

## WORD FORMATION IN TEMPO ENGLISH ARTICLES FOLLOWING THE INDONESIAN MILITARY LAW AMENDMENTS PASSING

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### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan frekuensi proses pembentukan kata yang ditemukan dalam artikel Bahasa Inggris nasional Tempo setelah pengesahan revisi Undang-Undang Tentara Negara Indonesia (TNI). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teori pembentukan kata dari George Yule (2023) sebagai kerangka utama. Data penelitian terdiri dari lima artikel berita daring kategori nasional yang diterbitkan oleh Tempo pada periode 20 Maret hingga 27 Maret 2025. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat enam jenis proses pembentukan kata yang muncul dalam artikel, yaitu borrowing, derivation, multiple processes, compounding, conversion, dan initialism. Borrowing ditemukan sebagai jenis yang paling dominan dengan 11 data, diikuti oleh 7 data untuk derivation, 3 data untuk multiple processes, 2 data untuk compounding, 2 data untuk conversion, dan 1 data untuk initialism. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa borrowing berperan penting sebagai proses pembentukan kata yang paling produktif dalam artikel-artikel tersebut, yang mengindikasikan bahwa banyak kata Bahasa Inggris yang digunakan di media berita berasal dari bahasa lain. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menyoroti bahwa tidak semua jenis pembentukan kata muncul secara konsisten, dan terdapat beberapa kata yang tidak dapat dikategorikan ke dalam proses morfologis yang ada. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya peran borrowing dalam membentuk kosakata Bahasa Inggris di konteks jurnalistik Indonesia.*

**Kata Kunci:** *pembentukan kata, borrowing, derivation, Tempo, artikel berita,*

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types and frequency of word formation processes found in Tempo's national English articles following the passing of the Indonesian Military Law amendments. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method using George Yule's (2023) theory of word formation as the main framework. The data consist of five online national news articles published by Tempo between March 20th and March 27th, 2025. The analysis reveals that six types of word formation processes appear in the articles, namely borrowing, derivation, multiple processes, compounding, conversion, and initialism. Borrowing is found to be the most dominant type with 11 data, followed by 7 data as derivation, 3 data as multiple processes, 2 data as compounding, 2 data as conversion, and 1 data as initialism. The findings show that borrowing plays a significant role as the most productive word formation process in the articles, indicating that many English words used in news media come from other languages. Moreover, the study highlights that not all word formation types consistently appear, and a few words could not be categorized into any existing morphological process. These findings underline the importance of borrowing in shaping the English vocabulary in Indonesian journalistic contexts.

**Keywords:** *word formation, borrowing, derivation, Tempo, news articles*

## INTRODUCTION

Linguistics refers to the scientific discipline concerned with the study of human language (Widdowson, 1996). On the other hand, (Crystal in McGregor, 2024) defines linguistics as the scientific study of language or linguistic science. Then (McGregor, 2024) further explains that, as a scientific field, linguistics develops theories to explain how language functions and how it is used in communication. As language develops over time, there are new language's terms appearing from time to time in society. Thus, the studies of language develop as well by studying every new term of language that appears continuously.

Linguistics has various branches to study, one of them is morphology. This branch of linguistics explains the process of forming the word and how they are related to other words in the identical language (Asvini & Padmadewi, 2023). Morphology, which is also referred to as the study of forms, was initially used in biological contexts but began to be applied in linguistics during the mid-nineteenth century. Since then, it has evolved into a field that explores the smallest meaningful components of language. These components, known as morphemes, are the fundamental building blocks of linguistic messages (Yule, 2023). Morphology is the study of words and focuses on the study of word formation. Studying morphology is a tool for learning the development of new terms of language. A new term of language uses new words that we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely the word formation process.

According to (Plag in Swarniti, 2024), word-formation can thus be described as the study of how new complex words are formed based on existing words or morphemes. In other words, word formation process forms new words or modify existing words or morphemes into new complex words. There are some new words that are created by combining the old words into a new word and become a new word with a new meaning. Based on that explanation, the word formation process is divided into several types. Each of the types have characteristics of the word itself. According to (Yule, 2023) word formation process divides into ten types such as Borrowing, Blending, Compounding, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Coinage, Acronyms, Derivation, and Multiple processes.

