WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF COVID-19 RELATED TERMS IN JAKARTA POST, BBC, AND CNN PORTALS

THESIS

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THESIS

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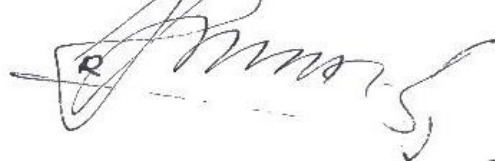
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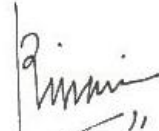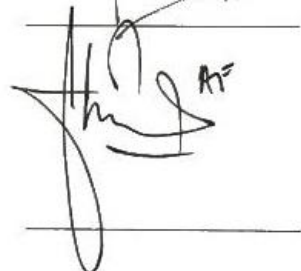NIP 197411012003121003

iii

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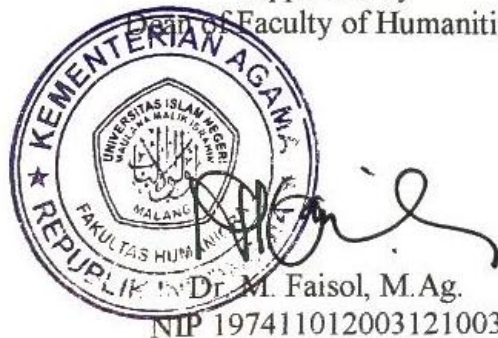
MOTTO

When "I" is replaced by "we", even illness becomes wellness.

[Malcom X]

DEDICATION

I gratefully dedicate this thesis to my parents, Bapak Sokhibul Ansori and Ibu

Zuhrotun Nisak, and also to my brothers, Muhammad Naufal Burhanuddin and

Muhammad Sulthanul Abyan.

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In conclusion, I hope that my thesis might be helpful to readers and upcoming researchers who are interested in the study of conceptual metaphors. However, I am also aware that this thesis still has many flaws. Therefore, I expect and appreciate all forms of support, suggestions, and feedback given for further progress. It is also expected that readers will be able to maintain and continue the discussion in the same field with improved results.

Malang, 20 March 2023

The Researcher,

Nabilah Rosyadah

ABSTRACT

Rosyadah, Nabilah. (2023). *Word Formation Processes of COVID-19 Related Terms in Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN Portals*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Syafiyah, M.A.

Key words: Word Formation Process, COVID-19, The Jakarta Post, BBC, CNN

The global pandemic known as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has an impact on the use of language. The language used in COVID-19 news is frequently unfamiliar to the general public or even made up just for the pandemic. The goal of this study is to examine the word formation of COVID-19-related terms used in The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals. There are two research questions in this study, they are: (1) What are the types of word formation processes found in terms related to COVID-19? (2) How are the words related to COVID-19 formed? Moreover, this research uses Lieber's theory (2016). This study uses a qualitative methodology. The findings of this study show that there are seven types of word formation: affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. The conversion type is the process of word formation that has not been discovered. Words related to COVID-19 are formed by adding or removing an affix, combining or blending two words, expressing a specific object, and abbreviating a word. It can be concluded that many terms related to COVID-19 are the result of a word formation process that aims to form new words that will certainly give different meanings and different word classes from the original word. In the future, this research can be useful for readers who are looking for definitions of terms related to COVID-19, as well as for those who are interested in morphology or the field of word formation processes.

مستخلص البحث

رشيدة ، نبيلة. (٢٠٢٣). *عملية صياغة المصطلحات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19 على Jakarta Post ، BBC ، و CNN بوابات.* أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. بيمبيمبينغ: دكتور سيافية، ماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عملية تكوين الكلمات ، COVID-19 ، The Jakarta Post، BBC، CNN

الوباء العالمي المعروف باسم مرض فيروس كورونا 2019 (COVID-19) له تأثير على استخدام اللغة. غالبًا ما تكون اللغة المستخدمة في أخبار COVID-19 غير مألوفة لعامة الناس أو حتى مختلفة فقط للوباء. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو دراسة تشكيل المصطلحات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19 والمستخدمة في بوابات The Jakarta Post و BBC و CNN. هناك سؤالان بحثيان في هذه الدراسة ، وهما: (1) ما هي أنواع عمليات تكوين الكلمات الموجودة في المصطلحات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19؟ (2) كيف تتشكل الكلمات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19؟ علاوة على ذلك ، يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية ليبر (2016). تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهجية نوعية. تُظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك سبعة أنواع من تكوين الكلمات: الإلصاق ، والتركيب ، والسكك ، والتكوين الخلفي ، والمزج ، والقص ، والاختصارات والأحرف الأولية. نوع التحويل هو عملية تكوين الكلمات التي لم يتم اكتشافها. تتشكل الكلمات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19 عن طريق إضافة أو إزالة اللصق ، والجمع بين كلمتين أو مزجهما ، والتعبير عن كائن معين ، واختصار كلمة. يمكن الاستنتاج أن العديد من المصطلحات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19 هي نتيجة لعملية تكوين الكلمات التي تهدف إلى تكوين كلمات جديدة ستعطي بالتأكيد معاني مختلفة وفئات كلمات مختلفة عن الكلمة الأصلية. في المستقبل ، يمكن أن يكون هذا البحث مفيدًا للقراء الذين يبحثون عن تعريفات للمصطلحات المتعلقة بـ COVID-19 ، وكذلك لأولئك المهتمين بالصرف أو مجال عمليات تكوين الكلمات.

ABSTRAK

Rosyadah, Nabilah. (2023). *Proses Pembentukan Kata Istilah Terkait COVID-19 di Portal Jakarta Post, BBC, dan CNN*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Syafiyah, M.A.

Kata kunci: Proses pembentukan kata, COVID-19, Jakarta Post, BBC, CNN

Pandemi global yang dikenal dengan penyakit Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) berdampak pada penggunaan bahasa. Bahasa yang digunakan dalam berita COVID-19 seringkali tidak familiar bagi masyarakat umum atau bahkan dibuat-buat hanya untuk pandemi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji pembentukan kata dari istilah terkait COVID-19 yang digunakan di portal The Jakarta Post, BBC, dan CNN. Ada dua pertanyaan penelitian dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Apa saja jenis proses pembentukan kata yang ditemukan dalam istilah yang terkait dengan COVID-19? (2) Bagaimana kata-kata yang berhubungan dengan COVID-19 dibentuk? Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan teori Lieber (2016). Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tujuh jenis pembentukan kata: afiksasi, penggabungan, pembentukan koin, pembentukan kembali, pencampuran, kliping, dan akronim dan inisialisme. Jenis konversi adalah proses pembentukan kata yang belum ditemukan. Kata-kata terkait COVID-19 dibentuk dengan menambahkan atau menghilangkan imbuhan, menggabungkan atau menggabungkan dua kata, mengekspresikan objek tertentu, dan menyingkat kata. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa banyak istilah terkait COVID-19 merupakan hasil dari proses pembentukan kata yang bertujuan untuk membentuk kata baru yang tentunya akan memberikan makna dan kelas kata yang berbeda dari kata aslinya. Kedepannya, penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat bagi pembaca yang mencari definisi istilah terkait COVID-19, serta bagi mereka yang tertarik dengan morfologi atau bidang proses pembentukan kata.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter presents the background of the study, the problem of the research, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations, as well as definitions of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a worldwide pandemic, infecting millions of people. According to WHO (World Health Organization) Corona disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus ("Coronavirus," n.d.). This pandemic has been ongoing since 2019 and continues until 2022. Even so, it is very important for us to get the latest information about COVID-19. News about COVID-19 often uses words that are rarely used by the general public or even new words formed during the pandemic. Thus, the impact of the coronavirus pandemic has an impact on the use of language as well. During the COVID-19 pandemic, several new terminologies were used, like the words "flurona" in headline news of CNN portal (Haq, 2022), and many words that were still unfamiliar to the general public. As a result of this phenomenon, several new terms have emerged as a result of the word's development during the coronavirus pandemic.

The development of this word is formed from the understanding of viruses, virus prevention, and government regulations regarding viruses. The process of word development, which includes morphological elements as a subfield of

linguistics, enables the linking and analysis of new vocabulary and terms. Fromkin et al. (2014, p.37) argue that the study of the internal structure of words and the rules that govern their formation is called morphology. It means that morphology is a field that focuses on the study of words and word formation. Booij (2007, p. 23-24) states that morphology has several purposes:

> *The first is to analyze and describe the world's languages accurately and insightfully. Second, find the typology of languages based on several dimensions and explain all things related to the typology of the language. Third, it reveals the nature of language which in turn can reveal the nature of human users. Fourth, gain a better insight into how linguistic rules function in language production and perception and how linguistic knowledge is mentally represented, both psychologically and historically.*

In addition, the benefits of learning morphology can help anyone to deduce the meaning of some words, and at the same time learn new words more easily. So to determine how terms of new words related to the coronavirus are formed, an analysis of the morphological field in word formation is required.

Word formation deals with the formation of new lexemes (Bauer, 1983). A lexeme is the standard form of a word; it is the form of the word that it is classified as in dictionaries. (Bauer, 2004). While Lieber (2016, p.3) defines word formation as "the process of forming new lexemes from the previous version, changing the category of a word, or adding substantial new meanings, or both changing the category of words and adding meanings to a word." The process of new words can be formed through affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, acronyms and initialisms.

There are some studies that are similar to this research. Word formation has been observed by many researchers in various contexts, such as in the terms non-COVID-19 (Mutiah et al., 2021; Giyatmi et al., 2021; Adha & Dania, 2020;

Triatmiko, 2020; Ayu, 2020; Handayani, 2018; Irma et al., 2018). Firstly, Mutiah et al. (2021) investigated the process of word formation in Rich Brian's music video comments. The goal of this article is to investigate the process of word formation and the social function of slang words in the comment column of his newest music video, D.O.A, which was released on August 25, 2020. Meanwhile, the theory used is proposed by Yule (2010), and Zhou and Fan (2013).

The second study was conducted by Giyatmi et al. (2021), which investigated the word formation of messaging apps available on the Google Play Store. This research applied the theories of Yule (2010), Liu and Liu (2014), Katamba (2005), Fromkin et al. (2003), Mustafa et al. (2015), and Nurhayati (2016). According to the findings of this study, there are six types of word formations: compounding, affixation, blending, clipping, coinage, and reduplication.

The third previous study was conducted by Adha and Dania (2020). Adha and Dania conducted research on VOA news articles. The objectives of this article are to examine the various classifications of word formation and their processes that can be found in VOA News English articles. The data was gathered by searching VOA News for articles about education, health, and science and technology. McCarthy's theory was used in this study (2002).

The fourth study was conducted by Triatmiko (2020). In his thesis, he researched word formation in the Google Play Store application. The study applied Delahaunty and Garvey's (2010) theory. The data used are word terms contained in the form of application names, application descriptions, and related texts from the

Google Play Store. The results showed that only six of 7 types of word formation processes could be identified.

The fifth previous study was conducted by Ayu (2020). Ayu's thesis analyzed word formation in Bob Ross's painting tutorial video. The purpose of this research is to discover English jargon and its meaning, to determine the function of each jargon employed, and how audience acceptance of the jargon has influenced a profession. The theory used is based on Yule (2010). It was found that there are 74 English jargons and each meaning in 10 types of word formation.

The sixth study was conducted by Handayani (2018). She analyzed the word formation in The Jakarta Post political articles. The aim is to categorize word formation used in political articles published by The Jakarta Post. The object of this article research was to discover the most common word formations used in political articles containing political words. Quirk's (2012), and Plag's (2002) theories are used in this article.

