedical*, *surreal* – *surrealist*. However, there are a number of formations, apparently back formations, which do not fit this pattern. The first type can be illustrated with the recent formation



*surveille* – *surveillance*. The nominalization of verbs with the suffix *-ance* is probably no longer productive, so that synchronically there is no formation rule of the form.

verb + *-ance* ----- noun

If the back-formation is the undoing of synchronic rules of word-formation, therefore, the form *surveille* cannot be accounted for. This implies that back-formation also has access to non-productive rules, or that back-formation is concerned with the deletion of suffixes rather than with the undoing of morphological rules.

#### Abbreviation

Abbreviations of longer words or phrases also may become "lexicalized": *nark* for *narcotics agent*; *tec* (or *dick*) for *detective*; *telly*, the British word *TV* for *television*; *prof* for *professor*; *teach* for *teacher*; and *doc* for *doctor* are just a few examples of such 'short forms' which are now used as whole words. Some other examples are *bike*, *math*, *gas*, *gym*. *Phone*.

Abbreviations may also be found for common words or legal phrases. Such citations and abbreviations are found in court decisions, statutes, regulations,

journal articles, books, and other documents. Below is a basic list of very common abbreviations. Because publishers adopt different practices regarding how abbreviations are printed, one may find abbreviations with or without periods for each letter. For example, the *Code of Federal Regulations* may appear abbreviated as "C.F.R." or just as "CFR."

#### Blends

Blends are compounds that are "less than" compounds. *Smog*, from *smoke* + *fog*; *motel*, from *motor* + *hotel*; *urinalysis* from *urine* + *analysis* are examples of blends that have attained full lexical status in English.

Furthermore, blend other definition as a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morphs. The clearest examples of blends, however, are like the ones that Humpty Dumpty mentions, where the etymological root of the word is only clear when specifically explained. Recent examples are *ballute*, from *balloon* + *parachute*; *chunnel*, from *channel* + *tunnel*; *dawk*, from *dove* + *hawk*; and *shoot*, from *sheep* + *goat*. To see the unpredictability of this type of

formation, consider *dawk* and *ballute*. A *dawk* is a person who is neither a dove nor a hawk in the extended sense of 'person who is opposed to/in favour of war'

There are other kinds of blend where the rules for blending are more obvious. In particular this is true of those blends where the two words used as the bases are both present in their entirety in the blend, though there is overlap. It should be noted that the overlap may be in pronunciation, in orthography or both. Recent examples are *glasphalt*, *octopush* and *wargasm*.

A third kind of blend is the type where the new lexeme looks as though it is or might be analyzable in terms of other word-formation processes, in particular as a neo-classical compound. Recent examples are *arcology* – *architectural* + *ecology*; *autocide* – *automobile* + *suicide*; *electrodelic* – *electro* + *psychedelic*; *pornotopia* – *pornography* + *utopia*. Even if these are clearly seen as blends by the people who coin them, they are not always recognized as blends by the people who hear them, in some cases may lead to the re-evaluation of some sequence of phonemes as an affix.

Finally under blends, there is a set of formations whose precise

status in the taxonomy is difficult to discern. These are words which function like blends, but which keep one of the two bases intact. As a result it is not clear whether they are in fact blends or compounds made up of one instance of clipping and one unaltered lexeme. Some examples, like *cremains* – *cremate* + *remains* and *carbecue* – *car* + *barbecue*, have very much the effect of blends, while others, like *mocamp* – *motor* + *camp* and *frontlash* – *front* + *blaclash*, seem more like compounds.



**Methodology**

The discussion on methodology is confined by word formation in "The Jakarta Post" newspapers on Thursday October 18, 2007. The method of this study is descriptive method. It means that, this study gets the clear information about the word formation will be discussed. The data of this research come from the written resources. The resources are some books and internet that has relationship with the topic is used. The ways of analyze the data (1) reading each articles in the

newspapers; (2) Listing all words formation; (3) determining words that contains word formation; (4) Classifying words in each part words formation.

**Discussion**

In making clear about the words formation, I would like to describe all the words contain words formation one by one:

**Compounds**

I find combination in many categories of compound words in "The Jakarta Post" articles.

