

# Transformation of COVID-19 Related Terms in Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN Portals: Analyzing Word Formation Processes

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[nabilah.rosyadah.14@gmail.com](mailto:nabilah.rosyadah.14@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

*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 was frequently unfamiliar to the general public or even made up just for the pandemic. The goals of this study were to examine the types of word formation processes found in terms used in The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals related to COVID-19 and how the words formed. Moreover, this research used Lieber's theory (2016). This study used a qualitative methodology. The findings of this study showed that there were seven types of word formation: affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. The conversion type was the process of word formation that has not been discovered. Words related to COVID-19 were formed by adding or removing an affix, combining or blending two words, expressing a specific object, and abbreviating a word. It could be concluded that many terms related to COVID-19 were the result of a word formation process that aimed to form new words that will certainly give different meanings and different word classes from the original word. In the future, this research could be useful for readers who were looking for definitions of terms related to COVID-19, as well as for those who were interested in morphology or the field of word formation processes.*

**Keywords:** BBC, COVID-19, The Jakarta Post, word formation process

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**INTRODUCTION**

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. 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) argued 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. 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 is classified 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.”

There were some studies that were 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) and COVID-19 (Dewati & Kepirianto, 2021; Fitria, 2021; Al-Salman & Haider, 2021). Dewati and Kepirianto (2021) researched the process of word formation related to COVID-19 and environmental issues in *The Jakarta Post*. Yule’s theory (2010) was used in Dewati and Kepirianto’s article. Al-Salman and Haider (2021) investigated word formation in trending neologisms from COVID-19. The data for Al-Salman and Haider’s article was gathered by compiling 208 corpus neologisms inspired by COVID-19 from various sources between 1 April 2020 to 30 July 2020. Fitria (2021) researched word formation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fitria’s article collected the data randomly from internet sources.

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 examined word formation of COVID-19-related terms on three news portals, namely *The Jakarta Post*, BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), and CNN (Cable News Network). Furthermore, new terms in news articles related to COVID-19 that were often used by everyone, especially in a pandemic situation, have become an interesting topic to discuss. As a result, some of these words were important to investigate in terms of how they are formed.

This study applied 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. The selection of Lieber’s theory as the main theory was because this theory has not been used by previous research, so this was what distinguishes it from previous research. 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). Lieber also divided word formation into eight types: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, acronym and initialisms.

In this study there were two research questions, they were: First, what are the types of word formation processes found in terms related to COVID-19?, and how are the words related to COVID-19 formed? Therefore, this study mainly focused 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 was the news that was taken in January-February 2022. The researcher took this period because the Omicron waved peak. In addition, the findings of this study would be useful for future researchers and students. For further researchers, the results of this study were expected to be used as a precedent for those interested in conducting similar research. While for the students, it would gain a better understanding of morphology and word formation theory as a result.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (2012) explained the purpose of the descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description of the object of the research systematically. The qualitative method was used because the result of the data analyzed was in descriptive phenomenon such as word or phrase. In this research, the researcher would describe the type and the processes of word formation of each term related to COVID-19 in the Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals. The main instrument of this research was the researcher because she classified, analyzed, and elaborated on the study's findings.

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. The 30 news articles consisted of 10 articles from The Jakarta Post, 10 from BBC News, and 10 from CNN. The data were in the form of words in English taken from news related to the term COVID-19, which contained the process of word formation.

In order to collect data for this study, there were 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 were 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.

There were 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 was 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.

## FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

### Findings

The findings of this study showed that there were seven types of word formation: affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms.

### 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 used of the affixes could be seen in the following table.

Table 4.1. Classification data of affixation

Datum	Category		Part of Speech	The Word
	Prefix	Suffix		
1	<i>dis-</i>	-	Verb	Disinfect
2	<i>anti-</i>	-	Noun	Antibodies, Antigen
3	<i>un-</i>	-	Adjective	Unvaccinated
4	<i>co-</i>	-	Noun	Coinfection
5	<i>tele-</i>	-	Noun	Telebriefing
6	-	<i>-ation</i>	Noun	Hospitalisation
7	-	<i>-ion</i>	Noun	Infection, Isolation
8	-	<i>-sion</i>	Noun	Transmission
9	-	<i>-er</i>	Noun	Booster
10	-	<i>-ical</i>	Adjective	Epidemiological
11	-	<i>-ity</i>	Noun	Endemicity, Immunity
12	-	<i>-ible</i>	Adjective	Transmissible