The seventh previous study was conducted by Irma et al. (2018). They analyzed word formation in the film Pitch Perfect's slang words. The purpose of this study is to identify the type of slang that contains the type of word formation in the film Pitch Perfect. Yule's (2006) theory was used in this study. This article discovered four types of word formation: compounding, back-formation, suffixation, and conversion.

The eighth to tenth previous studies examined word formation in the term COVID-19 (Dewati & Kepirianto, 2021; Fitria, 2021; Al-Salman & Haider, 2021). The eighth previous study was conducted by Dewati and Kepirianto (2021). They

researched the process of word formation related to COVID-19 and environmental issues in The Jakarta Post. In this conference proceeding, the author uses the same problem (word formation in COVID-19), but with a different theory. Yule's word formation theory (2010) is used in Dewati and Kepirianto's article. The data are 5 articles from The Jakarta Post newspaper about COVID-19 and environmental issues.

The ninth study was conducted by Al-Salman and Haider (2021). They investigated word formation in trending neologisms from COVID-19. The author uses the same issue (word formation in COVID-19) but with different theories in this article. This article's theory was proposed by Ten Hacken and Thomas (2013), Liu and Liu (2014), Ratih and Gusdian (2018), and Bizhkenova et al. (2017). The data for this article was gathered by compiling 208 corpus neologisms inspired by COVID-19 from various sources between 1 April 2020 to 30 July 2020.

The last previous study was conducted by Fitria (2021). She researched word formation during the COVID-19 pandemic. It was also on the same subject (word formation in COVID-19), but with a different variety of theories. Durkin (2011), Hickey (2013), Yule (2006), and Eppler and Ozón (2013) theories are used in this article. This article collects the data randomly from internet sources. In addition, the objective of Fitria's study is to know the type of word formation processes of the terms during the pandemic COVID-19.

According to the explanation in the preceding paragraph, the researcher has discovered a gap in previous studies. Previous research that examined word formation in terms of COVID-19 was not taken from the news. This study also took

the data when Omicron attacked, precisely in January-February 2022. However, in contrast to previous research, this study examines word formation of COVID-19-related terms on three news portals, namely The Jakarta Post, BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), and CNN (Cable News Network).

The researcher chose The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals as the data sources because these three portals are English-language news platforms from Indonesia (The Jakarta Post), the United Kingdom (BBC), and the United States (CNN). Therefore, the researcher can compare the process of word formation which is found in the three platforms from different countries. Furthermore, new terms in news articles related to COVID-19 that are often used by everyone, especially in a pandemic situation, have become an interesting topic to discuss. As a result, some of these words are important to investigate in terms of how they are formed.

This study applies the word formation theory by Lieber (2016) as the main theory to summarize and analyze the word formation process found in news related to the term COVID-19. This study emphasizes terms related to COVID-19 in English news. The selection of Lieber's theory as the main theory is because this theory has not been used by previous research, so this is what distinguishes it from previous research. Lieber also divides word formation into eight types: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, acronym and initialisms.

Meanwhile, other theories such as Yule (2006), and Yule (2010), which were used by previous research (Mutiah et al., 2021; Ayu, 2020; Irma et al., 2018; Dewati & Kepirianto, 2021; Fitria, 2021), divide the process word formation into

10 types: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. It can be seen from previous research, that Yule's theory has been widely used, while Lieber's theory has not been widely used, therefore, the researcher chose Lieber's theory. As a result, the researcher examined the word formation processes of COVID-19-related terms in news portals using Lieber's theory.

B. Problem of the Study

The following two problems are attempted to be answered in this study:

1) What are the types of word formation processes found in terms related to COVID-19?

2) How are the words related to COVID-19 formed?

C. Significance of the Study

The study's findings are predicted to be beneficial and applicable in several ways. Practically, the findings of this study will be useful for future researchers and students. For further researchers, the results of this study are expected to be used as a precedent for those interested in conducting similar research. While for the students, it will gain a better understanding of morphology and word formation theory as a result.

D. Scope and Limitation

The analysis of morphological investigations is the emphasis of this study. The study mainly focuses on the word formation types and processes of COVID-

19-related terms found in news articles on The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals. The limitation of this study is the news that was taken in January-February 2022. The researcher took this period because the Omicron waves peak. Additionally, the study only includes news articles from news portals that are written in English and not in any other languages. Moreover, the researcher uses Lieber's word formation theory (2016), which includes affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms.

E. Definition of Key Terms

This section explains the key terms relevant to the study, which will help the reader in understanding:

1. **Morphology**: a branch of linguistics that studies the formation of words and the function of changing word forms to get different meanings from grammatical and semantics perspectives.

2. **Word formation processes**: a morphological study that focuses on the process of forming new types of words which consist of several types. Each type of word formation process has a different function and process.

3. **COVID-19**: a pandemic that has spread the Coronavirus disease 2019 (in English: Coronavirus Disease 2019, which stands for COVID-19) around the world. This disease is caused by a new type of coronavirus, named SARS-CoV-2.

4. **Online news portal**: a medium for providing information about current events using the internet. Online news portals use a combination of print

media processes by writing information that is distributed through electronic means.

5. **The Jakarta Post**: an English-language newspaper in Indonesia. Published on April 25, 1983, by PT Bina Media Tenggara, headquartered in Central Jakarta. The researcher use Jakarta Post as a data source to retrieve news articles.

6. **BBC**: a British public broadcaster, and headquartered in London. The BBC, which stands for British Broadcasting Corporation, is the world's oldest national broadcaster, founded in 1927. The researcher use the BBC as a data source to retrieve news articles.

7. **CNN**: a cable news channel from the US founded in 1980. CNN stands for Cable News Network which is the first news television channel in the United States. CNN is headquartered in Atlanta. The researcher use CNN as a data source to retrieve news articles.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The theories that may be used in this research are discussed in this chapter. These theories include morphology and the word formation process, as well as various types of word formation.

A. Morphology

Morphology is a subfield of linguistics. According to Katamba (1993, p.2), "Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words". In addition, Fromkin et al. (2014, p.37) argue that the study of the internal structure of words and the rules by which they are formed is known as morphology. Meanwhile, according to Lieber (2016, p.2), morphology is the study of word formation, which is concerned with how new words are coined in the world's languages and how word forms vary based on how they are used in sentences. The characteristics of words and why language has morphology will be revealed by morphology. As a result, morphology is very important in the construction of linguistic units and structures. Each language has its own term for its morphological properties.

Morphology is an important concept to understand because it is required to learn many basic concepts regarding word formation, including allomorphs, root words and morphemes, derivational morphemes, morphs, words, compounding, inflectional morphemes, and other word sources (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). These fundamental principles will help you comprehend the concept of word formation. Following the above definition, it is possible to conclude that

morphology is a subfield of linguistics that studies how words are formed and how changing a word affects its grammatical and semantic meaning.

1. Morpheme

According to Katamba (1993, p.24), a morpheme is the smallest difference in a word's shape that correlates with the smallest difference in the meaning of a word or sentence, or grammatical structure. A morpheme can be classified as free or bound. Free morphemes are morphemes that can exist independently of other morphemes. While bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone. Fromkin et al. (2014, p.40) give examples of free morphemes (such as desire, boy, man, and gentle) can form their own words, while examples of bound morphemes (such as *-ly, -ness, -ish, pre-, un-, and trans-*) are never words in and of themselves, they are always parts of words. Lieber (2016) summarizes the types of morphemes in the diagram below.
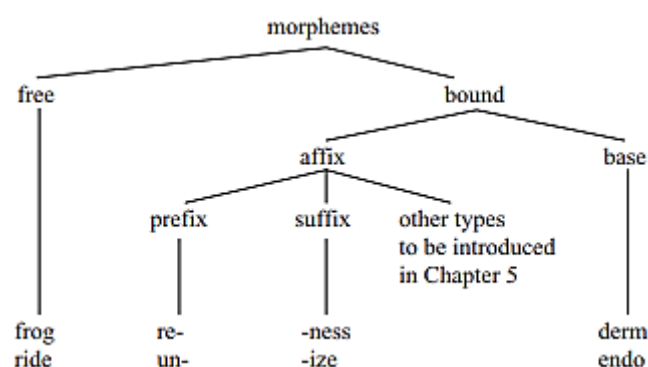
Figure 2.1 Types of Morphemes (Lieber, 2016, p.38)

2. Types of Word Formation

Yule (2010) divides the types of word formation into 10 types including coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. In addition, Brinton and Brinton (2010) divide the types of word formation processes into derivation, reduplication, conversion or functional shift, compounds, blends, back formations, shortening, and root creations. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher used Lieber's word formation theory. According to Lieber's word formation theory (2016), Affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms are the eight types of word formation.

2.1. Affixation

Affix is a bound morpheme that consists of one or more segments that typically appear before, after, or within a base morpheme. Here are a few examples: *un*happy, happi*ness*, final*ize*, pur*ify*, agree*ment*, *re*read. Affixation is the formation of words by the addition of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. A prefix is a word that comes before the base, such as *un-*, *re-*, *mis-*, *dis-*, *pre-*, and *anti-*. A suffix is an affix that goes after the base, such as *–ness*, *-ize*, *-ify*, *-ment*, *-al*, *-ity*, and *-less*. Infix is an affix that is inserted into the base morpheme rather than appearing at the start or end. There are no productive infixation processes in English, but there is one marginal process that comes close, for example, Ala-*friggin'*-bama (Lieber,

2016, p.88-89). Circumfix, on the other hand, is a morpheme composed of the simultaneous attachment of prefix and suffix that conveys meaning or function only when they appear together, for example, *un*happi*ness*.

Lieber divides affixes based on semantic categories (2016, p.43-44). First, **personal or participant affixes** are affixes that form 'people nouns' from both verbs and nouns. Among them are *writer* which forms agent nouns, *employee* which forms patient nouns, and *Bostonian* which forms the inhabitant of a place. Second, **locative affixes** are affixes that indicate a place. Examples such as *eatery* or *orphanage* to indicate a place where something is done or gathered. Third, **abstract affixes** are affixes that form abstract nouns that indicate qualities (such as *happiness*) or statuses (*advisorship*), or even behavioral aspects (*buffoonery*). Fourth, there are **negative** and **privative affixes**. Negative affixes have an additional 'not' meaning to their base (such as *unhappy*, and *non-functional*). Whereas privative affixes mean something like 'without X' (like *hopeless*, and *debone*). Fifth, **prepositional** and **relational affixes** are affixes that convey nations of space and/or time (for example, *overfill*, *outhouse*, *preschool*, and *postdate*). Sixth, **quantitative affixes** are affixes that have something to do with the amount (such as *handful*, and *reread* which means 'repeated' action). Finally, there are **evaluative affixes** which consist of diminutives (affixes that indicate a smaller version

of the base such as *booklet*), and augmentatives (affixes that indicate a larger version of the base, for example, *megastore*).

2.2. Compounding

Compound words are made up of two or more bases, roots, or stems (Lieber, 2016, p.48). One of the words, however, is a compound head, while the others are modifiers. There is no standard way to spell compound words in English. Some, such as *greenhouse*, are written as one word, while others, such as *dog bed*, are written as two words, and *producer-director* is written with a hyphen between the two bases. Lieber classifies compounds based on semantic relationships, identifying 3 types of relationships.