This study applies the structural morphology framework to examine the word formation process. Structural morphology explains how morphemes contribute to word creation and how they undergo changes when combined. One important stage in this theory is the dictionary step, which plays a crucial role in validating the meaning of a term. This step provides a reliable reference for the definition of a word. Moreover, it supports the legitimacy of a term, as any word widely accepted by speakers is typically documented in the dictionary (Aristy, 2018)

New words continuously appear and develop in the society for development of technology affecting the change of language (Antika et al., 2023). Due to the fact, there are several ways to perceive how language develops in society. Based on the survey conducted by We Are Social, internet users in Indonesia reached 212 million people in February 2025 indicating 74,4% of the population. In view of the fact that there is high number of internet user in Indonesia, the writers assume that digital mass media is preferred for the recent days by society.

Furthermore, people also moving on from conventional mass media to digital media. Based on study conducted at a private university in North Central, Nigeria, found that 89.2% of the respondents preferred the internet over other mass media platforms, such as television and newspapers or magazines (Mkperedem et al., 2023). In addition, the survey conducts by We Are Social also shown there are 70,5% internet users consume online press or digital mass media while only 54,3% internet users consume physical print press or conventional mass media.

In exploring the research on word formation process in digital mass media, it is important to see how other scholars do such a thing. Swarniti's research entitles *The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Political Articles*, published by HUMANIS in 2024. Ni Wayan Swarniti (Swarniti, 2024) classifies and analyzes the process of word formation specifically in derivational morphemes in political articles posted on CNN News digital mass media platform. This research shows that the most affixes found is affixes that have function to change the meaning of words.

The writers also looks up to the Nuraeni's research titled *Word Formation Used in J+ Newspaper*. It is identified how a new word is created from the usage of word formation, to understand the internal structures or forms of the word formation with

their new meanings, and also to analyze types of English word formation process are used most often in the J+ Newspaper. (Nuraeni, C., 2018).

The other research that the writers perceive as the relevant research is Erlindawaty and Humairah's research entitled *The Word Formation Process in BBC News on the Invasion of Russia-Ukraine*. It publishes by Jurnal Nasional Holistic Science in 2023. It is identified the types of word formation processes used in four BBC News online articles on the issue of the invasion of Russia-Ukraine (Erlindawaty & Humairah, 2023). The researchers aim to find out how those word formation processes occurred in each of the articles.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze word formation processes in Tempo's national English articles. Qualitative research method relies on text and image data, have solitary steps in data analysis, and draw on varied procedures. A descriptive method in qualitative research is an approach to analysis where the researcher stays close to the data, uses finite frameworks and interpretation for explaining the data, and catalogues the information into themes. (Creswell & Creswell, 2023)

The data analysis procedure includes identifying words or terms that experience word formation processes, classifying them based on the ten types proposed by (Yule, 2023) and analyzing how these processes happen in the articles. The results are the patterns and frequency of word formation processes.

To manage the volume of data and reduce researcher bias, this study applied a random sampling technique to select a representative subset of words for analysis. After collecting all candidate words related to word formation, each word was assigned a random number using the =RAND() function in Google Spreadsheets. The list was then sorted by these random values, and the top 30% words were selected for detailed analysis. This process ensured that every word had an equal chance of being selected, allowing for neutral and unbiased sampling. Although qualitative research typically employs purposeful sampling, using random sampling in this context supports objectivity and practicality in handling a large dataset (Creswell & Creswell, 2023; Patton, 2014)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the writers use Ba'dulu's theory (2005) to identify, classify, and analyze the word formation process. The theory is structural morphology theory. The structural morphology theory has four steps namely list of morphemes, word formation, morphophonological process, and dictionary (Ba'dulu as cited in Aristy, 2018). The writers elaborate how the word formation types formed with descriptive analysis using the structural morphology theory.

The word formation processes' identification result from five Tempo's national English articles is done by the writers manually. The writers find six types of word formation processes namely borrowing, compounding, derivation, initialism, conversion, and multiple processes.

