

# A Morphological Analysis of Word Formation Processes in CNN News Selected Articles

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This research conducts a morphological analysis of word formation processes found in selected CNN News entertainment articles. The study aims to identify and categorize the types of word formation processes, analyze their occurrences, and determine the most dominant process used in five selected articles from the entertainment section of CNN News. This research employed a qualitative research design, and the data were analyzed using the theory of word formation proposed by George Yule (2020). The scope of the study was limited to five CNN News entertainment articles published between January and March 2025. The data consisted of words found in the selected news articles from the CNN News entertainment section. Data collection and analysis were carried out systematically following the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994). The findings revealed seven types of word formation processes in the selected articles: 52 borrowings, 96 compoundings, 12 clippings, 15 conversions, 21 coinages, 248 derivations, and 58 multiple processes. These processes occurred through borrowing words from other languages, combining two words into a single form, shortening existing words, changing word classes, creating words from well-known names or brands, adding affixes, and applying more than one word formation process simultaneously. Furthermore, the results showed that derivation was the most dominant word formation process among all categories identified in the selected articles.

**Keywords:** Morphological Analysis, Word Formation Processes, George Yule (2020), CNN News.

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## 1. Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and covers a wide range of topics related to language structure, function, and development. It investigates both the properties of particular languages and the general characteristics shared across languages. The field includes several interconnected subfields, namely phonology (the study of sound systems), morphology (the study of word formation), syntax (the study of sentence structure), semantics (the study of meaning), and pragmatics (the study of language use in context). Through these subfields, linguistics examines language not only as a cognitive ability but also as a social phenomenon that is acquired, processed, and used in diverse communicative situations. [1]

Many language learners can recognize the meaning of a word, yet they often lack an understanding of how words are formed. This limitation is especially evident in the case of compound words and other complex lexical forms that frequently appear in everyday communication. For language learners and prospective English teachers, a deeper understanding of word composition is important not only for vocabulary development but also for teaching English effectively. In academic and professional settings, accurate word formation knowledge helps reduce errors related to language structure and usage. [2]

The continual creation of new words reflects the dynamic nature of language as a social phenomenon. Word formation plays a central role in vocabulary expansion and language change. Morphology, as a foundational branch of linguistics, studies the principles that govern the construction of words from

morphemes, the smallest meaningful units of language. By examining word forms and their internal structure, morphology explains how changes in form relate to changes in grammatical function and meaning. It therefore provides an essential framework for understanding how new words are coined and integrated into a language. [3]

Despite its importance, morphology is often perceived by language learners as difficult or overly technical. As a result, many learners develop only a superficial understanding of language, including pronunciation, meaning, grammatical structure, and word usage. Such limitations can be observed even in educational contexts, where learners are expected to demonstrate accurate and effective communication. Problems in grammar and word formation remain common because learners frequently use forms that do not conform to established linguistic conventions. [4]

In fact, understanding word formation offers substantial benefits for learners of English as a foreign language, including those in Indonesia. Exploring morphological processes is not only necessary for language mastery but can also enrich learners' awareness of how vocabulary develops. By understanding basic word forms and the mechanisms through which new meanings emerge, learners can expand their vocabulary and use words more accurately and effectively. This knowledge includes understanding how words shift across grammatical categories through processes such as derivation and conversion. [5]

Word formation itself involves a range of morphological strategies, including affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, and conversion. These processes generate new lexemes from existing linguistic resources and enable language users to express new concepts efficiently. Because language continually adapts to social, technological, and cultural change, word formation remains an active and evolving component of linguistic systems. Understanding these processes is therefore essential for explaining how languages respond to new communicative needs. [6]

The relevance of word formation is particularly visible in mass media. English has become a dominant language of global communication, and its use in online journalism has increased significantly. CNN News is a prominent example of an international news organization that reaches audiences through television and digital platforms worldwide. According to information published on CNN's official website, CNN Worldwide describes itself as a leading cable news brand with extensive television and online reach in the United States. The language used in CNN articles therefore provides a rich source of data for observing how new terms are created, adapted, and circulated in public discourse. [7]