The first type of compound is **attributive compounds**, in which the non-head acts as a modifier of the head. A *schoolbook*, for example, is a book used in school, whereas a *yearbook* is a book published once a year about school activities. The first element of an attributive compound can express almost any relationship with the head. The second type is **coordinative compounds**, which have equal weight because the first element of the compound does not modify the second. A *producer-director*, for example, is both for a producer and a director, a *prince consort* is both a prince and a consort, and *blue-green* the compound denote a combination of the two colors. As a result, this type of compound can refer to something that has the denotations of both base elements, is a mixture of the two base

elements, or expresses a relationship between the two elements. **Subordinative compounds** are the third type, in which one element is understood as the argument of the other, usually as the object. This occurs when one of the components of the compound is a verb or is derived from a verb, for example, a *truck driver* is a person who drives a truck, and *food preparation* is the act of preparing food.

Lieber also classified compounds according to the nation of head into two types, **endocentric** and **exocentric**. The referent of an endocentric compound is always the same as the referent of its head. Meanwhile, in exocentric when the compound's denotation is not the denotation of the head. The diagram below summarizes the various types of compounds.
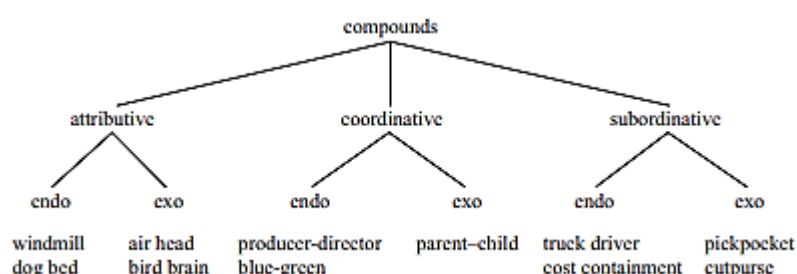
Figure 2.2 Types of Compounds (Lieber, 2016, p.56)

2.3. Conversion

Conversion (or functional shift) is a sort of word formation in which a base's category is changed without a corresponding change in its form (Lieber, 2016). For example, the verb *to fish* is formed by the conversion of the noun fish, with the meaning 'to take fish from a water'. When converting a verb to a noun, the result means something

like "an instance of (verb)-ing." For example, *a throw* is 'an instance of throwing'. Sometimes it can create new verbs from adjectives, such as *to cool* and *to yellow*.

2.4. Coinage

Coining is the process by which new words are created, either intentionally or unintentionally, to suit a specific purpose. Words are typically coined to express new ideas, processes, or products in the language. According to Yule (2016), the coining process is used on brand trademarks. Kodak, Nylon, Google, Twitter, Zoom, and many more are examples. These examples are then sometimes used as common nouns.

2.5. Backformation

Backformation is the process of constructing a new lexeme by removing actual or presumed affixes. Backformation is a word formation process in which a less complex word is derived from a more complex word, according to Booij (2007). A word of one type (usually a noun) is typically reduced to create a new word of another type (usually a verb). For example, *write* (from writer), *donate* (from donation), *act* (from action), and *moonlight* (from moonlighter). Some words are created by intentionally miscast back-formation; for example, the word *bikini* is derived from the Marchall Islands' Bikini atoll. (Fromkin et al., 2014, p.56).

2.6. Blending

Blending is a word formation process in which parts of lexemes that are not morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme (Lieber, 2016). Brunch, a combination of breakfast and lunch, is a well-known example of a blend. Blending is commonly used in advertising, product naming, and playful language in English. Another example is *splog* (a fake blog that combines spam and blogging), *spime* (a combination of space and time), and *celeblog* (a blog written by a celebrity, from celebrity and blog).

2.7. Clipping

Clipping is a word formed by shortening already existing words (Lieber, 2016). In English, for example, an *ad* is a clipping from an advertisement*,* and *math* is a clipping from mathematics. Although clippings are typically used in a colloquial rather than formal register, some have achieved a more neutral status. The term *lab*, for example, is likely to be used far more frequently in the United States than its longer version, *laboratory*.

2.8. Acronyms and Initialisms

Acronyms or initialisms occur when the first letters of words that make up a name or a phrase are utilized to create a new term (Lieber, 2016). The new word is pronounced as a word rather than as a series of letters in an acronym. **A**cquired **I**mmune **D**eficiency **S**yndrome, for example, creates *AIDS*. *Scuba* is a **s**elf-**c**ontained

underwater **b**reathing **a**pparatus. In initialisms, the new word is pronounced as a series of letters. For example, the FBI (**F**ederal **B**ureau of **I**nvestigation) is pronounced [ɛf biːˈʌɪ], and PR is for either 'public relations' or 'personal records'.

Finally, as explained in this chapter, the process of word formation is classified into several types. Lieber (2016) classifies the process of word formation into eight categories: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, back-formation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. Lieber's theory explains what types of word formation exist and how words are formed. This theory can provide an answer to the research question. In everyday life, the word formation process can be found to provide a certain definition of an object, including in the news, which uses the word formation process in a variety of terms relevant to current research. In this particular instance, it is possible to conclude that Lieber's theory (2016) of word formation is relevant for the researcher conducting this research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The following sections are included in this chapter: research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is descriptive in the sense that the researcher is interested in the process, meaning, and understanding obtained through the use of words or images (Creswell, 1994). The descriptive method is a research method that tries to describe phenomenon, occurrence, or event, that happens in the present. Creswell (2012) explained the purpose of the descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description of the object of the research systematically. Thus, based on the explanation above, the qualitative method is used because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomenon such as word or phrase. In this research, the researcher will describe the type and the processes of word formation of each term related to COVID-19 in the Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals.

B. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research was the researcher because she classified, analyzed, and elaborated on the study's findings. Creswell (2012) states that in qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument in carrying out research. The researcher as an instrument is based on the researcher's abilities, from

research planning to the stage of data processing. To fulfill this research, the researcher also used a dictionary, a book, a reference website, and an official website.

C. Data and Data Source

The data of this study was gathered from news articles about COVID-19. The researcher gathered data from several news portals, including The Jakarta Post, BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), and CNN (Cable News Network). The researcher only took the news in January–February 2022, when the Omicron variant attacked so in total there were 30 news articles to be analyzed. The 30 news articles consist of 10 articles from The Jakarta Post, 10 from BBC News, and 10 from CNN. The data are in the form of words in English taken from news related to the term COVID-19, which contains the process of word formation.

D. Data Collection

Data collection is important for determining the study's result. In order to collect data for this study, there are several steps to take. First, the researcher read news articles related to COVID-19 one by one to identify the process of word formation that appears in the news. Second, the researcher underlined the words that are included in the word formation process related to the term COVID-19 based on the theory by Lieber (2016). Third, the researcher rewrote the data that has been underlined or that has been found. Fourth, the researcher identified the data by Lieber's theory (2016). Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the collected data.

E. Data Analysis

  Data analysis is a significant phase in research since the results will provide an answer to the research question. The data analysis is based on Lieber's (2016) theory. There are some steps involved in data analysis. First, the researcher read through all of the terms in the collected notes. Second, the researcher reviewed all of the data collected under the classification of word formation processes. Third, the researcher categorized the collected data into eight subcategories: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. This step is used to answer the first study problem regarding the types of word formation processes. Fourth, the researcher analyzed data that had been categorized according to Lieber's theory (2016), thus also answering research question number two. The researcher came to a conclusion on the study's findings in the final step.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the study and the discussion of the findings. First, the data were presented and analyzed using Lieber word formation analysis (2016). Second, the results of the study were discussed.

A. Finding

Based on Lieber's word formation theory (2016), which is used as the primary theory in this study, this study intends to examine the word formation of COVID-19-related terms. The two research questions outlined in Chapter 1 form the basis for this study's analysis. The first research question seeks to categorize the various word formations that are used in COVID-19-related terms. The second research question then aims to provide an answer to how the terms related to COVID-19 were formed.
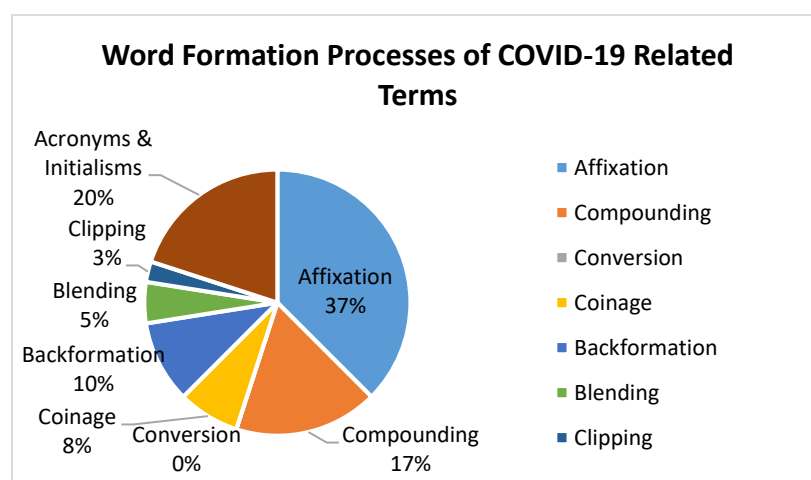
Figure 4.1 Word Formation Processes of COVID-19 Related Terms

The figure above represents the percentage of word formation processes for 40 COVID-19 terms found in three news portals (The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN). The chart shown above is the result of current research. It has found 7 types of word formation processes from 8 types. There were affixation types with a total of 15 terms (37%), compounding types with a total of 7 terms (17%), coinage types with a total of 3 terms (8%), backformation types with a total of 4 terms (10%), blending types with a total of 2 terms (5%), blending type with a total of 1 term (3%), and Acronyms & Initialisms type with a total of 8 terms (20%). In this study, the type of word formation process that was not found was conversion (0%). So that the total number of terms found in this research is 40.

1. Affixation

Affix is a bound morpheme that consists of one or more segments that typically appear before, after, or within a base morpheme (Lieber, 2016). Affixation is the formation of words by the addition of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. However, in this study, the researcher only found the types of prefixes and suffixes. The use of the affixes can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.1 Classification Data of Affixation

Datum	Category		Part of Speech	The Word
	Prefix	**Suffix**		
1	*dis-*	-	Verb	Disinfect
2	*anti-*	-	Noun	Antibodies, Antigen
3	*un-*	-	Adjective	Unvaccinated
4	*co-*	-	Noun	Coinfection
5	*tele-*	-	Noun	Telebriefing

6	-	*-ation*	Noun	Hospitalisation
7	-	*-ion*	Noun	Infection, Isolation
8	-	*-sion*	Noun	Transmission
9	-	*-er*	Noun	Booster
10	-	*-ical*	Adjective	Epidemiological
11	-	*-ity*	Noun	Endemicity, Immunity
12	-	*-ible*	Adjective	Transmissible

The following is an analysis of the affixation process based on the table above:

a. Prefix

A prefix is an affix that comes before the base (Lieber, 2016). In this study, the prefixes found include *dis-, anti-, un-, co-,* and *tele-*.

Datum 1:

Disinfect

Analysis:

Disinfect is a verb that is made up of two morphemes. The first element is *infect,* a kind of free morpheme. The second component, affix *dis-*, is a bound morpheme that is attached to the free morpheme. The word *disinfect* is formed through the affixation process, which is a word formation process. Furthermore, this affixation is categorized as a prefix because of the word formation process that comes before the base of the word. A new word that differs from the original word *infect* is created by connecting the affix *dis-* connected to the word infect (V). In this affixation process, there is no change in the grammatical class. In addition, the prefix *dis-* is included in the semantic category of negative affixes.