**Table categories of compound**

	Adjective	Noun	Verb	Preposition
Adj.	Fourth-largest	Highlight Fastest-growing Highway Long-distance Heavy-weight	Widespread Uphold	-
Noun	Nation-wide	Grassroot Dreamland Hometown Headquarter Sidestreet Roadmap Motorcycle Rooftop Motorbike Space-era Birthplace Homecoming Landslide Vice-minister Leadership Life-line Bullet-proof Power-sharing.	Household Network	Speedup Crackdown
Verb	Flyover Likewise	Makeshift Spokesman	-	-
Prep.	-	Outstanding Out-side	-	-

These are the articles:

- a. **Adjective + adjective:** fourth-largest  
✓ "... Five days away from announcing a new leadership team to run the world's most populous nation and its *fourth-largest* economy, ..."
- b. **Adjective + verb:** widespread, uphold  
✓ "China has pledged reforms to make the Communist Party more accountable in the face of *widespread* official corruption, ..."  
✓ "... While expanding democracy within the party, we must *uphold* the unity of the party ..."
- c. **Adjective + noun:** highlight, fastest-growing, highway, long-distance, heavy-weight  
✓ "... than Shwe did *highlight* two points. ..."  
✓ "... The *fastest-growing* countries for millionaires were Singapore, India, and Indonesia, ..."  
✓ "... He also said the government should consider banning motorcycles from all *highways*, saying motorbike were not designed for *long-distance* travel. ..."
- ✓ "... forgery charges along with two other *heavy-weights* of the independence-leaning Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) ..."
- d. **Noun + adjective:** nation-wide  
✓ "... Motorcycles accidents have accounted for 74.29% percent of the 453 people killed *nation-wide* so far this holiday season, ..."
- e. **Noun + noun:** grassroot, dreamland, hometown, headquarter, sidestreet, roadmap, motorcycle, rooftop, motorbike, space-era, birthplace, homecoming, landslide, vice-minister, leadership, life-line, bullet-proof, power-sharing.  
✓ "... Some *grassroots* Party, organization are feeble and lax; ..."  
✓ "... On Wednesday, he expected the National police's efforts to secure the situation during the holidays, wrapping up the day to attend a world anti-poverty Day event at Ancol *dreamland* in North Jakarta. ..."  
✓ "... Many Indonesians celebrate Idul Fitri in their *hometowns*, returning later to Jakarta and the other



major cities where they work. ...”

- ✓ “... After the visit to the bus terminal, the president headed to the National Police *headquarters* in South Jakarta to hold a teleconference with all provincial police...”
- ✓ “... To anticipate to return traffic, the President also ordered the police to better manage the routes and the presence of makeshift, *side-street* markets usually occurring along the way. ...”
- ✓ “... first, he told pak President that he would continue to work with (Un special envoy) Gambari, and second he vowed to keep the *roadmap* to democracy on track, ...”
- ✓ “... He also said the government should consider banning *motorcycles* from all highways, saying *motorbike* were not designed for long- distance travel. ...”
- ✓ “... In Karachi, officials said police marksmen will stand-guard on *rooftops* and fly-over as Bhutto – protected by *bullet-proof* screens – leads a planned 18-hour procession from the

airport to the mausoleum of Pakistan founder”.

- ✓ “Former premier Benazir Bhuto pledged Wednesday to restore democracy to Pakistan on the eve of her *homecoming* after eight years in exile, ...”
- ✓ “... Musharraf, a key U.S. ally who seized power in a 1999 coup, is still awaiting a supreme Court ruling on the legality of his *landslide* election win earlier this month. ...”
- ✓ “... That amnesty is regarded as a prelude to *power-sharing*, which the United States is keen to support as ...”
- ✓ “... Expanding into the solar system would bring new rules and regulations too, he told an annual Seoul forum, saying he and other experts were working on a set of standards designed to guide *space-era* Internet communications. ...”
- ✓ “... One of the outstanding changes was the Internet’s huge growth in Asia which now boasts 436 million users, well above the figures of 321 million in Europe and 233 million in North