Among the various sections of CNN News, the entertainment section is especially suitable for studying word formation. Entertainment reporting often combines formal journalistic language with informal expressions, popular culture references, slang, and recently coined vocabulary. Because such language changes spread rapidly into everyday communication, entertainment news offers a clear window into ongoing lexical innovation. The vocabulary used in this section is also frequently updated and widely recognized by readers, making it a productive corpus for morphological investigation. [8]

The problems identified in this research stem from the fact that many English language learners are able to understand the meaning of words but still have limited knowledge of how words are formed and developed through morphological processes. In addition, morphology is often considered difficult and complicated, resulting in a low level of interest among learners in studying this branch of linguistics. This lack of understanding may contribute to weaknesses in language proficiency, particularly in grammar, word usage, and overall language structure. Furthermore, language continues to evolve through the creation of new words, making it essential for learners to understand various word formation processes. Although online news articles provide rich examples of newly formed words and linguistic innovations, studies focusing on morphological analysis in news articles remain limited. Therefore, further research is needed to investigate

the word formation processes used in CNN Entertainment News articles and to identify the most dominant processes found within the selected data.

News articles are valuable linguistic resources because journalists must present information in language that is both accessible and varied. This communicative requirement encourages the use of diverse word-formation strategies. Although morphology plays an important role in interpreting the construction and meaning of words in news texts, research focusing specifically on word formation in online news discourse remains relatively limited. The present study therefore examines word formation processes in selected CNN News entertainment articles through a morphological analysis based on George Yule's framework (2020). By identifying, classifying, and analyzing the processes found in five entertainment articles published between January and March 2025, this study aims to contribute to the understanding of English word structure and vocabulary development in contemporary media discourse and to provide useful insights for English language learners, teachers, and readers.

## 2. Literature Review and Problem Statement

### Morphology

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the processes involved in word formation. The term morphology originates from the Greek words *morphe* meaning "form" and *logos* meaning "study." Morphology examines how words are constructed from smaller units called morphemes and how these units contribute to meaning. Through morphological analysis, linguists can understand the relationship between word structure and language use. [10] Morphology plays an important role in language studies because it helps explain how vocabulary develops and changes over time. According to Yule (2020), morphology focuses on the structure of words and the various processes through which new words are created. Understanding morphology enables language learners to identify patterns in vocabulary and comprehend the meanings of unfamiliar words more effectively. In English language learning, morphological knowledge contributes significantly to vocabulary acquisition and reading comprehension. Learners who understand morphological structures are better able to recognize roots, prefixes, and suffixes, allowing them to infer the meanings of new lexical items. Therefore, morphology is considered an essential component in the study of linguistics and language education.

### Word Formation Processes

Word formation refers to the mechanisms through which new words are created in a language. As languages continuously evolve, speakers develop new lexical items to describe emerging concepts, technologies, and social phenomena. These developments make word formation a central topic in morphological studies because it demonstrates the productivity and adaptability of language. [11] According to Yule (2020), there are several major word formation processes in English, including coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym formation, derivation, and multiple processes. Each process represents a distinct way in which speakers expand the vocabulary of a language. Among these processes, derivation and compounding are often regarded as the most productive because they generate a large number of new lexical items. Borrowing also contributes significantly to vocabulary expansion, particularly in English, which has adopted numerous words from other languages. These processes illustrate how languages continuously adapt to the communicative needs of their users. [13]. The study of word formation processes is important because it reveals patterns of language development and lexical innovation. By analyzing how words are formed, researchers can better understand the relationship between linguistic structure and social change. Consequently, word formation analysis remains a significant area of research within morphology.