Based on the identification of word formation process in Tempo's national English articles, the writers only find six of ten types word formation processes in five articles. Based on the writers' observation, there are 11 data that identified as borrowing (42,3%), 2 data as compounding (7,7%), 7 data as derivation (26,9%), 1 data as initialism (3,8%), 2 data as conversion (7,7%), and 3 data as multiple processes (11,5%). Furthermore, Borrowing is considered as the most frequent types of word formation processes in Tempo's National English articles. Meanwhile, the least frequent type is initialism showing 1 English initialism in Tempo's National English articles.

### Analysis

#### 1. Borrowing

Data 1: Institutions

Sentence: "...the revision explicitly restricts active TNI personnel's involvement in civilian **institutions**."

Article: "Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member" (March/20/2025)

In the word "institutions" there are two morphemes. The word "institutions" has one free morpheme which is "institution" and one bound morpheme which is "-s". The word "institution" is classified as borrowing. This word is originated from Latin word *institutio*. This word experience morphophonological processes because from the Latin

word *institutio* to the English word “institution” have different pronunciation since they are different languages.

Data 2: Session

Sentence: “...and other officials also attended today's House plenary **session**.”

Article: “Breaking News: House Passes TNI Bill” (March/20/2025)

There is only one morpheme which is free morpheme. The word session itself is a basic word thus it is only having one free morpheme. It is classified as borrowing and it is borrowed from Latin. The word session has the origin as Latin word *sessio*. This word has experienced morphophonological process. The sound for session in English pronunciation is slightly different from the Latin word *session*.

Data 3: Police

Sentence: “He argued that the revision, which constitutes the third amendment to Law No. 2 of 2002, potentially grants excessive writeryty to the **police**, allowing them to intervene in civilian affairs.”

Article: “Civil Society Takes to the Streets Again Today to Demand TNI Law Repeal” (March/27/2025)

The word police have only one single morpheme namely free morpheme. The word police itself is the free morpheme. Police is the basic word that borrowed from Greek. The word police originated from Greek word *polis* that means city. Based on the elaboration above, the word police are considered as borrowing.

Data 4: Democracy

Sentence: “...‘The TNI Law contains problematic articles that threaten **democracy** and human rights enforcement in Indonesia,’ said KontraS Coordinator Dimas Bagus Arya on Saturday, March 15.”

Article: “House Speaker Urges Restraint Amid Strong Public Rejection on TNI Law” (March/25/2025)

According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, the word “democracy” is originated from Greek word *dēmokratia*. The word “democracy” has one morpheme which is free morpheme. The free morpheme in this word is the word “democracy” itself since “democracy” is the basic word. The word democracy is classified into borrowing because it is borrowed from Greek as the writer mention in the first line.

Data 5: Domain

Sentence: “The revision of the TNI Law opens the door for the military to enter civilian **domains**, contradicting the reform mandate that emphasizes civilian supremacy...”

Article: “Civil Society Takes to the Streets Again Today to Demand TNI Law Repeal” (March/27/2025)

The word domain has one morpheme which is free morpheme since it is a basic word. However, the word domain in this article has affix -s because the subject of the sentence is plural. According to that, the word domains have two morphemes namely free morpheme “domain” and bound morpheme “-s”. The word domain can stand as a word without any addition meanwhile the affix -s can not stand alone as a word without any free morpheme. Aside from that, the word “domain” is originated from French word *domaine*. Thus, the word domain is classified as borrowing.

Data 6: Debate

Sentence: “On a different note, Deputy Chair of the DPR Commission I Dave Laksono did not deny that there were other articles revised during the TNI Bill **debates**, but claimed they were not as significant and substantial as those made to the three articles.”

Article: “House Ensures Draft on Amended TNI Law Will Be Published” (March/20/2025)

The word “debates” have two morpheme, one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. The free morpheme “debate” is connected with bound morpheme “-s” to show that it is a plural form. The word “debate” is originally from Latin word *dis-battere* that imply the meaning “to fight”. In line with that, the word “debate” is classified into borrowing.