The prefix *dis-* means something like 'opposite of X' or 'not'. An example sentence from the Jakarta Post is, "China Post has also been reminding recipients of overseas mail to **disinfect** the contents "in a timely manner" with stickers pasted on parcels" (Horwitz, 2022). The word disinfect in the sentence is the opposite of the word infect, which means to cause disease or spread disease to other people. Disinfect is the treatment or process of cleaning something, especially with chemicals, to destroy bacteria.

Datum 2:

Antibodies

Analysis:

 Antibodies are a noun, which means that it has two parts: the prefix *anti-* and the word *body*. Both free and bound morphemes can be found in the word 'antibodies'. *Body* is a form of free morpheme because it can stand on its own. Affix *anti-*, on the other hand, is a type of bound morpheme since it needs the word *body* to stand up in order for it to function. Affixation is the process that takes place in *antibodies*. Affixation is the formation of words that come before or after the word to create a new term with a new meaning. Furthermore, this affixation is categorized as a prefix because the word formation process occurs before the base of the word. In this affixation process, there is no change in the grammatical class (N → N). In the words of *antibodies*, the prefix *anti-* is included in the semantic category of negative affixes. The prefix *anti-* means something like 'against' or 'opposite of X'. An example of the word antibodies is in BBC News, "More than 97% of the population has **antibodies**, the latest

Office for National Statistics data suggests" (Triggle, 2022). This word means against foreign substances such as bacteria or viruses, and remove them from the body. The term "antibody" refers to any of the many proteins that the body produces naturally or in reaction to an antigen that has been neutralized to trigger an immune response.

Datum 3:

<div align="center">

Unvaccinated

</div>

Analysis:

Unvaccinated is an adjective that has two morphemes, one of which is free, and the other is bound. In this case, the free morpheme is *vaccinated* (V), and the bound morpheme is an affix in the form of the prefix *un-* that is connected to the free morpheme. Through the affixation process, the word *unvaccinated* is created. Due to the word formation process that comes before the word base, this phrase is also classified as a prefix. In this affixation process, there is a change in the grammatical class (V → Adj). In addition, the prefix *un-* is included in the semantic category of negative affixes. The prefix *un-* adds the meaning 'not' to their base. An example of the word unvaccinated in news headlines on the CNN portal is, "France cuts isolation times and plans crackdown on **unvaccinated** amid record surge in Covid cases" (John & Amiel, 2022). Therefore, the sentence means "People who are not vaccinated in France face a crackdown." Unvaccinated is a condition where a person has not been vaccinated. Vaccines aim to provide immunity against a disease.

Datum 4:

Coinfection

Analysis:

Coinfection is a noun that has one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. The bound morpheme in this situation is an affix in the form of the prefix *co-* that is connected to the free morpheme, infection (N). The word *coinfection* is the result of the affixation process. Furthermore, this affixation is categorized as a prefix because of the word formation process that comes before the base of the word. In this affixation process, there is no change in the part of speech. In addition, the prefix *co-* is included in the semantic category of quantitative affixes. The prefix *co-* has something to do with the amount. The word coinfection is used on the news from CNN, "I do believe you're going to see **coinfection** with flu and coronavirus" (Haq, 2022). That sentence means that "a person is infected with two viruses simultaneously which are flu and coronavirus." Coinfection is a state of concurrent infection of a cell or organism of two or more pathogenic agents, such as two species of viruses or bacteria.

Datum 5:

Telebriefing

Analysis:

Telebriefing is a noun with two morphemes. The first element is the bound morpheme affix *tele-*. Briefing is a kind of free morpheme, that makes up the second element. The affixation process is the word formation process that takes place during word *telebriefing*. Furthermore, this affixation is categorized

as a prefix because of the word formation process that comes before the base of the word. This process creates a new term with a distinct meaning from the original word by joining the prefix *tele-* connected to the word *briefing* (N). In this affixation process, there is no change in the grammatical class. In addition, the prefix *tele-* is included in the semantic category of prepositional and relational affixes. The prefix *tele-* conveys the states of space, and has the meaning 'over a distance'. An example of telebriefing words on the CNN news platform is, "The CDC will also hold a **telebriefing** on Friday to give updates on the pandemic" (Caldwell, 2022). That sentence has the meaning, "CDC will conduct briefings over distance on Friday." Telebriefing is a briefing given through telecommunications technology.

b. Suffix

A suffix is an affix that goes after the base (Lieber, 2016). In this research, the suffixes found include *-ation*, *-ion, -sion, -er, -ical, -ity,* and *-ible*.

Datum 6:

Hospitalisation

Analysis:

The word *hospitalisation* is a noun with one free and one bound morpheme. In this instance, *hospitalize* (V) is the free morpheme, while the bound morpheme is the suffix *–ation*, an affix linked to the free morpheme. The term *hospitalisation* is derived through the affixation process. Furthermore, this

phrase is classified as a suffix due to the word formation process that occurs after the base of the word. This affix is known as a transpositional affix because its main function is to change the category of its base without adding any extra meaning (Lieber, 2016). This process changes from a verb (*hospitalize)* to a noun (*hospitalisation)*. Based on the semantic category, *hospitalization* is included in the locative affix, because hospitalisation indicates a place. The example sentence is, "**Hospitalisations** have remained steady at around 5,000 for the last few days, peaking at just under 5,400 last Tuesday" ("Australia Reports Fewer COVID-19 Deaths, Infections," 2022). Hospitalisation is the act or process of someone being hospitalized or staying in the hospital. So that sentence means, "Around 5.400 people have been hospitalized since last Tuesday."

Datum 7:

Infection

Analysis:

The word *infection* is a noun that is made up of two morphemes. First, there's the word *infect* (V), which is a free morpheme. The second morpheme is –*ion*, which is classified as a bound morpheme connected to the free morpheme *infect*. *Infection* goes through the affixation process. Due to the word formation process that follows the word base, this phrase is also classified as a suffix. Similar to the term hospitalisation, the term infection consists of two components, *infect* and the suffix –*ion*. This affix is known as a transpositional affix because its main function is to change the category of its base without adding any extra meaning (Lieber, 2016). This can be seen in the word *infect* as a verb and the

word *infection* becomes a noun. In this affixation process, it is not included in the semantic category, because it is not clear that the suffix *-ion* adds many meanings. The suffix *-ion* means 'process of X-ing' or 'result of X-ing', where X is the verb's meaning. For example, in a sentence containing the word *infection* as in CNN news, "France reported 219,126 new **infections** on Saturday and became the sixth country in the world to surpass 10 million total recorded cases of Covid-19" (John & Amiel, 2022). Infection means the act or process of infecting something or someone. In addition, infection is also defined as a condition resulting from the formation of one or more pathogenic agents (such as bacteria, protozoa, or viruses) within or on the body of a suitable host.

Datum 8:

Transmission

Analysis:

Transmission is a noun that contains two different types of morphemes. The free morpheme *transmit* is followed by the bound morpheme affix *–(s)sion*, which is linked to the free morpheme. The process of affixation results in term *transmission*. In addition, this affixation is classified as a suffix due to the process of word formation that comes after the base of the word. The term transmission is formed from the base *transmit* and suffix *–(s)sion*. The suffix *–(s)sion* is a transpositional affix because its main function is to change the category of its base without adding any extra meaning. This process changes from a verb (*transmit)* to a noun (*transmission)*. In this affixation process, it is not included in the semantic category, because it is not clear that the suffix –

(s)sion adds many meanings. Same to the term infection, the suffix *–(s)sion* in isolation terms has meanings such as 'process of X-ing' or 'result of X-ing', where X is the verb's meaning. An example sentence containing the word *transmission*, such as in the news article The Jakarta Post, "Health officials said the person found infected with the Omicron variant opened a package from Canada that had been routed through the United States and Hong Kong and **transmission** via the package "could not be ruled out" (Horwitz, 2022). Transmission is an act, process, or instance of transmission. In addition, from a medical point of view, transmission is the act of transmitting an infectious disease.

Datum 9:

Booster

Analysis:

Booster is a noun and is composed of two morphemes: a free and a bound morpheme. The morphemes include *boost* and the suffix *–er*. Affixation is the process by which the word *booster* is formed. In addition, this affixation is categorized as a suffix because of the word formation process that comes after the base of the word. It is evident in the derivation of the word *booster*, which consists of the combination of *boost* (V) and the suffix *–er*. This process changes from a verb (*boost)* to a noun (*booster)*. Moreover, the suffix *-er* is included in the semantic category of quantitative affixes. Booster has the meaning of a repeated action that has been done more than once. An example of a sentence can be found on BBC News, "In the UK there has been a vaccination campaign, a **booster** campaign and waves of Covid involving four different variants of the

virus" (Gallagher, 2022). A booster is defined as a product or dose that is used in the context of the Covid-19 study to renew or increase the action of a medicine or an immunizing agent.

Datum 10:

<div align="center">

Epidemiological

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Analysis:

Epidemiological is an adjective that consists of two morphemes: one free and one bound morpheme. In this term, the free morpheme is *epidemiology* (N), while the bound morpheme is the affix *–ical,* which is linked to the free morpheme. *Epidemiological* is derived through the affixation process. In addition, this affixation is categorized as a suffix because of the word formation process that comes after the base of the word. This affix is known as a transpositional affix because its main function is to change the category of its base without adding any extra meaning (Lieber, 2016). This process changes from a noun (*epidemiology)* to an adjective (*epidemiological).* An example of the word epidemiological can be found in a sentence on BBC News, ""How each country now responds must be informed by its **epidemiological** situation, available resources, vaccination uptake status and socio-economic context", he added" ("Covid," 2022), which means 'relating to X'. Epidemiological is concerned with epidemiology. More precisely, epidemiology is concerned with the scientific study of the spread and control of the disease.

Datum 11:

Endemicity

Analysis:

Endemicity is a noun that has two morphemes. The word *endemic*, which is classified as a free morpheme, is the first morpheme. The second morpheme, *–ity* is classified as a bound morpheme that is joined to *endemic* the free morpheme. The affixation process takes place with *Endemicity*. Furthermore, this term is categorized as a suffix because of the word formation process that comes after the base of the word. Through this process, an adjective (*endemic)* becomes a noun (*endemicity)*. In the words of *endemicity*, the suffix *-ity* is included in abstract affixes based on the semantic category. The suffix *-ity* denotes quality or condition. An example sentence from Endemicity found on BBC News is, "**Endemicity** was written into this virus" (Gallagher, 2022). The word "endemicity" denotes the quality of being endemic. An endemic disease is defined as a disease that is constantly prevalent to varying degrees in people of a specific class or people living in a specific place.

Datum 12:

Transmissible

Analysis:

The word *transmit* and the suffix *–ible* make up the adjective *transmissible*. One free morpheme and one bound morpheme make up the word transmissible. *Transmit* (V) is a type of free morpheme since it can stand on its own. Affix *–ible,* on the other hand, is a type of bound morpheme since it needs

the word *transmit* to stand up in order for it to function. Affixation is the process that takes place in *transmissible*. Affixation is the formation of words that come before or/and after the word to create a new term with a new meaning. Furthermore, this affixation is categorized as a suffix because of the word formation process that comes after the base of the word. The suffix *–ible* makes adjectives from verbs, so in this process, there is a change from transmit which is a verb to *transmissible* into an adjective. These suffixes mean 'able to be'. An example of the word transmissible is found in a sentence on BBC News, "The highly **transmissible** Omicron variant now accounts for half of the world's infections" ("Omicron BA.2," 2022). Transmissible relates to a disease that is capable of being transmitted by infection.