- America, the *birthplace* of the web, he said. ...”
- ✓ “... Five days away from announcing a new *leadership* team to run the world’s most populous nation ...”
  - ✓ “... Democracy within the Party is the *lifeline* of the party likewise, unity is also the lifeline of the party, Ouyang song, *vice-minister* of the party’s Organization Department, told a new conference. ...”
- f. **Noun + verb:** household, network
- ✓ “... What she calls her “home” looks more like a narrow, makeshift tent covered in dark canvas. The family’s bedroom is a peace of thin mattress placed next to several boxes containing clothes and *household* equipment. ...”
  - ✓ “... After expanding across Earth, the Internet is now set to spread into outer space to reach parts no *network* has gone before, ...”
- g. **Noun + preposition:** speedup, crackdown
- ✓ “... Following a violent *crackdown* on peaceful protests in Yangon and other major cities, ...”
- h. **Verb + adjective :** fly-over, likewise.
- ✓ “... In Karachi, officials said police marksmen will stand guard on rooftops and *fly-over* as Bhutto – protected by bullet-proof screens – leads a planned 18-hour procession from the airport to the mausoleum of Pakistan founder”.
  - ✓ “... Democracy within the Party is the lifeline of the party *likewise*, unity is also the lifeline of the party, Ouyang song, vice-minister of the party’s Organization Department, told a new conference. ...”
- i. **Verb + noun:** makeshift, spokesman
- ✓ “... To anticipate to return traffic, the President also ordered the police to better manage the routes and the presence of *makeshift*, side-street markets usually occurring along the way. ...”
  - ✓ “... Presidential *spokesman* Dino Patti Djalal said the letter showed there was continued communication between both leader. ...”

j. **Preposition + noun** :  
outstanding, out-side

✓ "... One of the *outstanding* changes was the Internet's huge growth in Asia which now boasts 436 million users, well above the figures of 321 million in Europe and 233 million in North America, the birthplace of the web, he said. ..."

✓ "... Hundreds of anti-Musharraf protester rallied *outside* the Supreme Court in Islamabad as it opened hearings Wednesday challenging his right to contest the vote, but the judges later adjourned. ..."

**Acronym**

I find acronym in *The*

*Jakarta Post* articles, such as:

**Table categories of Acronym**

Acronym
HIV/AIDS
ASEAN
ICANN
IDINs
MDGs
HNWI
HPWR

You can look the articles below:

✓ "... halting and reversing the incidence of *HIV/AIDS*, malaria and other major diseases, ..."

✓ "... he said the letter was also a nod to Jakarta's more symphatic stance toward the military junta the taken by other members of *the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN)*, which includes Myanmar. ..."

✓ "... He said *the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)*, which manages domain names and addresses, ..."

✓ "... Cerf said ICANN would meet letter this month to discuss expanding the number of characters used for *internationalized domains names (IDINs)* such as .com or .net, which now



only adopt Latin and Roman ones. ...”

- ✓ "... *The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* representatives for Asia and the Pasific, Erna Witoelar, said Tuesday one million people in Indonesia were expected to stand up against poverty and demand the government speed up efforts to meet the MDGs. ...”
- ✓ "... Japan has 43.7 percent of the region's *High Net*

*Worth Individuals (HNWI)* – those with assets of more than US\$1 million excluding their primary house – according to the annual *Asia Pacific Wealth Report (APWR)*, published by Merrill Lynch and Cap Gemini.

**Back-Formation**

Based on the explanation above, In the Jakarta Post, I find the back formation for instance:

**Table categories of Back Formation**

Word	Back formation
Generate	Generation
Organize	Organizer
Educate	Education
Locate	Location
Frustrate	Frustration
Organize	Organization
Decide	Decision
Resolute	Resolution
Select	Selection
Elect	Election
Prosecute	Prosecution
Situate	Situation
Transport	Transportation
Office	Officer
Suggest	Suggestion
Commission	Commissioner
Operate	Operation
Solute	Solution
Communicate	Communication
Use	User
Independent	Independence

These are articles:

- ✓ "... We are the first *generation* that can and poverty in our country. ..."
- ✓ "... Head of the national *organizer* for the event, Wilson TP Siahaan, said stand up events..."
- ✓ "... Achieving universal *primary education*, eliminating *gender* disparities, reducing the child mortality rate..."
- ✓ "... In Surabaya, East Java, stand up events were held in three *location*, including the Surabaya zoo. ..."
- ✓ "... cultural events to voice their *frustration* over the lack of real progress in routing out global poverty. ..."

**Conclusion**

The conclusions of this topic, there are the new words of compound noun + noun for instance Grassroot, Rooftop, Makeshift, and Spokesman. Besides, I did not find several compound in articles like adjective + preposition, verb + verb, verb + preposition, preposition + adjective, preposition + verb and preposition + preposition.

In addition, acronym, and back formation no the new words. Moreover, I can not find also other words formation in articles such as blends, extending word formation rules, abbreviation and word coinage. I hope there are people who can find the new words formation in others English newspapers or magazines and I hope all the words formation which is found can advantage for others linguists.

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