## News Articles as Linguistic Data

News articles represent an important source of linguistic data because they reflect contemporary language usage in real communicative contexts. Journalists frequently employ a wide range of vocabulary to convey information clearly and effectively to readers. As a result, news texts often contain examples of newly formed words and other linguistic innovations. The language used in news articles is influenced by social, political, cultural, and technological developments. Consequently, journalists often introduce new terms and expressions that later become part of everyday language. These characteristics make news articles particularly suitable for investigating word formation processes and vocabulary development. Online news platforms further enhance the value of news articles as linguistic data because they are updated continuously and respond quickly to current events. This dynamic nature enables researchers to observe ongoing language changes and identify emerging lexical patterns. Therefore, online news articles provide a rich corpus for morphological analysis. [14]

## CNN News and Previous Studies

CNN News is one of the most influential international news organizations and reaches a global audience through television and digital media platforms. The language used in CNN articles reflects contemporary English usage and frequently incorporates innovative vocabulary related to current events and popular culture. For this reason, CNN News serves as a valuable source for linguistic and morphological research. The entertainment section of CNN News is particularly relevant for word formation studies because it often contains newly coined terms, borrowed words, abbreviations, and creative lexical expressions. These linguistic features provide rich data for examining how word formation processes operate in authentic media discourse. Previous studies have demonstrated the significance of word formation analysis in media texts. Ernawati (2020) found that derivation and compounding were dominant processes in online news discourse, while Zuhri et al. (2022) reported the frequent occurrence of borrowing and derivation in digital media. These findings indicate that mass media play an important role in the dissemination and development of new vocabulary. Despite the growing number of studies on word formation, research focusing specifically on CNN News entertainment articles published between January and March 2025 remains limited. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the word formation processes found in selected CNN News entertainment articles by applying George Yule's (2020) theory in order to identify the types of processes used, explain their occurrences, and determine the dominant process within the selected data. [11].

## 3. Method

This study employed a qualitative research design to analyze word formation processes found in selected CNN News entertainment articles. Qualitative research was considered appropriate because it allows researchers to explore and interpret linguistic phenomena in depth within their natural context. Rather than emphasizing numerical measurement, qualitative research focuses on understanding and describing the characteristics of the data being investigated. Through this approach, the researcher was able to identify, classify, and explain the occurrence of word formation processes based on George Yule's (2020) theory. The qualitative design also enabled the researcher to connect the findings with relevant linguistic concepts and previous studies, thereby providing a comprehensive explanation of the morphological phenomena found in the selected articles. [16]

The subject of this research was the word formation processes found in English vocabulary, while the object of the research was five selected articles from the entertainment section of CNN News. The articles were published between January and March 2025 and were selected because entertainment news frequently

contains contemporary vocabulary, newly coined terms, borrowed words, and other innovative lexical forms that are relevant to morphological analysis. The data of this study consisted of words and expressions identified in the selected articles that represented categories of word formation processes. These articles were chosen to provide authentic linguistic data and to reflect current language usage in online journalism, particularly in the field of entertainment news. [17]

In qualitative research, the researcher functions as the primary instrument for collecting and interpreting data. Therefore, the researcher was responsible for identifying, recording, classifying, and analyzing the lexical items found in the selected articles. The data were collected through document analysis by carefully reading each article several times to obtain a thorough understanding of the vocabulary used. Words that indicated the occurrence of word formation processes were highlighted and recorded in data sheets. Afterward, the identified words were grouped according to the categories proposed by George Yule (2020), including borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. This procedure ensured that the collected data were relevant to the objectives of the study and suitable for further analysis. [18]

The data were analyzed using the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The researcher first collected all relevant lexical items from the selected articles and then reduced the data by selecting only words that were related to word formation processes. The selected data were subsequently organized into tables to facilitate classification and interpretation. After displaying the data, the researcher analyzed each word based on George Yule's (2020) theory and verified the findings using additional linguistic references, including the Cambridge Dictionary and the Online Etymology Dictionary. Through this process, the researcher identified the types of word formation processes, explained how those processes occurred, and determined the most dominant process found in the selected CNN News entertainment articles. [19].