2. Compounding

Compound words are made up of two or more bases, roots, or stems (Lieber, 2016: 48). While the other words are modifiers, one of the terms is a compound head. The findings are analyzed as follows.

Table 4.2 Classification Data of Compounding

Datum	Compound Elements	Types of Compounds		The Word
		Category	Semantic relationship – Head	
13	Verb+Preposition	Noun	Subordinate-Exocentric	Lockdown
14	Noun+Noun	Noun	Attributive-Endocentric	Coronavirus, Healthcare, Self-isolation, Swab-testing
15	Adverb+Verb	Noun	Subordinate-Exocentric	Outbreak

16	Noun+Noun	Noun	Attributive-Exocentric	Zero-covid

The following analysis is based on the table in Table 4.2:

Datum 13:

Lockdown

Analysis:

The word *lockdown* is a noun. Lockdown is formed by combining the words lock (V) + down (P) = lockdown (N). From what has been stated, it follows that the term *lockdown* no longer has the same connotation as the original word. Despite being formed by joining two original words the term has no connection to the original because *lockdown* refers to an emergency condition. Additionally, the word *lockdown* is made up of two free morphemes: lock, and down. The compounding process occurs in *lockdown* terms. Moreover, this word is classified as Subordinate-Exocentric compound because it has an argumentative relationship with one of the elements. It is also included in the exocentric because the head can not determine by any element inside them. A compound can be called exocentric when the denotation of the compound as a whole is not the denotation of the head. The word *lockdown* is a specific term since its two morphemes have different meanings. An example of a sentence containing the word lockdown is on CNN news, "The city of 13 million has been under strict **lockdown** since December 23, as it grapples with the country's worst coronavirus outbreak since Wuhan, the original epicenter of the pandemic" (Yeung et al., 2022). A *lockdown* is a temporary measure or condition imposed by a government authority (like during an outbreak of a disease) that required

most people to stop or limit activities outside the home that involve public contact (like attending large gatherings).

Datum 14:

Coronavirus

Analysis:

The term *coronavirus* has a noun as its part of speech. The *coronavirus* word is formed from the words corona (N) + virus (N) = coronavirus (N). From what has been stated, it follows that although the term coronavirus was created by combining two different original terms, its meaning is still related to those of the original words. *Corona* and *virus* are two morphemes that are combined to form the word *coronavirus*. Both of them are considered free morphemes. Two morphemes in this word are compounded to form a single word. Moreover, it is classified as an Attributive-Endocentric compound. In an attributive compound, the non-head functions as a modifier of the head. The head of the terms coronavirus is a *virus*. In addition, it is categorized as a type of endocentric compound because the head of the compound is located in the second word of the compound. In this instance, the morphemes *corona* and *virus* both have their own distinct meaning. The two morphemes will combine to form new words that differ in meaning from the two original morphemes. An example of the word coronavirus is found in the news in The Jakarta Post, "Indonesia reported 1,054 new COVID-19 cases on Saturday, the highest daily increase in three months, as the government braces for a new wave of **coronavirus** infections driven by the spread of the Omicron variant" ("Indonesia Reports over 1,000 Daily COVID-

19 Cases Saturday, Highest in 3 Months," 2022). One of the RNA viruses that cause different respiratory, digestive, and neurological conditions in people and other animals is the coronavirus.

Datum 15:

Outbreak

Analysis:

Outbreak is a noun, which is a word. Outbreak is formed by adding the words out (Adv) + break (V) = outbreak (N). From what has been stated, it follows that the term *outbreak* no longer has the same connotation as the original term. Even though this term was created by merging two original terms, *outbreak* refers to a condition of something that is not desirable, therefore it has nothing to do with the original word. Additionally, the word *outbreak* has two parts in the form of free morphemes *out* and *break*. The compounding process is what happens during the term *outbreak*. Moreover, this word is classified as a Subordinate-Exocentric compound since this term has an argumentative relationship with one of the elements. It is also included in the exocentric because the head can not determine by any element inside them. A compound can be called exocentric when the denotation of the compound as a whole is not the denotation of the head. The term *outbreak* refers to a specific term since the two morphemes of these terms have different meanings when separated. An example that contains the word outbreak is on CNN news, "As governments around the world grapple with **outbreaks** of the Omicron variant, Davidovitch is concerned about the potential strain the flu and coronavirus could put on health

care systems – especially during the winter months" (Haq, 2022). An outbreak is a sudden increase in the incidence of disease.

Datum 16:

<div align="center">

Zero-Covid

</div>

Analysis:

The word *zero-Covid* is a noun. The process of word formation in *zero-Covid* is zero (N) + Covid (N) = zero-Covid (N). According to what has been stated, the term *zero-Covid* has a different meaning compared to the two original words, but it is still relevant to the original word. The two morphemes *zero* and *Covid* are combined to form the word zero-Covid, which also has a hyphen (-) between the two bases. Both morphemes are included in the category of free morphemes, as they can function independently. Two morphemes in this word are compounded to form a single word. Additionally, it is classified as Attributive-Exocentric compound. Attributive compounds are compounds in which the non-head functions as a modifier (zero) to the head (Covid). It is also included in the exocentric because the compound's denotation is not the denotation of the head. In this instance, the morphemes *zero* and *Covid* both have their own distinct meaning. The two morphemes will combine to form new words that differ in meaning from the two original morphemes. An example of a zero-Covid sentence is on CNN news, "This stringent approach remains widely popular among the Chinese public, which "is used to a **zero-Covid** environment," said Yanzhong Huang, senior fellow for global health at the Council on Foreign Relations" (Yeung et al., 2022). Zero-Covid is a public

health policy that was applied by several nations during the COVID-19 pandemic. This policy was first implemented by China, where the emergence of only one Covid case would be taken very seriously by China.

3. Coinage

The process of creating new words-either intentionally or accidentally to serve a particular purpose is known as coining. Words are typically coined to express new ideas, processes, or products in the language (Lieber, 2016). The use of coinage can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.3 Classification Data of Coinage

Datum	Part of Speech	The Word
17	Noun	Pfizer
18	Noun	Moderna
19	Noun	Johnson & Johnson

Following the coinage analysis shown in the table above, here is a coinage analysis based on Lieber's theory (2016):

Datum 17:

Pfizer

Analysis:

Pfizer is a noun with one free morpheme that can stand alone. The word *Pfizer* was created through a coinage process. This word is usually coined to express a new idea, process, or product in language. The word Pfizer is the word for a product or company name. However, this word is often used during the COVID-19 pandemic, because it is the name of a vaccine. An example of a sentence containing the word Pfizer is on CNN news, "**Pfizer**'s booster dose

contains the same amount of the vaccine as the initial doses: 30 micrograms" (McPhillips, 2022). Pfizer is an mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine developed by BioNTech in collaboration with Pfizer. Pfizer is also an American multinational pharmaceutical and biotechnology company founded in 1849. The name Pfizer itself is taken from the name of one of the company's founders, Charles Pfizer. Pfizer is a German surname.

Datum 18:

Moderna

Analysis:

Moderna's nouns are made up of one free morpheme that can stand alone. The word *Moderna* was created through a coinage process. The term Moderna is the word for a product or company name, where words are typically coined to express a new idea, process, or product in the language. However, this word is often used during the COVID-19 pandemic, because it is the name of a vaccine. An example of a sentence containing the word Moderna is on BBC News, "Booster doses of the Pfizer and **Moderna** vaccines offer improved protection against hospitalisations due to Covid-19 variants, new studies show" ("Booster Jab," 2022). Moderna or mRNA-1273 is a vaccine based on a copy of a molecule called mRNA for generating an immune response developed by Moderna, Inc. and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). Moderna is an American pharmaceutical and biotechnology company founded in 2010. The name Moderna itself is taken from the combined terms "modified" and "RNA" which just happens to contain the word "modern".

Datum 19:

Johnson & Johnson

Analysis:

Johnson & Johnson is a noun. It is made up of one free morpheme that can stand on its own. The word *Johnson & Johnson* was created through a coinage process. The term Johnson & Johnson is a word for a product or company name, where words are typically coined to express a new idea, process, or product in the language. However, this word is often used during the COVID-19 pandemic, because it is the name of a vaccine. An example of the sentence is on the news on CNN, "A booster shot is still recommended for all adults who received their initial series of the Moderna vaccine at least six months ago or the **Johnson & Johnson** shot at least two months ago" (McPhillips, 2022). Johnson & Johnson is a vaccine for COVID-19 including a type of viral vector vaccine developed by Janssen Pharmaceuticals Companies of Johnson & Johnson. The name Johnson & Johnson itself is taken from the name of the founder of the company, namely 3 brothers named Robert, Edward, and James Johnson.

4. Backformation

Backformation is the process of constructing a new lexeme by deleting actual or presumed affixes (Lieber, 2016). The findings are analyzed as follows.

Table 4.4 Classification Data of Backformation

Datum	Part of Speech	The Word
20	Adjective	Ill
21	Verb	Mutate
22	Verb	Isolate
23	Adjective	Immune

The following analysis is based on the table in Table 4.4:

Datum 20:

<div align="center">Ill</div>

Analysis:

Ill has the adjective form. The word ill is derived from the word illness (N). The data above leads to the conclusion that although the term *ill* is a shortened version of the original word, it has a different meaning than the original word and is related in some way. The word *ill* is made up of a single free morpheme. The word is not an entirely new term because it removes the actual or supposed affix of the word illness. The word *ill* was formed through a backformation process. The suffix *-ness* in the word illness is removed so that it becomes the word *ill*. An example of a sentence containing the word ill is available on the BBC News portal, "Recent studies suggest that Omicron is less likely to make people seriously **ill** than previous Covid variants" ("Covid," 2022). Ill is someone suffering from an illness, or not feeling well.

Datum 21:

<div align="center">Mutate</div>

Analysis:

Mutate is a verb, which is a part of speech. The word mutation (N) is the source of the process that creates the word *mutate*. The term *mutate* is a less complicated word that was generated from a more complex word, therefore it can be inferred from the data above that it has the same meaning as the original word and is connected to it. *Mutate* is made up of one free morpheme. The word

is not entirely new because it removes the actual or supposed affix from the word mutation. Backformation is the type of word formation process used to create the word *mutate*. Furthermore, this term takes the beginning of the word from the original word. The suffix –*ion* in the word mutation is removed so that it becomes a word *mutate*. An example of a sentence that contains the word mutate is on The Jakarta Post portal, "The negative impact is expected to fade starting in the second quarter, assuming that the global surge in Omicron infections abates and the virus does not **mutate** into new variants that require further mobility restrictions" (Scott, 2022). Mutate means to undergo mutation. Mutate can also be interpreted to develop or make something develop a new form or structure, due to genetic changes.

Datum 22:

Isolate

Analysis:

The term *isolate* is a verb. The formation of the word *isolate* is derived from the word isolated (Adj). The data above leads to the conclusion that the term *isolate*, which is a less complicated word formed from a more complex word, has the same meaning as the original word and is related. The word isolate only has one free morpheme in it. It is not a fully new term because it removes the actual or supposed affix from the word isolated. Backformation is the type of formation that takes place in the word isolate. Furthermore, this term takes the beginning of the word from the original word. The suffix -*ed* in the word isolated is omitted so that it becomes the word *isolate*. The word isolated is a past

participle form. An example of a sentence that contains the word mutate is on the CNN portal, " Unvaccinated people will have to **isolate** themselves for 10 days, with a possible exit after seven days under the same conditions," (John & Amiel, 2022). Isolate means to set or place apart. Isolate can also mean someone or something that has been or has become isolated.