Data 7: Military

Sentence: “Hasanuddin stressed that these institutions were selected based on their relevance to national defense or their need for **military** technical expertise,..”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member” (March/20/2025)

The word military has one free morpheme which is the word military itself. It only has one morpheme because it is a basic word that borrowed from other language. The word military is borrowed from Latin word *militaris*. According to that, the word military is classified into borrowing.

Data 8: Parliament

Sentence: “Dasco said the **parliament** only amended three articles under TNI Law, namely Articles 3, 47, and 53.”

Article: “House Ensures Draft on Amended TNI Law Will Be Published” (March/20/2025)

In English language, the word “parliament” consists of one free morpheme which is the word “parliament” itself. It can stand alone without any affixation that is why it is considered as a free morpheme. This word is borrowed from the French word *parlement* which means “speaking”. Therefore, this word is classified into borrowing types.

Data 9: Plenary

Sentence: “...and other officials also attended today's House **plenary** session.”

Article: “Breaking News: House Passes TNI Bill” (March/20/2025)

The word plenary consists of one morpheme since it's a base word. The morpheme in the word plenary is a free morpheme that can stand alone without adding any bound morpheme. The word plenary is classified as borrowing. It borrows from Latin word *plenarius*.

Data 10: Security

Sentence: “Tight **security** measures were visible around the parliament building.”

Article: “Breaking News: House Passes TNI Bill” (March/20/2025)

The only morpheme in the word “security” is free morpheme which is the word “security” itself. The word “security” is originated from Latin word *securitas* means free from care. Due to previous explanation, the word “security” is considered as borrowing.

Data 11: Document

Sentence: “..., the **document** is available in the national legislative program priority menu.”

Article: “House Speaker Urges Restraint Amid Strong Public Rejection on TNI Law” (March/25/2025)

The word “document” consists of one free morpheme named “document”. It is considered as a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word without any affixation. The word “document” is originally from Latin word *documentum*. Therefore, it is classified as the borrowing types. The morphophonological process occurs in this

word formation process that perceived by the distinctive spelling and pronunciation between the word *documentum* and “document”.

## 2. Compounding

Data 12: Upload

Sentence: “The draft bill has just been completed with numbering and **uploaded** to the House of Representatives’ website.”

Article: “House Speaker Urges Restraint Amid Strong Public Rejection on TNI Law” (March/25/2025)

The word “upload” consists of two free morphemes that form into one single word. The free morphemes “up” and “load” can stand alone as an independent word that have a meaning. They are combined as the verb “upload” that has meaning to send data to another computer. The adverb “up” combines with the verb “load” produce the verb upload. This word formation process is called compounding.

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation because it pronounces the same as its basic word. The word “upload” is registered in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as a verb that has meaning to send data to another computer.

Data 13: Counterterrorism

Sentence: “The five agencies—border management, disaster mitigation, **counterterrorism**, maritime security, and the Attorney General’s Office..”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member” (March/20/2025)

The word “counterterrorism” consists of three morphemes. There are one free morpheme and two bound morphemes. They are bound morpheme “counter-“, free morpheme “terror”, and bound morpheme “-ism”. The combining form “counter-” combines with the noun “terrorism” to form the noun “counterterrorrism”. In addition, combining form can act as a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb but in the word “counterterrorism” the word “counter-” act as an adjective that modify the noun “terrorism”. According to that, this word formation process is classified into compounding type.

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation process because they pronounce identically with their basic words. The word “counterterrorism” is

recorded in Oxford Learner's Dictionary as a noun that has the meaning the preventive action for the activities of political groups who use violence to achieve their goals.

### 3. Derivation

Data 14: Approval

Sentence: "Today, the DPR officially enacted the revised TNI Law in a plenary session, with unanimous **approval** from all political parties."

Article: "Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member" (March/20/2025)

The word "approval" has one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. They are the verb "approve" as the free morpheme and the suffix "-al" as the bound morpheme. The writers classify this word formation as derivation or specifically affixation. The writers perceive that there is a suffix addition to the verb "approve". According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary the suffix "-al" has a function to form a noun that indicate a process. In this word formation the suffix "-al" modify the verb "approve" that indicate the process of approving, then they come the noun "approval."