## 4. Results And Discussion

### Findings

#### Types of Word Formation Processes

Based on the analysis of five selected CNN News entertainment articles published between January and March 2025, the researcher identified seven types of word formation processes according to George Yule's (2020) theory, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. A total of 502 words containing word formation processes were found in the selected articles.

**Table 4.1** Frequency of Word Formation Processes

No	Word Formation Process	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Borrowing	52	10.36
2	Compounding	96	19.12
3	Clipping	12	2.39
4	Conversion	15	2.99
5	Coinage	21	4.18
6	Derivation	248	49.40
7	Multiple Processes	58	11.56
Total		<b>502</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above shows that derivation was the most dominant word formation process with 248 occurrences (49.40%). Meanwhile, clipping was the least frequent process with only 12 occurrences

(2.39%). These findings indicate that CNN News entertainment articles tend to form new words through the addition of affixes rather than through shortening processes.

**Table 4.2** Distribution of Word Formation Processes by Article

Process	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Article 4	Article 5	Total
Borrowing	7	7	25	5	8	52
Compounding	15	34	26	6	15	96
Clipping	4	2	4	0	2	12
Conversion	4	2	5	1	3	15
Coinage	0	0	4	1	16	21
Derivation	79	45	63	19	42	248
Multiple Processes	21	8	16	4	9	58

The findings reveal that each article employed different word formation patterns. Article 3 contained the highest number of borrowing processes, while Article 2 showed the highest number of compound words. Coinage was particularly dominant in Article 5 because the article discussed Marvel characters, movies, and entertainment franchises, resulting in numerous proper names and brand-related lexical items.

**Table 4.3** Examples of Word Formation Processes

Process	Example	Formation
Borrowing	Robot	Czech <i>robota</i>
Compounding	Climate change	Climate + Change
Clipping	Rom-com	Romantic + Comedy
Conversion	Sponsor	Noun → Verb
Coinage	YouTube	Brand name
Derivation	Activism	Active + -ism
Multiple Processes	Podcast	Coinage + Clipping + Compounding

The examples above illustrate how each word formation process occurred in the selected articles. Borrowing involved adopting words from other languages, compounding combined two free morphemes into a new lexical item, clipping shortened existing words, conversion changed grammatical categories without changing form, coinage created words from names or brands, derivation added affixes to base forms, and multiple processes involved more than one process simultaneously.

The findings indicate that derivation was the dominant word formation process found in the selected CNN News entertainment articles, accounting for 248 occurrences or nearly half of the total data. This result suggests that entertainment journalism frequently relies on affixation to produce new lexical forms and grammatical variations. Common examples include *activism*, *creator*, *nomination*, *viewer*, and *relationship*, all of which were formed through the addition of prefixes or suffixes to existing root words. Therefore, derivation can be considered the most productive word formation process in the analyzed articles.

### The Process of Word Formation Occurrence

The analysis of the five selected CNN entertainment articles revealed that word formation processes play an important role in enriching English vocabulary and supporting effective communication. The findings showed that journalists frequently employed various morphological processes to create, modify, and adapt words according to the communicative needs of modern media. These processes demonstrate that language is dynamic and continuously develops through interactions between linguistic, cultural, and technological influences [17].

One of the most frequently identified processes was borrowing, which involves adopting words from other languages into English. Examples found in the data include *robot* from Czech, *caricature* from Italian,

*patriarch* from Greek, *heroin* from German, and *gambit* from Spanish. These words have undergone semantic adjustments over time, allowing them to function effectively within modern English usage. The presence of borrowing indicates that English continues to expand its vocabulary through contact with other languages and cultures.