Datum 23:

<div align="center">

Immune

</div>

Analysis:

The word *immune* is an adjective. The immunity (N) is used to create the word *immune*. The term *immune* is a less complicated word that was generated from a more complex word, therefore it can be inferred from the data above that it has the same meaning as the original word and is linked to it. The word immune is made up of one free morpheme. The word is not entirely new because it removes the actual or supposed affix from the term immunity. The term *immune* is formed through a backformation process. Furthermore, this term takes the beginning of the word from the original word. The suffix *-ity* in the word immunity is removed so that it becomes the word *immune*. An example of a sentence containing the word immune is on the BBC News portal, "This does not necessarily mean people are **immune** to infection, but our bodies have become better at fighting the virus" (Triggle, 2022). Immune means relating to the condition of immunity. Immune can also be interpreted as resistance to certain infections or toxins due to the presence of specific antibodies or sensitive white blood cells.

5. Blending

Blending is the process of combining components of lexemes that are not morphemes to create a new lexeme (Lieber, 2016). The use of blending can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.5 Classification Data of Blending

Datum	Part of Speech	The Word
24	Noun	Flurona
25	Adjective	Immunocompromised

The following is an analysis of the blending process based on the table above:

Datum 24:

Flurona

Analysis:

Flurona is a noun, which is a word. *Flurona* is made up of the words flu (N) + corona (N) = flurona (N). The data above leads to the conclusion that the term *flurona* has a meaning that is distinct from the original words but nevertheless connected to it because it refers to a disease that combines the two meanings of the two original words. The term *flurona* in this instance consists primarily of two parts. The first part is *flu* and *corona*, which are two free morpheme words. These two words can function independently. The term *flu* is a clipping of influenza. Likewise, the word *corona* is short for coronavirus, referring to Covid-19. In *flurona,* the process of word formation is a blending process. The act of blending involves taking the initial parts of two words and merging them to create new ones. Additionally, this term is classified as blending

with the clipping process, which involves cutting the word without changing the meaning. Then, the two parts are merged to form a new term. In this instance, the words flu and corona combine to form the term *flurona*. The combination of these two words occurs because flurona refers to several infections. An example is in the news headlines on CNN, "What is **'flurona'** and how serious is it?" (Haq, 2022). Flurona is an informal term for cases where a person is infected with the flu and the COVID-19 virus at the same time. The use of the term flurona became increasingly widespread, especially in the media, in January 2022 after reports of people being infected with the flu and COVID-19 at the same time.

Datum 25:

Immunocompromised

Analysis:

Immunocompromised is an adjective. *Immunocompromised* is formed from the words immune (Adj) + compromised (Adj) = immunocompromised (Adj). The information presented above leads to the conclusion that the term immunocompromised has a meaning that is distinct from the original word but still connected to it. The *immunocompromised* in this instance consists primarily of two main parts. The first parts are the words *immune* and *compromised,* which are free morphemes. The two words belong to a class of terms that can stand on their own. The remaining part is one bound morpheme, which is *-o*. This bound morpheme is associated with the word immune. The blending process is a type of word formation that happens in *immunocompromised*. The act of blending

involves taking the initial parts of two words and merging them to create new ones. Furthermore, this term is classified as a blending with the affixation process, which adds a suffix *-o* at the end of the word *immune*. After then, the two parts are combined into one to create a new term. In this context, the words immune and compromised are combined to generate the term *immunocompromised*. These two words are combined because immune and immunocompromised are related concepts. An example of an immunocompromised sentence is on the news on CNN, "Additionally, the FDA recommended boosters for some children ages 5 to 11 who are severely **immunocompromised**, meaning that particularly vulnerable children down to age 5 can now get the booster vaccine" (LaMotte, 2022). Immunocompromised is a condition when a person has a compromised or weakened immune system (such as by drugs or disease).

6. Clipping

Clipping is a word that is formed by shortening existing words in order to create new words (Lieber, 2016). The following is an analysis of the clipping process as described in datum 26.

Datum 26:

Flu

Analysis:

Flu is a noun, which is a word. The word flu is created by deriving it from the word *influenza* (N). The data above leads to the conclusion that the term *flu* and the original word influenza are related to each other and have the same

meaning. The word *flu* is made up of a single free morpheme. It is an abbreviation of the word *influenza,* thus it is not an entirely new word. The word *flu* is formed using a type of clipping process. In addition, this term takes the middle syllable from the original word. It is acceptable to use the informal term *flu* in informal contexts and vice versa. In both official and informal contexts, you can use the standard variant of the word influenza. An example is on BBC News, "This has helped keep the number of deaths in recent weeks much lower than previous waves and at a similar level to a bad **flu** season" (Triggle, 2022). Flu is a disease that is easily transmitted between humans. Flu can also be interpreted as an acute febrile viral disease that is highly contagious.

7. Acronyms & Initialisms

Acronyms and initialisms occur when the first letters of words that make up a name or a phrase are utilized to form a new term (Lieber, 2016). The new word is pronounced as a word rather than as a series of letters in *acronyms*. While *initialisms*, the new word is pronounced as a series of letters. The findings are analyzed as follows.

Datum 27:

COVID-19

Analysis:

COVID-19's part of speech is a noun. The word *COVID-19* is formed as follows: coronavirus (N) + disease (N) + 2019 = COVID-19 (N). Based on the preceding data, it can be determined that the word *COVID-19* has a different meaning than the original word, but that it is connected to the original word

because it is created by combining the original word. The word *COVID-19* is made up of four morphemes. The first morpheme includes a compounding process and is a form of free morpheme *coronavirus*. The second is free morpheme *ease*, which is previously followed by bound morpheme *dis-*. Lastly is a free morpheme 2019, which indicates the year the disease was first discovered. Through the process of the acronym, the term *COVID-19* is created. This term is formed according to a pattern by combining the initial letters of all the original words. The short form of the **Co**rona**vi**rus **D**isease 20**19** is *COVID-19*. In this instance, it is clear that the process of word formation in this phrase involves taking the initial letters of each word and then combining them to create a new term. The objective is to make the term simpler for people to remember and pronounce.

An example of a sentence containing the word COVID-19 is in the headline of The Jakarta Post, "**COVID-19** worsens Asia's staggering inequalities" (Behar, 2022). COVID-19 is a mild to severe respiratory disease caused by a coronavirus (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 of the genus Betacoronavirus). It is spread mainly through contact with infectious materials (like respiratory droplets) or with objects or surfaces contaminated with the virus. The main symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, cough, and shortness of breath, but it can also lead to pneumonia and respiratory failure. COVID-19 was found for the first time in December 2019 in Wuhan, China.

Datum 28:

SARS-CoV-2

Analysis:

SARS-CoV-2's grammatical category is a noun. *SARS-CoV-2* is made up of the words Severe (Adj) + Acute (Adj) + Respiratory (Adj) + Syndrome (N) + Coronavirus (N) + 2 = SARS-CoV-2 (N). Based on the preceding data, it can be determined that the phrase *SARS-CoV-2* has a different meaning than the original word, even though it is connected to the original word because it is created by merging the initial letter of each word in the original word. There are seven parts to the word *SARS-CoV-2*: six free morphemes, and one bound morpheme. This word's free morphemes are *Severe*, *Acute*, *Respiration*, *Syndrome*, *Coronavirus,* and number *2*. The bound morpheme in this phrase is one affix *-ory* joined to the free morpheme *respiration*. In terms of *SARS-CoV-2,* words are formed through the process of acronyms. The initial letters of each original word are taken to create a new phrase, which is how this term is formed.

An example of the sentence is in the news in The Jakarta Post, "The trial infected 36 healthy male and female volunteers aged 18-29 years with the original **SARS-CoV-2** strain of the virus and closely monitored them in a controlled quarantined setting" (Desk, 2022). SARS-CoV-2 is a type of coronavirus (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 of the genus Betacoronavirus) that causes COVID-19, the respiratory disease that is causing the current COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, it was used for the first time.

Datum 29:

GISAID

Analysis:

The grammatical category of *GISAID* is a noun. *GISAID* is made up of the parts: Global (Adj) + Initiative (N) + Sharing (V) + Avian (Adj) + Influenza (N) + Data (N) = GISAID (N). Based on the above data, it can be stated that the term *GISAID* has a different meaning than the original word, however, it is related to the original word because the phrase *GISAID* is created by combining the first letter of each original word. The word *GISAID* is a free morpheme word with 6 free morphemes. GISAID stands for **G**lobal **I**nitiative on **S**haring **A**vian **I**nfluenza **D**ata. The term *GISAID* was created by an acronym-type word formation process. Furthermore, this term is formed in a certain way by combining the first letter of each original word. In order to make the original words easier to read and pronounce, they have been shortened by removing only the first letter of each word.

An example of the word GISAID is in a sentence on The Jakarta Post portal, "The WHO said that of samples collected in the last 30 days that have been sequenced and uploaded to the GISAID global science initiative, Omicron accounted for 89.1 percent" ("Omicron Risk Remains Very High," 2022). GISAID, a 2008-founded worldwide science project, and the top-sourcing company offers free access to the genomes of influenza and coronavirus viruses that caused the COVID-19 pandemic. GISAID makes it easier to conduct genetic

epidemiology and real-time monitoring to track the spread of novel COVID-19 viral strains around the world.

Datum 30:

<div align="center">**WHO**</div>

Analysis:

The term *WHO* is a noun. *WHO* is derived from the words World (N) + Health (N) + Organization (N) = WHO (N). The data above leads to the conclusion that although the term *WHO* has a different meaning than the original word, there is still a connection between the original word. Three free morphemes and one bound morphemes can be found in the term WHO. These are the three free morphemes: *World*, *Health*, and *Organize*. The bound morpheme is also an affix that connects to the word organize and takes the form of *-ation*. The word *organization* is the result of an affixing process between the original word *organize* and the suffix *–ation,* which creates a meaning distinct from the original. The word like *WHO* are formed through an initialism process. Additionally, this term is formed in a certain way by combining the first letters of each original word. In this instance, there is no significant change in the development of the word WHO, which is derived from **W**orld **H**ealth **O**rganization and then abbreviated by taking the initial letters of each word.

An example of the sentence is on the news portal on CNN, "People can take protective measures that are effective against Covid-19 and the flu, including social distancing, regularly cleaning your hands, isolating, and opening windows and doors to ensure ventilation, according to **WHO**" (Haq,

2022). WHO is a part of the United Nations. Its job is to help governments improve their health care. The World Health Organization sets standards for controlling diseases, health care, and medicine. It also runs programs for education and research and publishes scientific papers and reports. The term WHO is more frequently used, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Datum 31:

mRNA

Analysis:

The word *mRNA* belongs to the noun category. *mRNA* is formed from the words messenger (N) + ribonucleic acid (N) = mRNA (N). Based on the preceding data, it can be determined that the term *mRNA* has a different meaning than the original word, nevertheless, it is related to the original word because the term *mRNA* is created by combining the initial letter of each word in the original word. Two free morphemes and one bound morpheme make up the phrase *mRNA*. The word *message* is the first free morpheme, and it is followed by the affix *–er*. The word *ribonucleic acid* is the second free morpheme. The word *mRNA* is derived from the longer phrase **M**essenger **R**ibo**n**ucleic **A**cid. This term's word formation in this instance involves an initialism process. Each initial letter of the original word is used in this process to create a series of letters, which are then combined to create a new phrase.