The table above showed that there were some affixation words, they were “**disinfect, antibodies, antigen, unvaccinated, coinfection, and telebriefing**” in category prefix, meanwhile, “**hospitalisation, infection, isolation, transmission, booster, epidemiological, endemicity, immunity, and transmissible**” in suffix category. The following is the analysis:

### 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-**.

**Disinfect** is a verb that is made up of two morphemes. The first element was **infect**, a kind of free morpheme. The second component, affix **dis-**, was a bound morpheme that was attached to the free morpheme. A new word that differed from the original word **infect** was created by connecting the affix **dis-** connected to the word infect (V). In this affixation process, there was no change in the grammatical class. In addition, the prefix **dis-** was included in the semantic category of negative affixes. The prefix **dis-** means something like ‘opposite of X’ or ‘not’. **Disinfect** is the treatment or process of cleaning something, especially with chemicals, to destroy bacteria.

**Antibodies** are a noun, which means that it has two parts: the prefix *anti-* and the word *body*. Both free and bound morphemes could be found in the word **antibodies**. *Body* was a form of free morpheme because it could stand on its own. Affix *anti-*, on the other hand, was a type of bound morpheme since it needed the word *body* to stand up in order for it to function. In this term, there was 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'. The term **antibody** referred 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.

**Unvaccinated** is an adjective that has two morphemes, one of which is free, and the other is bound. In this case, the free morpheme was **vaccinated** (V), and the bound morpheme was an affix in the form of the prefix *un-* that is connected to the free morpheme. In this term, there was a change in the grammatical class (V → Adj). In addition, the prefix *un-* was included in the semantic category of negative affixes. The prefix *un-* adds the meaning 'not' to their base. **Unvaccinated** is a condition where a person has not been vaccinated. Vaccines aim to provide immunity against a disease.

**Coinfection** is a noun that has one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. The bound morpheme in this situation was an affix in the form of the prefix *co-* that was connected to the free morpheme, **infection** (N). In this term, there was no change in the part of speech. In addition, the prefix *co-* was included in the semantic category of quantitative affixes. The prefix *co-* has something to do with the amount. **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.

**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. This process created a new term with a distinct meaning from the original word by joining the prefix *tele-* connected to the word **briefing** (N). In this term, there was no change in the grammatical class. In addition, the prefix *tele-* was included in the semantic category of prepositional and relational affixes. The prefix *tele-* conveyed the states of space, and has the meaning 'over a distance'. **Telebriefing** is a briefing given through telecommunications technology.

### 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**.

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. 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. Hospitalisation is the act or process of someone being hospitalized or staying in the hospital.

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**. In this term, there was a

change in the grammatical class. This could be seen in the word **infect** as a verb and the word **infection** becomes a noun. In this affixation process, it was not included in the semantic category, because it was 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. Infection means the act or process of infecting something or someone.

**Transmission** is a noun that contains two different types of morphemes. The free morpheme **transmit** is followed by the bound morpheme affix **-(s)ion**, which is linked to the free morpheme. The suffix **-(s)ion** 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 was not included in the semantic category, because it was not clear that the suffix **-(s)ion** adds many meanings. **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.

**Booster** is a noun and is composed of two morphemes: a free and a bound morpheme. The morphemes include **boost** and the suffix **-er**. This process changes from a verb **boost** to a noun **booster**. Moreover, the suffix **-er** was included in the semantic category of quantitative affixes. **Booster** has the meaning of a repeated action that has been done more than once. **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.

**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. There was a change in the grammatical class, changes from a noun **epidemiology** to an adjective **epidemiological**. **Epidemiological** is concerned with **epidemiology**. More precisely, **epidemiology** is concerned with the scientific study of the spread and control of the disease.

**Endemicity** is a noun that has two morphemes. The word **endemic**, which was classified as a free morpheme, was the first morpheme. The second morpheme, **-ity** was classified as a bound morpheme that was joined to **endemic** the free morpheme. Through this process, an adjective **endemic** became a noun **endemicity**. In the words of **endemicity**, the suffix **-ity** was included in abstract affixes based on the semantic category. The suffix **-ity** denoted quality or condition. The word **endemicity** denoted the quality of being endemic.

The word **transmit** and the suffix **-ible** made up the adjective **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. The suffix **-ible** makes adjectives from verbs, so in this process, there was a change from **transmit** which was a verb to **transmissible** into an adjective. These suffixes mean 'able to be'. **Transmissible** relates to a disease that is capable of being transmitted by infection.