Another significant process identified was compounding, where two independent words are combined to create a new lexical item. The findings included open compounds such as *fairy tale* and *box office*, closed compounds such as *grandmother* and *doorman*, and hyphenated compounds such as *single-use* and *box-office*. These examples illustrate how compounding contributes to lexical innovation by producing words with meanings that are often more specific than those of their individual components [18].

The study also found the occurrence of clipping and conversion. Clipping shortens existing words while retaining their original meanings, as shown in examples such as *cop* from *copper*, *radio* from *radiotelegraphy*, *movie* from *moving picture*, and *slo-mo* from *slow motion*. In contrast, conversion involves changing a word's grammatical category without altering its form. Examples include *sponsor* shifting from noun to verb, *work* from verb to noun, and *mass* from noun to adjective. These processes reflect the flexibility and efficiency of English word formation in everyday communication.

Furthermore, the analysis identified the processes of coinage and derivation. Coinage was represented by words such as *Oscar*, *Emmy*, and *Avengers*, which originated from names and later developed broader lexical significance. Derivation was observed through the addition of affixes to base words, resulting in forms such as *honestly*, *director*, *humanity*, *unclear*, *beloved*, and *increasingly*. These examples demonstrate how affixation contributes to vocabulary growth by creating new meanings and, in many cases, new grammatical categories [19].

Finally, the findings revealed the presence of multiple processes, in which more than one word formation process contributes to the creation of a single word. Examples include *television* (borrowing and compounding), *psychic* (borrowing and derivation), *musical* (borrowing and derivation), *podcast* (coinage, clipping, and compounding), and *fan-favorite* (clipping, derivation, and compounding). The existence of these forms confirms that English word formation is often complex and involves the interaction of several morphological mechanisms, highlighting the creativity and adaptability of the language in contemporary media discourse.

### The Dominance of Word Formation Types

Based on the analysis of the five selected CNN entertainment articles, a total of 502 words were identified as belonging to George Yule's (2020) word formation processes. All seven categories proposed by Yule were found in the data, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. The frequency of each process was calculated to determine the dominant type of word formation used in the selected articles. The results are presented in Table 4.8 below [18].

**Table 4.4** The Dominance of Word Formation Process

No.	Types of Word Formation Process	Findings
1	Borrowing	52
2	Compounding	96
3	Clipping	12
4	Conversion	15
5	Coinage	21
6	Derivation	248
7	Multiple Processes	58
Total		502

As shown in Table 4.3, derivation emerged as the most dominant word formation process with 248 occurrences, accounting for nearly half of the total findings. This was followed by compounding with 96 occurrences, multiple processes with 58 occurrences, borrowing with 52 occurrences, coinage with 21 occurrences, conversion with 15 occurrences, and clipping with 12 occurrences. The distribution clearly indicates that some word formation processes were used more frequently than others in the selected articles, demonstrating different levels of productivity within English morphology [19].

The dominance of derivation suggests that journalists heavily rely on affixation to expand vocabulary and express ideas more effectively. Derivation involves the addition of prefixes or suffixes to a base word, often resulting in changes in meaning or grammatical category. Examples identified in the data include *honestly*, *director*, *humanity*, and *increasingly*. Through this process, writers can create more precise and context-specific expressions, making derivation an important linguistic resource in journalistic writing. Its high frequency also reflects the flexibility of English in adapting existing words to meet communicative needs [20].

Compounding was identified as the second most common process with 96 occurrences. This process combines two or more independent words into a single lexical item with a new meaning. Examples such as *fairy tale*, *box office*, *grandmother*, and *single-use* illustrate how compounding contributes to lexical innovation. The relatively high occurrence of this process indicates that journalists frequently use compound words to convey information efficiently while maintaining clarity and readability for their audiences [21].

In addition, the findings revealed a notable presence of multiple processes, which occurred 58 times throughout the articles. Words such as *television*, *psychic*, *musical*, and *podcast* demonstrate how more than one word formation process can operate simultaneously in the creation of a single lexical item. Meanwhile, borrowing appeared 52 times, showing the continued influence of other languages on English vocabulary development. These findings highlight the dynamic nature of English and its ability to incorporate linguistic elements from various sources [22].