An example of the sentence is in the news on The Jakarta Post, "The most likely scenario for Hong Kong would be that it would not reopen until China rolls out its **mRNA** vaccine across its 1.4 billion population, which could take

until late 2023 or early 2024, it said" ("Hong Kong May Maintain COVID Isolation until 2024, Risking Exodus," 2022). This term refers to the form of RNA (*ribonucleic acid*) that carries information from DNA in the nucleus to the site of ribosomes for protein synthesis in cells. It can be defined as the template for protein synthesis. The word mRNA in a pandemic situation is usually associated with a vaccine.

Datum 32:

<p align="center">PCR test</p>

Analysis:

The word *PCR* belongs to the noun category. *PCR* is made up of the words polymerase (N) + chain (N) + reaction (N) = PCR (N). Based on the preceding data, it can be determined that the term *PCR* has a different meaning than the original word, however, it is connected to the original word because it is created by combining the first letter of the original word. There are two primary components that make up the word PCR. Three free morphemes-*polymerase*, *chain*, and *react*-make up the first part, The second is an affix *–ion* added to the word react that is part of a type bound morpheme. The phrase *PCR* was derived from the same process as the phrase that came before it. **P**olymerase **C**hain **R**eaction is known as *PCR*. As can be seen, this term was created using the initialism method, which involves taking three letters from each of the three original terms and combining them to create a new term.

The term can be found on the news portal at CNN, "On average, the time from a first positive **PCR** test to a first positive rapid antigen test was 3 days, the

study found" (Caldwell, 2022). PCR is a test using a method called *polymerase chain reaction* to detect the genetic material (pieces of viral RNA) that is in the body when the virus is active. PCR can also be interpreted as a type of test, especially for coronavirus, which is used to detect pathogens (things that cause disease) in samples from the body.

Datum 33:

<div align="center">

LFT

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Analysis:

  LFT is a noun, which is its part of speech. *LFT* is formed as follows: lateral (Adj)+ flow (N) + test (N) = LFT (N). Based on the preceding data, it can be determined that the term *LFT* has a different meaning than the original word, but that it is connected to the original word because it is created by combining the first letter of the original word. The letter combination *LFT* is an example of a free morpheme. The word *LFT* stands for **L**ateral **F**low **T**est. It is made up of three free morphemes, which means that each word can stand on its own. *LFT* was created using an initialism process, which is a type of word formation process. In this instance, the initial letter of each word was chosen as the abbreviation, which was then pronounced as a sequence of letters. The goal is to shorten a term that is originally difficult to pronounce.

  The term LFT is found in the news on the BBC, "All primary and post-primary pupils in Northern Ireland are advised to take an <u>LFT</u> if there are multiple Covid cases in their class" ("Covid Rules," 2022). LFT is a test performed using a small medical device that tests the presence or absence of

certain substances, genes, etc. in the sample taken. The term LFT relates to tests for coronavirus. In America it is better known as a rapid test, this term is more often used in the UK.

Datum 34:

<div align="center">

CDC

</div>

Analysis:

CDC belongs to the noun category of words. The name *CDC* is made up of the words centers (N) + disease (N) + control (N) = CDC (N). The term *CDC* was created by combining the original word by using the first letter of each word, which leads to the conclusion that it has a different meaning than the original word but is still linked to it. *CDC* is composed of three morphemes and one bound morpheme. In this case, the free morpheme is *centers*, *ease*, and *control*. Additionally, the bound morpheme is *dis-*, a kind of prefix that is connected to the word *ease*. **C**enters for **D**isease **C**ontrol, commonly known as Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, represents the abbreviation of CDC. In these terms, a process known as initialism is used to form the word. The initialism process is a process of word formation that pronounces each original word's initial letters as a series of letters. In this instance, the phrase CDC aims to shorten a term that is originally difficult to pronounce.

The term CDC is in the news on CNN, "In October, the **CDC** recommended that everyone age 16 and up who completed their initial series of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine at least six months ago receive a booster shot, along with those who received their initial Johnson & Johnson shot at least two

months ago" (McPhillips, 2022). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the national public health agency of the United States. It is part of the Department of Health and Human Services, which is a ministry-level federal agency. The goal of the CDC is to control and prevent infectious and chronic diseases while also promoting good health. This is the first time in more than 50 years that the CDC has ordered quarantine, and it was done during the COVID-19 pandemic when Americans were being evacuated from Wuhan.

B. Discussion

The results presented in the previous part are described in this section. This study used Lieber's theory of word formation processes. Lieber (2016) divides word formation processes into eight types: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms.

This study's findings provide attention to the following research questions: (1) What are the types of word formation processes found in terms related to COVID-19? and (2) How are the words related to COVID-19 formed? In the finding, it has been found that there are 40 terms related to COVID-19 in The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals. Based on Figure 4.1 presented in the finding, it can be seen that the most dominant process is the affixation process, which is equal to 37%. According to this study, terms that use affixation types are more likely to form new words in the type of suffixes (9 words) than the type of prefix (6 words). This process is used to create different word forms or new words with different meanings. In addition, this process can change the grammar or form of the original word.

Acronyms and initialisms process come in second with a frequency of 20%. There are more types of initialism (5 terms) than acronyms (3 terms). The reason for this is because acronym and initialism type is a process that involves significant cuts. The type of acronyms and initialisms are used to create a new word that is shorter and simpler for everyone to remember. Moreover, for terms related to COVID-19, many foreign words are difficult for ordinary people to remember and understand, therefore this process is used. After that comes the compounding process (17%). The compounding process is used in terms related to COVID-19 because this process is formed by combining original words.

Backformation process came next, with 10% percentage. By removing actual or assumed affixes, COVID-19-related terms are used in this process to create a new lexeme. This process changes from more complex words to less complex words. Backformation is slightly the same as clipping type, but backformation can change the part of speech. On the other hand, the coinage process with a frequency of 8%. The coinage process is used because where a new word is formed to suit a specific purpose or to express new ideas, or products. Throughout this study, most of the words that use the coinage process are names of products that are related to COVID-19.

The blending process comes next, with a 5% percentage. This method is used to shorten the original word by cutting and combining it. These COVID-19-related terms are used to make the terms more concise. Then comes the clipping process (3%). Clipping is used to produce short-word phrases because it involves shortening words. This process shortens words with existing words. Even though

this process is similar to backformation, it does not change the part of speech because it just shortens it. However, the current study did not contain the type of conversion.

To sum up, there are seven different types that words are formed: *affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping,* and *acronym and initialisms.* Nevertheless, the process of conversion does not appear in the analysis of these findings.

In addition, in order to answer the second research problem, which is "How are the words related to COVID-19 formed?", the researcher presents the data in the previous subsection. The study discovered that each kind of word formation has its own formation process. The following explanation is provided in more detail.

First, affixation is a process of word formation that come before and after the word or in the root, or stem, to create a new term. This affixation process aims to form new words that will certainly give different meanings and different word classes from the original word. Prefixes and suffixes are the two main categories of affixation (Lieber, 2016, p.37). In this instance, all of the terms that were discovered (a total of fifteen terms) used the suffix type (9 terms) and the prefix type (6 terms). Several terms are discovered using the affixation process, including *hospitalisation, infection, isolation, transmission, booster, epidemiological, disinfect, antibodies, antigen, unvaccinated, immunity, coinfection, endemicity, transmissible,* and *telebriefing*.

Second, when two or more bases are merged to create a new term, the compounding processes are created. Some compound words can be written as one

word, while others are written as two words or with a hyphen (-) between the two bases. According to Lieber (2016), a compound is a word made up of two or more separate lexemes. Commonly, one of the words acts as the head and the other as the modifier. Additionally, each term is created by combining two different words. This category is described using seven different words and phrases, including *lockdown, healthcare, coronavirus, outbreak, self-isolation, zero-covid,* and *swab-testing*.

The third stage is the backformation process. According to Lieber (2016), the backformation process is a morphological process that involves the formation of a word by removing a component, usually an affix, from a word that is or appears to be complex. This action results in the formation of a new word. A backformation process is a process that derives a word with less complicated parts from a term with more complex parts (Booij, 2007). In this process usually changing the word class creates a new word. There are 4 terms found in this type, such as *ill, mutate, isolate,* and *immune*.

Fourth, the coinage process is the process through which new words are formed, either intentionally or unconsciously, to fulfill a specific objective. Words are typically coined to express new ideas, processes, or products in the language. New products are sometimes given coined names (Lieber, 2016, p.58). According to Yule (2016), the coining process is used on brand trademarks. These processes are then sometimes used as common nouns. In this case, some of the terms found such as the term *Pfizer, Moderna,* and *Johnson & Johnson*.

Fifth, the blending process is a word formation process that combines parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes to form a new lexeme. Blending is

sometimes also called a portmanteau word. Blending is the process that is frequently used in advertising, product naming, and playful language in English (Lieber, 2016, p.59). The processes of blending can be found in two-words terms, such as *flurona,* and *immunocompromised*.

Sixth, the clipping process is a word formed by shortening already existing words (Lieber, 2016). According to Yule (2010, p.56), the aspect of reduction that is obvious in blending is significantly more apparent in the process that is described as clipping. Since clippings are more commonly used in an informal register rather than a colloquial one, many of them have assumed a more neutral position. The word *flu* is the only one that can be discovered by using the clipping process. The name *influenza* was shortened to its more common form, which is more commonly known as the *flu*.

Seventh, the processes involving acronyms and initialisms. When the first letters of the words that form a name or a phrase are utilized to form a new term, this is known as the formation of an acronym or an initialism (Lieber, 2016). Instead of pronouncing the new term as a sequence of letters, an acronym is pronounced as if it were a word. While initialisms, the new word can be pronounced as a series of individual letters. Moreover, the purpose of using these processes is to create terms that are shorter than the original word, which makes them easier to pronounce and remember because, in general, the phrases that have been discussed above consist of two or more words. There are 3 words that can be found in the form of acronyms, such as *COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2,* and *GISAID*. Meanwhile, there are 5 terms found in initialisms types, such as *WHO, mRNA, PCR, LFT,* and *CDC*.

In this study, the researcher used three different news platforms. This current study found several types of word formation processes in each portal. In the Jakarta Post portal, several types of word formation are found, including affixation, compounding, backformation, and acronyms and initialisms. Meanwhile, in the BBC portal, the researcher found affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. Whereas in the CNN portal, the researcher found types of word formation such as affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, and acronyms and initialisms.

In addition, some differences can be seen between this study and other studies mentioned in Chapter 1. However, several previous studies also have similarities with this research. Several studies that have similar findings to this study were proposed by Dewati and Kepirianto (2021), Fitria (2021), and Al-Salman and Haider (2021), where research is focused on examining the term COVID-19. Even though they are the same, the three studies and this study use different data and theories so they have different findings in each study. This research took data in 2022, precisely in January-February when Omicron attacked. Meanwhile, previous research took data in 2021, which supports getting different findings from previous studies.

Dewati and Kepirianto (2021) analyzed word formation in COVID-19 news and environmental issues with Yule's theory (2010) which found that words are made by *borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, derivation*, and *multiple processes*. Dewati and Kepirianto's research was conducted in 2021, while this latest research was conducted in 2022. In this previous study, the data on terms

related to coronaviruses were found, such as *pandemic* and *vaccine* (borrowing), *post-pandemic* and *short-term* (compounding), *COVID-19* and *SARS-CoV-2* (acronyms), *sanitation* (derivation), and *post-covid* (multiple processes).