### 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 were analyzed as follows.

Table 4.2 Classification data of compounding

Datum	Types of Compounds	The Word
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	Compound Elements	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

**Lockdown** was formed by combining the words **lock** (V) + **down** (P) = **lockdown** (N). 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** was made up of two free morphemes: **lock**, and **down**. The word **lockdown** was a specific term since its two morphemes have different meanings. 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).

The **coronavirus** word was formed from the words **corona** (N) + **virus** (N) = **coronavirus** (N). From what has been stated, it followed that although the term **coronavirus** was created by combining two different original terms, its meaning was still related to those of the original words. **Corona** and **virus** are two morphemes that are combined to form the word **coronavirus**. The head of the terms **coronavirus** is a **virus**. One of the RNA viruses that cause different respiratory, digestive, and neurological conditions in people and other animals is the **coronavirus**.

**Outbreak** was formed by adding the words **out** (Adv) + **break** (V) = **outbreak** (N). 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. The term **outbreak** refers to a specific term since the two morphemes of these terms have different meanings when separated. An **outbreak** is a sudden increase in the incidence of disease.

The process of word formation in **zero-Covid** is **zero** (N) + **Covid** (N) = **zero-Covid** (N). The term **zero-Covid** has a different meaning compared to the two original words, but it was still relevant to the original word. The two morphemes **zero** and **Covid** were 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. Additionally, it was classified as the non-head functions as a modifier (**zero**) to the head (**Covid**). **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.

### 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 used of coinage could 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

**Pfizer** is a noun with one free morpheme that can stand alone. The word **Pfizer** is the word for a product or company name. However, this word was often used during the COVID-19 pandemic, because it is the name of a vaccine. **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.

**Moderna** is noun, which made up of one free morpheme. The term **Moderna** is the word for a product or company name, where words were typically coined to express a new idea, process, or product in the language. However, same as **Pfizer** this word was often used during the COVID-19 pandemic. **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.

**Johnson & Johnson** is a noun. It is made up of one free morpheme that can stand on its own. The term **Johnson & Johnson** is a word for a product or company name. **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 was taken from the name of the founder of the company, namely 3 brothers named Robert, Edward, and James Johnson.

### Backformation

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

**Ill** has the adjective form. The word **ill** is derived from the word '**illness**' (N). The data above led to the conclusion that although the term **ill** was a shortened version of the original word, it has a different meaning than the original word and was related in some way. The word **ill** was made up of a single free morpheme. The word was not an entirely new term because it removed the actual or supposed affix of the word **illness**. The suffix **-ness** in the word **illness** was removed so that it became the word **ill**.

**Mutate** is a verb, which is a part of speech. The word **mutation** (N) was the source of the process that created the word **mutate**. The term **mutate** was a less complicated word

that was generated from a more complex word, therefore it could be inferred from the data above that it has the same meaning as the original word and was connected to it. The word was not entirely new because it removed the actual or supposed affix from the word mutation. Furthermore, this term took the beginning of the word from the original word. The suffix *-ion* in the word *mutation* is removed so that it became a word *mutate*.

The term *isolate* is a verb. The formation of the word *isolate* was derived from the word *isolated* (Adj). The data above led to the conclusion that the term *isolate*, which was a less complicated word formed from a more complex word, has the same meaning as the original word and was related. It was not a fully new term because it removed the actual or supposed affix from the word *isolated*. The suffix *-ed* in the word *isolated* was omitted so that it became the word *isolate*. The word *isolated* is a past participle form. *Isolate* means to set or place apart.

The word *immune* is an adjective. The word *Immunity* (N) was used to create the word *immune*. The term *immune* was a less complicated word that was generated from a more complex word, therefore it could be inferred from the data above that it has the same meaning as the original word and was linked to it. The word was not entirely new because it removed the actual or supposed affix. The suffix *-ity* in the word *immunity* was removed so that it became the word *immune*. *Immune* means relating to the condition of immunity.

### Blending

Blending is the process of combining components of lexemes that are not morphemes to create a new lexeme (Lieber, 2016). The used of blending could 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

*Flurona* was made up of the words *flu* (N) + *corona* (N) = *flurona* (N). The term *flurona* has a meaning that was 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 consisted primarily of two parts. The first part was *flu* and *corona*, which were two free morpheme words. The term *flu* was a clipping of influenza. Likewise, the word *corona* is short for coronavirus. Additionally, this term was classified as blending with the clipping process, which involved cutting the word without changing the meaning. *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 used of the term *flurona* became increasingly widespread, especially in the media, in January 2022 after reported of people being infected with the flu and COVID-19 at the same time.