In this word formation process, there is morphophonological process because the basic word "approve" does not pronounce the same after the addition of the suffix "-al". Furthermore, the word "approval" is registered in Oxford Learner's Dictionary as a noun that has the meaning agreement to something specifically a plan or petition.

Data 15: Expansion

Sentence: "He views the addition of five government agencies—listed in Article 42, paragraph 2—where active soldiers may serve as a deliberate limitation rather than an **expansion** of available positions."

Article: "Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member" (March/20/2025)

The word "expansion" consists of two morpheme which are free morpheme "expand" and the bound morpheme "-sion". The free morpheme "expand" can stand alone as a word, meanwhile the bound morpheme "-sion" can not stand alone as a word. The bound morpheme "-sion" has to link to the base word, in this case it links to the free morpheme "expand". The suffix "-sion" modifies the verb "expand" to become the noun "expansion". This process is called affixation or one of the types of derivation.

The morphophonological process occurs in this word formation because the sound of the basic word “expand” change after the addition of the suffix “-sion” then become the new word “expansion”. Moreover, The word “expansion is recorded in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as a noun that has the meaning an activity of increasing size, amount, or importance.

Data 16: Involvement

Sentence: “The second significant aspect, according to Hasanuddin, is that the revision explicitly restricts active TNI personnel’s **involvement** in civilian institutions.”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member” (March/20/2025)

The word “involvement” consists of one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. They are the free morpheme “involve” and the bound morpheme “-ment”. The morpheme “involve” is classified into free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word and has a meaning. Meanwhile, the morpheme “-ment” is considered as a bound morpheme because it is a suffix which have to link to the independent word. Referring to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, the suffix “-ment” is used to modify a particular word to become a noun that indicate action. In this case, the suffix “-ment” modifies the verb “involve” in order to form the noun “involvement”. According to that, the writers classify this process into derivation types.

The morphophonological process occurs in this word formation because the word “involvement” does not pronounce the same as the word “involve” which is the base word of the word “involvement”. In addition, the word involvement is registered in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as a noun that has the meaning the action of taking part in something or in other words participation.

Data 17: Understandable

Sentence: “He considers public concerns—particularly fears of a return to *dwifungsi*—**understandable** and even healthy.”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member” (March/20/2025)

The word “understandable” consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme “understand” and the bound morpheme “-able”. The morpheme

“understand” is classified into free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word and has its own meaning. Meanwhile, the morpheme “-able” is classified as bound morpheme because it can not stand alone and does not have its own meaning. The morpheme “-able” is a suffix that can modify a word to become an adjective that indicating an ability to do something. In this case, the suffix “-able” modify the verb “understand” and change it into the adjective “understandable”. The writers classify this word formation process as affixation which is one of the types of derivation.

In this word formation process, the morphophonological process occurs when the verb “understand” become the adjective “understandable” after adding the suffix “-able”. They pronounce differently. Moreover, the word “understandable” is registered in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as an adjective that has the meaning seeming normal and reasonable in a particular condition.

Data 18: Problematic

Sentence: “...‘The TNI Law contains **problematic** articles that threaten democracy and human rights enforcement in Indonesia,’ said KontraS Coordinator Dimas Bagus Arya on Saturday, March 15.”

Article: “House Speaker Urges Restraint Amid Strong Public Rejection on TNI Law”  
(March/25/2025)

The word “problematic” has two morphemes. There are one free morpheme “problem” and one bound morpheme “-ic”. Generally, the bound morpheme “-ic” also known as suffix can not stand alone as a word and it does not have its own meaning. Meanwhile, the free morpheme “problem” is an independent word that have its own meaning. The word “problematic” is the result of combining the noun “problem” and the suffix.

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word formation into derivation types because affixation process occurs in this word formation process.

In this word formation, the morphophonological process occurs because the word because the word “problematic” sounds differently from the base word “problem”. Moreover, the word “problematic” is registered in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as an adjective that has the meaning full of problems.

Data 19: Contradicting

Sentence: "...‘Militarism and oligarchy increasingly threaten our democracy. The revision of the TNI Law opens the door for the military to enter civilian domains, **contradicting** the reform mandate that emphasizes civilian supremacy,’..."