The research by Fitria (2021) analyzes terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic from internet sources. Yule (2006), Durkin (2011), Hickey (2013), and Eppler and Ozón (2013) are the theories used in Fitria's research. So that several types were found, such as *borrowing, compounding, blending, acronym, clipping,* and *multiple processes*. In Fitria's (2021) study, data on terms related to coronaviruses were found, such as *rapid test* and *swab test* (borrowing); *handsanitizer, coronacoma*, and *coronaspeck* (compounding); *covidiot, quarantini, infodemic,* and *covexit* (blending); *WFH, WFO,* and *PUI* (acronyms); *sanny* and *iso* (clipping); *handwashing, zoombombing*, *coronababies,* and *covideoparties* (multiple processes).

Finally, Al-Salman and Haider (2021) analyzed COVID-19 trending neologisms with the theory proposed by Ten Hacken and Thomas (2013), Liu and Liu (2014), Ratih and Gusdian (2018), and Bizhkenova et al. (2017). According to the findings of this previous research, there are two different types. Firstly, single word-formation processes are discovered *coinages* (COVID-19)*, affixation* (masklessness)*, compounding* (coronacoma and coronaviva)*, blending* (coronials, quaranteens, and coronacation), *clipping* (rona and pandy)*, backformation* (vaccinate and sedate)*, borrowing* (unlockdown)*, abbreviation* (nCoV and PPE)*, acronyms* (COVID-19, and WHO)*,* and *folk-etymology* (pando, and scarring). Secondly, dual word-formation processes: *compounding and affixation* (circuit-

breakers)*, blending and affixation* (quaranteams)*, and clipping and compounding* (ronadobbing).

It can be concluded, in this study, the researcher uses word formation theory by Lieber (2016) on the latest news about COVID-19 on The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals. The data found related to the term COVID-19 is different from previous studies conducted in 2021. Moreover, the types found in this study include affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. As a result of its distinct findings and conclusions, this research is different from the previous research. In other words, it has various findings and different theories. Since the results of this study are different from those of other studies, it can be considered new research that helps readers learn something new.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are a conclusion and suggestions in this chapter. The first section is the study's conclusion based on the word formation analysis of COVID-19-related terms. The second section contains suggestions for future research related to word formation processes.

A. Conclusion

In this study, word formation in terms relevant to COVID-19 was investigated. The researcher conducted this study using qualitative research methods and Lieber's word formation process theory (2016). There are eight types in the theory: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialism*s*. Based on the research's findings and discussions, 40-word terms containing word formation processes were identified on The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN and categorized into seven types, including *affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping,* and *acronyms and initialisms*. More specifically, (1) affixation types are identified in terms of fifteen words, (2) compounding types in terms of seven words, (3) coinage types in terms of three words, (4) backformation types in terms of four words, (5) blending types in terms of two words, (6) clipping types in terms of one word, and (7) acronym and initialism types in terms of eight words. According to the findings, the type of affixation is mostly dominant in terms related to COVID-

19 with a 15-word term. Meanwhile, the conversion type cannot be found in this study.

Additionally, each term in this study has a different process that takes place. The formation processes and functions of each type of word formation process are distinct. It can be concluded that many terms related to COVID-19 are the result of a word formation process that aims to form new words that will certainly give different meanings and different word classes from the original word. In the future, this research can be useful for readers who are looking for definitions of terms related to COVID-19, as well as for those who are interested in morphology or word formation processes.

B. Suggestion

The analysis of word formation process usage on The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals concerning the phrase COVID-19 led to the discovery of seven of the eight types of word formation processes. These processes include *affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping,* and *acronyms* and *initialisms*. After all, this research needs to be furthered because it is far from perfect.

As a result, the researcher recommends that future researchers undertake further research on COVID-19-related phrases to uncover all sorts of word formation processes, as this study has not found conversion type. Furthermore, the researcher expects that future researchers will be able to employ more modern ideas to conduct studies in a range of different fields, such as medicine, technology, economics, and others. The purpose is to improve the process of word formation in the realm of morphology.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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Table of Word Formation Processes of COVID-19 Related Term in Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN Portals

No.	The Words	Examples	News Portal	Types of Word Formation
1.	Disinfect	*China Post has also been reminding recipients of overseas mail to **disinfect** the contents "in a timely manner" with stickers pasted on parcels.*	The Jakarta Post	Affixation (Prefix)
2.	Antibodies	*More than 97% of the population has **antibodies**, the latest Office for National Statistics data suggests.*	BBC News	Affixation (Prefix)
3.	Antigen	*On average, the time from a first positive PCR test to a first positive rapid **antigen** test was 3 days, the study found.*	CNN	Affixation (Prefix)
4.	Unvaccinated	*France cuts isolation times and plans crackdown on **unvaccinated** amid record surge in Covid cases.*	CNN	Affixation (Prefix)
5.	Coinfection	*I do believe you're going to see **coinfection** with flu and coronavirus.*	CNN	Affixation (Prefix)
6.	Telebriefing	*The CDC will also hold a **telebriefing** on Friday to give updates on the pandemic.*	CNC	Affixation (Prefix)
7.	Hospitalisation	***Hospitalisations** have remained steady at around 5,000 for the last few days, peaking at just under 5,400 last Tuesday.*	The Jakarta Post	Affixation (Suffix)
8.	Infection	*France reported 219,126 new **infections** on Saturday and became the sixth country in the world*	CNN	Affixation (Suffix)

		to surpass 10 million total recorded cases of Covid-19.		
9.	Isolation	*Hong Kong may maintain COVID **isolation** until 2024, risking exodus.*	The Jakarta Post	Affixation (Suffix)
10.	Transmission	*Health officials said the person found infected with the Omicron variant opened a package from Canada that had been routed through the United States and Hong Kong and **transmission** via the package "could not be ruled out".*	The Jakarta Post	Affixation (Suffix)
11.	Booster	*In the UK there has been a vaccination campaign, a **booster** campaign and waves of Covid involving four different variants of the virus.*	BBC News	Affixation (Suffix)
12.	Epidemiological	*How each country now responds must be informed by its **epidemiological** situation, available resources, vaccination uptake status and socio-economic context", he added.*	BBC News	Affixation (Suffix)
13.	Endemicity	***Endemicity** was written into this virus," says Dr Elisabetta Groppelli, a virologist at St George's, University of London.*	BBC News	Affixation (Suffix)
14.	Immunity	*Omicron is so contagious that it will affect all populations of the world. It will lead to enhanced **immunity**, we will all be better armed afterwards.*	CNN	Affixation (Suffix)

15.	Transmissible	*The highly **transmissible** Omicron variant now accounts for half of the world's infections.*	BBC News	Affixation (Suffix)
16.	Lockdown	*The city of 13 million has been under strict **lockdown** since December 23, as it grapples with the country's worst coronavirus outbreak since Wuhan, the original epicenter of the pandemic.*	CNN	Compounding
17.	Coronavirus	*Indonesia reported 1,054 new COVID-19 cases on Saturday, the highest daily increase in three months, as the government braces for a new wave of **coronavirus** infections driven by the spread of the Omicron variant.*	The Jakarta Post	Compounding
18.	Healthcare	***Healthcare** services – exhausted after several surges of the virus and now stretched thin again by a growing number of Covid-19 patients – are also already feeling impacts.*	CNN	Compounding
19.	Self-isolation	*Head teachers groups have warned that the changes to testing and **self-isolation** "may actually lead to an increase in disruption", as Covid is more likely to spread in the classroom, leading to further pupil and staff absence.*	BBC News	Compounding
20.	Swab-testing	*The findings come from a large, continuing study, React, **swab-***	BBC News	Compounding

		testing thousands of volunteers in England.		
21.	Outbreak	*As governments around the world grapple with **outbreak**s of the Omicron variant, Davidovitch is concerned about the potential strain the flu and coronavirus could put on health care systems – especially during the winter months.*	CNN	Compounding
22.	Zero-Covid	*This stringent approach remains widely popular among the Chinese public, which "is used to a **zero-Covid** environment," said Yanzhong Huang, senior fellow for global health at the Council on Foreign Relations.*	CNN	Compounding
23.	Pfizer	***Pfizer**'s booster dose contains the same amount of the vaccine as the initial doses: 30 micrograms.*	CNN	Coinage
24.	Moderna	*Booster doses of the Pfizer and **Moderna** vaccines offer improved protection against hospitalisations due to Covid-19 variants, new studies show.*	BBC News	Coinage
25.	Johnson & Johnson	*A booster shot is still recommended for all adults who received their initial series of the Moderna vaccine at least six months ago or the **Johnson & Johnson** shot at least two months ago.*	CNN	Coinage
26.	Ill	*Recent studies suggest that Omicron is less likely to make people seriously **ill** than previous Covid variants.*	BBC News	Backformation

27.	Mutate	*The negative impact is expected to fade starting in the second quarter, assuming that the global surge in Omicron infections abates and the virus does not __mutate__ into new variants that require further mobility restrictions.*	The Jakarta Post	Backformation
28.	Isolate	*Unvaccinated people will have to __isolate__ themselves for 10 days, with a possible exit after seven days under the same conditions*	CNN	Backformation
29.	Immune	*This does not necessarily mean people are __immune__ to infection, but our bodies have become better at fighting the virus.*	BBC News	Backformation
30.	Flurona	*What is '__flurona__' and how serious is it?*	CNN	Blending
31.	Immunocompro mised	*Additionally, the FDA recommended boosters for some children ages 5 to 11 who are severely __immunocompromised__, meaning that particularly vulnerable children down to age 5 can now get the booster vaccine," said Hill, who is a co-host on the AAP's flagship podcast, "Pediatrics on Call."*	CNN	Blending
32.	Flu	*This has helped keep the number of deaths in recent weeks much lower than previous waves and at a similar level to a bad __flu__ season.*	BBC News	Clipping

33.	COVID-19	***COVID-19*** *worsens Asia's staggering inequalities*	The Jakarta Post	Acronyms
34.	SARS-CoV-2	*The trial infected 36 healthy male and female volunteers aged 18-29 years with the original **SARS-CoV-2** strain of the virus and closely monitored them in a controlled quarantined setting.*	The Jakarta Post	Acronyms
35.	GISAID	*The WHO said that of samples collected in the last 30 days that have been sequenced and uploaded to the **GISAID** global science initiative, Omicron accounted for 89.1 percent.*	The Jakarta Post	Acronyms
36.	WHO	*People can take protective measures that are effective against Covid-19 and the flu, including social distancing, regularly cleaning your hands, isolating, and opening windows and doors to ensure ventilation, according to **WHO**.*	CNN	Initialisms
37.	mRNA	*The most likely scenario for Hong Kong would be that it would not reopen until China rolls out its **mRNA** vaccine across its 1.4 billion population, which could take until late 2023 or early 2024, it said.*	The Jakarta Post	Initialisms
38.	PCR	*On average, the time from a first positive **PCR** test to a first positive*	CNN	Initialisms

		rapid antigen test was 3 days, the study found.		
39.	LFT	*All primary and post-primary pupils in Northern Ireland are advised to take an **LFT** if there are multiple Covid cases in their class.*	BBC News	Initialisms
40.	CDC	*In October, the **CDC** recommended that everyone age 16 and up who completed their initial series of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine at least six months ago receive a booster shot, along with those who received their initial Johnson & Johnson shot at least two months ago.*	CNN	Initialisms