The remaining categories, namely coinage, conversion, and clipping, occurred less frequently but still contributed to the diversity of the data. Coinage appeared 21 times, conversion 15 times, and clipping 12 times. Although their frequencies were relatively low, these processes demonstrate additional strategies through which English expands its vocabulary. Together, all identified processes reflect the richness and adaptability of English word formation, particularly in media discourse where language continuously evolves in response to social and cultural developments.

Overall, the findings indicate that derivation is the most dominant word formation process in the five selected CNN entertainment articles. Its occurrence of 248 instances highlights the productivity of morphological modification in contemporary English. Supported by substantial contributions from compounding and borrowing, derivation plays a crucial role in vocabulary expansion and effective communication. Therefore, the dominance of derivation provides a clear picture of how modern journalistic language utilizes morphological processes to construct meaning and adapt to changing communicative demands.

## Discussion

The analysis of the dataset identified seven types of word formation processes based on George Yule's (2020) theory, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. All of these processes were found in the selected CNN entertainment articles, although their frequencies varied considerably. Borrowing refers to the adoption of words from other languages into English, such as *rôle* and *cameo*, which have become part of English vocabulary while retaining much of

their original form. Compounding occurs when two or more words are combined to create a new lexical item with a distinct meaning, such as *box office* and *feel-good*. Clipping involves shortening a word without changing its meaning, as seen in examples such as *slo-mo* from *slow motion* and *movie* from *moving picture*. Conversion occurs when a word changes its grammatical category without undergoing any formal modification, such as *sponsor*, which functions as both a noun and a verb. Coinage refers to the creation of new words, including terms such as *Emmy* and *Oscar*, which originated as names but later became widely recognized lexical items. Derivation involves the addition of affixes to existing words, such as prefixes and suffixes, and was found to be the most productive process in this study. Finally, multiple processes occur when a word is formed through the combination of more than one word formation mechanism, as illustrated by words such as *fan-favorite* and *television*.

The findings of this study differ from those of Hikmah et al. (2024), who identified abbreviation, blending, and acronym formation processes that were not found in the present research. This difference can be attributed to the theoretical framework employed in each study. Hikmah et al. (2024) utilized more than one theoretical perspective, resulting in a broader range of identified word formation categories. However, the present study offers an advantage through its identification of multiple processes, which reveal that a single lexical item may be formed through the interaction of several morphological mechanisms. This finding provides a deeper understanding of the complexity of English word formation.

The results also demonstrate that the frequency of word formation processes is not evenly distributed within entertainment news articles. Derivation was identified as the most dominant process, occurring 248 times, which represents nearly half of all findings. This suggests that affixation is the most productive strategy for creating new vocabulary in entertainment journalism. Compounding ranked second with 96 occurrences, indicating that combining existing words is another highly productive means of generating new lexical items related to characters, events, products, and concepts within the entertainment industry. Borrowing appeared 52 times, reflecting the influence of foreign languages on English vocabulary. Multiple processes occurred 58 times, while coinage and conversion appeared 21 and 15 times respectively. Clipping was the least frequent process, with only 12 occurrences, possibly because entertainment journalism tends to maintain a relatively formal style compared to everyday conversation or social media communication.

When compared with the study conducted by Swarniti (2024), the dominance of derivation found in this research is consistent with previous findings. Swarniti reported that derivational morphemes constituted the majority of affixation data identified in the analyzed articles. Out of 294 affixation data, 66 were classified as adjective derivations, 125 as noun derivations, 29 as verb derivations, and 74 as derivations that altered word meanings. However, Swarniti's study primarily focused on derivational morphemes and changes in word classes, whereas the present research provides a more detailed classification by distinguishing derivational types based on grammatical changes, semantic changes, and complex forms involving multiple affixes. Consequently, the analysis in this study offers a more comprehensive description of derivation as a word formation process.