*Immunocompromised* was formed from the words *immune* (Adj) + *compromised* (Adj) = *immunocompromised* (Adj). The term *immunocompromised* has a meaning that was distinct from the original word but still connected to it. The *immunocompromised* in this instance consisted the words *immune* and *compromised*, which were free morphemes. The remaining part was one bound morpheme, which was *-o*. This bound morpheme was associated with the word *immune*. Furthermore, this term was classified as a blending with the affixation process, which added a suffix *-o* at the end of the word *immune*. These two

words were combined because *immune* and *immunocompromised* were related concepts. *Immunocompromised* is a condition when a person has a compromised or weakened immune system (such as by drugs or disease).

### Clipping

Clipping is a word that is formed by shortening existing words in order to create new words (Lieber, 2016). There was a clipping word, which was 'flu'. An analysis of the clipping process as described below.

**Flu** is a noun. The word **flu** was created by deriving it from the word **influenza** (N). The term **flu** and the original word **influenza** were related to each other and have the same meaning. The word **flu** was made up of a single free morpheme. It was an abbreviation of the word **influenza**, thus it was not an entirely new word. In addition, this term took the middle syllable from the original word. It was acceptable to use the informal term **flu** in informal contexts and vice versa. In both official and informal contexts, you could use the standard variant of the word **influenza**. **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.

### Acronyms and 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).

### Acronyms

The new word was pronounced as a word rather than as a series of letters in acronyms. The findings were analyzed as follows.

Table 4.6 Classification data of acronyms

Datum	The Word	Process
27	COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
28	SARS-CoV-2	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
29	GISAID	Global Initiative on Sharing Avian Influenza Data

The word **COVID-19** was formed as follows: **Coronavirus** (N) + **Disease** (N) + **2019** = **COVID-19** (N). The word **COVID-19** was made up of four morphemes. The first morpheme included a compounding process and was a form of free morpheme **coronavirus**. The second was free morpheme *ease*, which was previously followed by bound morpheme **dis-**. Lastly was a free morpheme **2019**, which indicated the year the disease was first discovered. In this instance, it was clear that the process of word formation in this phrase involved taking the initial letters of each word and then combining them to create a new term. **COVID-19** is a mild to severe respiratory disease caused by a coronavirus. **COVID-19** was found for the first time in December 2019 in Wuhan, China.

**SARS-CoV-2** was made up of the words **Severe** (Adj) + **Acute** (Adj) + **Respiratory** (Adj) + **Syndrome** (N) + **Coronavirus** (N) + **2** = **SARS-CoV-2** (N). There were seven parts to the word **SARS-CoV-2**: six free morphemes, and one bound morpheme. This word's free morphemes were **Severe**, **Acute**, **Respiration**, **Syndrome**, **Coronavirus**, and number **2**. The bound morpheme in this phrase was one affix **-ory** joined to the free morpheme **respiration**. **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.

**GISAID** was made up of the parts: **G**lobal (Adj) + **I**nitiative (N) + **S**haring (V) + **A**vian (Adj) + **I**nfluenza (N) + **D**ata (N) = **GISAID** (N). The word **GISAID** was a free morpheme word with 6 free morphemes. Furthermore, this term was 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 combining only the first letter of each word. **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.

### Initialisms

In initialisms, the new word was pronounced as a series of letters. The findings were analyzed as follows.

Table 4.7 Classification data of initialisms

Datum	The Word	Process
30	WHO	World Health Organization
31	mRNA	messenger Ribonucleic Acid
32	PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
33	LFT	Lateral Flow Test
34	CDC	Centers for Disease Control

The term **WHO** was derived from the words **W**orld (N) + **H**ealth (N) + **O**rganization (N) = **WHO** (N). Three free morphemes and one bound morphemes could be found in the term **WHO**. These were the three free morphemes: **World**, **Health**, and **Organize**. The bound morpheme was also an affix that connects to the word **organize** and takes the form of **-ation**. The word **organization** was the result of an affixing process. **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. The term **WHO** was more frequently used, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**mRNA** was formed from the words **m**essenger (N) + **R**ibonucleic **A**cid (N) = **mRNA** (N). Two free morphemes and one bound morpheme made up the phrase **mRNA**. The word **message** was the first free morpheme, and it was followed by the affix **-er**. The word **ribonucleic acid** was the second free morpheme. Each initial letter of the original word is used in this process to create a series of letters, which were then combined to create a new phrase. 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. The word **mRNA** in a pandemic situation was usually associated with a vaccine.