Article: “Civil Society Takes to the Streets Again Today to Demand TNI Law Repeal” (March/27/2025)

The word “contradicting” consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme “contradict” and the free morpheme “-ing”. In this sentence, the bound morpheme “-ing” or suffix “-ing” modifies the verb “contradict” to form a gerund. This process called affixation which one of the derivation types, so that the writers classify it into derivation type.

There is morphophonological process in this word formation. It occurs when the suffix “-ing” is added to the base word “contradict” so that the word “contradicting” produces different sound. However, the word “contradicting” is not listed in the Oxford Learner’s Dictionary.

Data 20: Political

Sentence: “Today, the DPR officially enacted the revised TNI Law in a plenary session, with unanimous approval from all **political** parties.”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member” (March/20/2025)

The word "political" has one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. They are the free morpheme “politic” and the bound morpheme “-al”. The morpheme “politic” is classified into free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word and has its own meaning. Meanwhile, the morpheme “-al” can not stand alone as a single word and does not have its own meaning and that is why it is called bound morpheme.

The word "political" undergoes the derivation process to form. The noun "politic" is modified by the suffix "-al" to form the adjective "political". According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary the suffix "-al" has a function to form an adjective that indicate connection with something. This word formation process experience morphophonological process because there is the alteration in its pronunciation. From the word "politic" to the word "political" there is slightly different sound even though the base word still has the same sound. Furthermore, the word "political" is recorded in Oxford Learner's Dictionary as an adjective and the meaning of it is linked with the state, government or public affairs.

#### 4. Initialism

Data 21: NGO

Sentence: "...the draft bill has been sent to non-governmental organizations, or **NGOs**."

Article: "House Ensures Draft on Amended TNI Law Will Be Published" (March/20/2025)

The word NGO stands for Non-Governmental Organization. It consists 6 morphemes from two words. They are non+govern+ment+al+organize+ation. There are four bound morphemes that includes in two words. The morpheme "non", "ment", and "al" from the word "non-governmental" can not stand alone as an independent word. Then, the morpheme "ation" from the word "oragnization" is also identified as bound morpheme since it can stand alone as a word. In this initialism, the word "govern" and "organize" are identified as free morpheme. They can stand alone as a single word and have its own meaning.

This initialism undergoes morphophonological processes because the word "NGO" pronounce word by word and its stand for Non-Governmental Organization which definitely has different pronunciation. Furthermore, the word NGO is listed in Oxford Learner's Dictionary as a noun that means a charity or association that is independent of government and business.

#### 5. Conversion

Data 22: Clash

Sentence: "**Clashes** occurred between protesters and security forces at the Grahadi Building."

Article: "House Speaker Urges Restraint Amid Strong Public Rejection on TNI Law"

(March/ 25/2025)

The word “clash” has one free morpheme. It can stand alone as a single word and has its own meaning without any addition from the bound morpheme. However, the morpheme “clashes” in the sentence above has one bound morpheme that modify the free morpheme “clash”. The bound morpheme “-es” is added to the free morpheme “clash” and alter it into plural form. Furthermore, the word “clash” in the sentence above is classified as noun, yet according to Oxford English Dictionary “clash” also listed as a verb. Based on that, the writers perceive that the word “clash” can alter the function without adding any affixation or other morphemes. For that reason, the writers classify this word formation as conversion type.

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation since the characteristic of conversion type is deriving words without changing the phonological shape of the base. Moreover, the word “clash” is listed in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as noun with the meaning a short fight between two groups of people and as verb with the meaning to come together and fight or compete in a contest.

Data 23: Protest

Sentence 1: “The speaker says people are welcome to **protest** the bill if they disagree with the revision upon reading the draft bill.”

Sentence 2: “**Protests** against the TNI Law have also taken place in various locations across the country, including at the parliamentary complex during the aforementioned plenary session.”

Article: “House Speaker Urges Restraint Amid Strong Public Rejection on TNI Law”

(March /25/2025)

The word “protest” consists of one morpheme which is free morpheme. It is classified as free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word and has its own meaning without any addition of affixation. However, in the sentence two there is bound morpheme “-s” added to the free morpheme “protest” to show plural form. Moreover, the writers classify this word formation as conversion type because the word “protest” in sentence one and in sentence two have different function. In the sentence one the word “protest” act as a verb whereas in the sentence two the word “protest” act as a noun.