Another notable finding concerns the borrowing and compounding processes. Most borrowed words identified in this research originated from Latin, with 17 occurrences, a considerably higher number than the single German borrowing reported by Ami Humairah and Erlindawaty (2023). Furthermore, this study provides a more detailed classification of compounding by identifying three subcategories: open compounds, closed compounds, and hyphenated compounds. Open compounds consist of separate words written with spaces, closed compounds are written as a single word, and hyphenated compounds are connected by a hyphen. All three types were found in the selected articles, with the second article

containing the highest frequency of compound formations. This detailed classification contributes to a more nuanced understanding of compounding in contemporary media discourse.

The dominance of derivation can be explained by the linguistic characteristics of entertainment journalism, which frequently requires expressive and descriptive vocabulary. Through affixation, writers can easily create new nouns, adjectives, and verbs that effectively communicate ideas, opinions, and developments within the entertainment industry. Alongside compounding and borrowing, derivation reflects a broader tendency in English word formation whereby existing words are modified to produce more specific meanings. The findings support the argument that derivation is one of the most practical and productive morphological processes because it enables journalists to create meaningful lexical variations while maintaining clarity and readability. Compared with the study conducted by Ami Humairah and Erlindawaty (2023), which also applied Yule's (2020) framework, the present study similarly identifies derivation as the most dominant process. However, the identification of coinage in this research highlights the creative nature of entertainment journalism, where newly coined expressions often emerge and gain popularity among readers.

The findings of this study provide empirical support for George Yule's (2020) theory, which proposes seven major word formation processes in English. All seven categories were successfully identified within the selected articles, demonstrating the applicability of Yule's framework in analyzing entertainment news discourse. A total of 502 word formation data were collected, consisting of 52 borrowing processes, 96 compounding processes, 12 clipping processes, 15 conversion processes, 21 coinage processes, 248 derivation processes, and 58 multiple processes. The presence of all categories confirms the richness and diversity of word formation strategies employed in contemporary journalistic writing.

Overall, the results indicate that word formation in entertainment journalism is strongly influenced by the need to inform, engage, and attract a broad audience. Journalists employ a wide range of morphological processes to create, modify, and adapt vocabulary according to communicative demands. The findings demonstrate that word formation is a dynamic and multifaceted linguistic phenomenon, reflecting the continuous development of English vocabulary. Through the extensive use of derivation, compounding, borrowing, and other processes, entertainment journalism contributes to the ongoing evolution of the English language while simultaneously enhancing the effectiveness of communication in media discourse.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, this study concludes that all seven types of word formation processes proposed by George Yule (2020) were found in the five selected CNN entertainment articles. These processes include borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, coinage, derivation, and multiple processes. The findings demonstrate that entertainment journalism utilizes a wide variety of morphological strategies to create, modify, and adapt vocabulary according to communicative needs. The presence of all seven processes confirms that word formation plays a significant role in shaping journalistic language and reflects the dynamic nature of English vocabulary development. A total of 502 word formation data were identified, consisting of 52 borrowing processes, 96 compounding processes, 12 clipping processes, 15 conversion processes, 21 coinage processes, 248 derivation processes, and 58 multiple processes.

Furthermore, derivation was identified as the most dominant word formation process, accounting for 248 occurrences or nearly half of the total findings. This dominance indicates that entertainment journalism heavily relies on affixation to create expressive, descriptive, and informative vocabulary that can effectively engage readers. Compounding and borrowing also contributed significantly to vocabulary formation, highlighting the importance of combining existing words and adopting foreign lexical items in contemporary

media discourse. Overall, the findings reveal that word formation in entertainment journalism is strongly influenced by the need to communicate information clearly, attract audience attention, and adapt language to evolving cultural and social contexts. Consequently, entertainment news serves as a productive environment for observing the continuous development and creativity of English word formation.

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