The word **PCR** was made up of the words **P**olymerase (N) + **C**hain (N) + **R**eaction (N) = **PCR** (N). There were two primary components that make up the word **PCR**. Three free morphemes-**polymerase**, **chain**, and **react**-make up the first part, The second was an affix **-ion** added to the word react that is part of a type bound morpheme. **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.

**LFT** was formed as follows: **L**ateral (Adj) + **F**low (N) + **T**est (N) = **LFT** (N). The letter combination **LFT** was an example of a free morpheme. It was made up of three free morphemes, which meant that each word could stand on its own. 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 was to shorten a term that is originally difficult to pronounce. '**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** related to tests for coronavirus. In America it is better known as a rapid test, this term was more often used in the UK.

The name **CDC** was made up of the words **C**enters (N) + **D**isease (N) + **C**ontrol (N) = **CDC** (N). The term **CDC** was created by combining the original word by using the first letter of each word, which led to the conclusion that it has a different meaning than the original word but was still linked to it. **CDC** was composed of three morphemes and one bound morpheme. In this case, the free morpheme was **centers**, **ease**, and **control**. Additionally, the bound morpheme was **dis-**, a kind of prefix that was connected to the word **ease**. **CDC** commonly known as **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**. The **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** is the national public health agency of the United States. 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.

### Discussion

In the findings, it has been found that there were a total of 40 terms related to COVID-19 in The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals. Lieber (2016) divided word formation processes into eight types: affixation, compounding, conversion, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. The 40 terms that have been analyzed found that there were seven types of the eight types, including **affixation, compounding, coinage, backformation, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms**. Meanwhile, the process of conversion did not appear in the analysis of these findings.

The most dominant process was the affixation process. 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. In this instance, all of the terms that were discovered (a total of 15 terms) used the suffix type (9 terms) and the prefix type (6 terms). For example **disinfect, antibodies, antigen, unvaccinated, coinfection, telebriefing, hospitalisation, infection, isolation, transmission, booster, epidemiological, endemicity, immunity, and transmissible**.

Acronyms and initialisms came in second with a total of 8 terms. When the first letters of the words that form a name or a phrase were utilized to form a new term, this was known as the formation of an acronym or an initialism (Lieber, 2016). There were 3 words that could be found in the form of acronyms, such as **COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, and GISAIID**. Meanwhile, there were 5 terms found in initialisms types, such as **WHO, mRNA, PCR, LFT, and CDC**.

The next was compounding, with a total of 7 terms. When two or more bases were merged to create a new term, the compounding processes were created. Some compound words could be written as one word, while others were written as two words or with a hyphen (-) between the two bases. Commonly, one of the words acted as the head and the other as the modifier. For example **lockdown, healthcare, coronavirus, outbreak, self-isolation, zero-covid, and swab-testing**.

Backformation process came next, with a total of 4 words. By removing actual or assumed affixes, COVID-19-related terms were used in this process to create a new lexeme. In this process usually changing the word class created a new word. For example *ill*, *mutate*, *isolate*, and *immune*. On the other hand, the coinage process with a total of 3 terms. Throughout this study, most of the words that used the coinage process were names of products that are related to COVID-19. For example the term *Pfizer*, *Moderna*, and *Johnson & Johnson*.

The blending process came next, with a total of 2 words terms. This process was used to shorten the original word by cutting and combining it. For example *flurona*, and *immunocompromised*. Then came, the clipping process (1 term). Clipping is used to produce short-word phrases because it involves shortening words. This process shortens words with existing words. The word *flu* was the only one that can be discovered by using the clipping process. The word '*flu*' came from '*influenza*'. Therefore, words related to COVID-19 were formed by adding or removing an affix, combining or blending two words, expressing a specific object, and abbreviating a word.

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 were 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.

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 was focused on examining the term COVID-19. Even though they were the same, the three studies and this study used 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.

## CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

In this study, word formation in terms relevant to COVID-19 was investigated. 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. According to the findings, the type of affixation was mostly dominant in terms related to COVID-19 with a 15-word term. Meanwhile, the conversion type could not be found in this study. Therefore, words related to COVID-19 were formed by adding or removing an affix, combining or blending two words, expressing a specific object, and abbreviating a word. It could be concluded that many terms related to COVID-19 were the result of a word formation process that aimed to form new words that would certainly gave different meanings and different word classes from the original word.

The analysis of word formation process usage on The Jakarta Post, BBC, and CNN portals concerned the phrase COVID-19 led to the discovery of seven of the eight types of word formation processes. As a result, the researcher recommended 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 would 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 was to improve the process of word formation in the realm of morphology.

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