The morphophonological process does not occur in this word formation because the sound of the noun “protest” and the verb “protest” is identical. In addition, both of the noun and the verb “protest” is recorded in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary. The noun has definition as an expression of opposition and the verb is defined as the action that show disagreement.

## 6. Multiple Processes (Borrowing and Derivation)

Data 24: Regulations

Sentence: “...the Attorney General’s Office—are already permitted under existing regulations to involve active-duty military personnel,” he explained.”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member” (March/20/2025)

The word “regulations” consists of three morpheme which are one free morpheme, and two bound morphemes. They are regulate+ion+s. The free morpheme is the basic word of the word “regulations” which is “regulate”. It can stand alone as a word or specifically a verb. Then, the bound morpheme “-ion” modify the verb “regulate” into the noun “regulation”. Lastly, the bound morpheme “-s” modify the noun “regulation” into plural form.

The writers classify this word as multiple processes for the reason that it forms using two processes namely borrowing and affixation or derivation. Firstly, the word “regulate” is originated from Latin word *regulat*. Then, the word “regulate” is modified by suffix “-ion” to form a noun. Lastly, it is modified by adding suffix “-s” to form a plural noun.

There is morphophonological process during this word formation process since the word “regulation” undertakes several alterations as the writers mention above so that from the Latin word *regulat* to the word “regulation” have completely different pronunciation. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, the word “regulation” is listed as a noun. It means a government’s official rule.

Data 25: Militarism

Sentence: “Militarism and oligarchy increasingly threaten our democracy.”

Article: “Civil Society Takes to the Streets Again Today to Demand TNI Law Repeal” (March/27/2025)

The word “militarism” consists of one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. It combines free morpheme “military” and bound morpheme “-ism”. The word “military” is classified into free morpheme because it can stand alone as an adjective. Whereas, the suffix “-ism” is not be able to stand alone as a single word.

The writers classify the word “militarism” into multiple processes. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, the free morpheme “military” is originated from French word *militaire*. It means that, borrowing process occurs to form the word “military”. Moreover, there is an affixation process to form the word “militarism”. The suffix “-ism” is added to the word “military” to form the word “militarism”.

In this word formation process, the morphophonological process occurs because the pronunciation of the origin words *militaire* and the word “militarism” is completely different. The writers perceived that by observing the spelling of those two words and considering they are different languages. The word “militarism” is listed in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as a noun. It means the belief that a country must have powerful military.

#### Data 26: Criticism

Sentence: “...‘**Criticism** and protests over the TNI Law revision process are a natural and necessary part of our democratic system,’ he remarked.”

Article: “Revised TNI Law Shuts Down Military Dual Function, Says DPR Member”  
(March/20/2025)

The word “criticism” consists of two morphemes. There is one free morpheme “critic” and one bound morpheme “-ism”. The morpheme “critic” is able to stand alone as a verb, meanwhile the morpheme “-ism” is not able to stand as one single word. For that reason, the morpheme “critic” is classified into free morpheme and the morpheme “-ism” is classified into bound morpheme.

The writers classify the word “criticism” into multiple processes type because there are two processes occur when this word form. First, the morpheme “critic” is borrowed from Latin word *criticus*. Then in order to form a noun, the morpheme “critic” shifts into “criticism” by adding the suffix “-ism”. This process called affixation which one of the types of derivation.

The morphophonological process occurs in this word formation since there is an

alteration from the verb “critic” to the noun “criticism” which automatically produce distinct pronunciation. The word “criticism” is listed in Oxford Learner’s Dictionary as a noun that means the activity of expressing dissatisfaction of something.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the data, the writers conclude that the ten types of word formation process inconsistently appear in the news articles. As the writers perceive, there are only six types appear out of ten types from George Yule’s Theory. Based on the classification, borrowing type appears as the most frequent types. It implies that the most of the English words in the news articles is borrowed from the other language. Moreover, it also shows that borrowing is the most productive types word formation.

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