

**ANALYSING WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF THE LATEST UPDATED
WORDS IN SEPTEMBER 2023 IN THE OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S ONLINE
DICTIONARY**

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Abstract: *This research is about the analysis of word formation processes of the latest updated words in September 2023 in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary (OALD). The objective of this research is to identify the types of word formation processes of the latest updated words in September 2023 in the OALD and to find out how the word formation processes occur in the latest updated words in September 2023 in the OALD. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The source of the data is the latest updated words in September 2023 in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary. The data were collected through document analysis. The instrument of this research is the researcher himself. The technique of data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis. The researcher found 150 words containing word formation processes. There are nine types of word formation processes found in this research, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. The most dominant type of word formation process found in this research is compounding. From 150 data, there are 100 data containing compounding.*

Key Words: *word formation processes, latest updated words, online dictionary*

MENGANALISA PROSES-PROSES PEMBENTUKAN KATA DARI KATA-KATA TERBARU PADA BULAN SEPTEMBER 2023 DALAM KAMUS ONLINE OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis proses pembentukan kata dari kata-kata terbaru yang diperbarui pada bulan September 2023 di Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary (OALD). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis proses pembentukan kata dari kata-kata terbaru yang diperbarui pada bulan September 2023 di OALD dan untuk mengetahui bagaimana proses pembentukan kata tersebut terjadi pada kata-kata terbaru yang diperbarui pada bulan September 2023 di OALD. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah kata-kata terbaru yang diperbarui pada bulan September 2023 di Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary. Data dikumpulkan melalui studi dokumen. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah peneliti itu sendiri. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik analisis deskriptif. Peneliti menemukan 150 kata yang mengandung proses pembentukan kata. Terdapat sembilan jenis proses pembentukan kata yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, dan multiple processes. Jenis proses pembentukan kata yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah compounding. Dari 150 data, terdapat 100 data yang mengandung compounding.

Kata Kunci: proses pembentukan kata, kata-kata terbaru, kamus daring (online)

INTRODUCTION

Language is viable; it is constantly evolving and undergoing constant changes. The development of language never stops and as a result, new words emerge in society every day. They can enter a language through a variety of different processes, and it is important to remember that these processes have been occurring for a long time. In fact, many of the words commonly used today were once considered improper or uncivilized. Despite this, there are still instances where new words provoke negative reactions as they become part of the language. Instead of seeing these changes as harmful to the language, it may be more constructive to see it as evidence of the language's strength and ingenuity, reflecting how it adapts to the needs of its users.

The creation of these new words is achieved through fundamental procedures known as word formation processes. According to Yule (2010), word formation processes are the basic processes by which new words are created. These processes of creating new words regularly happens by using pre-existing components.

In late 2019, a novel coronavirus emerged in China and caused a global pandemic of COVID-19, a respiratory disease that can be severe or fatal in some cases. The virus spread to 194 countries and territories by October 2021, infecting over 240 million people and killing over 4.9 million (WHO, 2021). In alignment with this event, new words, such as "coviots," "anti-vax," "infodemics," and "staycation," frequently emerge in language. Although these words are fresh additions, most of us effortlessly understand and employ them. This showcases our aptitude for comprehending the meanings of new words, or neologisms, and embracing variations of them. The proficiency in language that enables this adaptation is grounded in the consistency of word-formation processes.

Newly created words may have a very short life-span. Perhaps the widely accepted way to confirm the acceptance and establishment of these words in a language is when they are included in a published dictionary. There are several popular English dictionaries that are widely used and recognized around the world, such as Oxford English Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Collins English Dictionary, Macmillan Dictionary, The American Heritage Dictionary, and The Chambers Dictionary. One of the most famous dictionaries of them all is the Oxford English Dictionary. According to Oxford Dictionary, A dictionary is a reference material, whether in print or electronic format, that lists words in a language alphabetically and provides definitions or translations, especially into another language. The Oxford English Dictionary is published by Oxford University Press. The University Press does not only publish the Oxford English dictionary, moreover, they publisher many other kinds of dictionaries, such as Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD), Oxford Dictionary of English (ODE), Oxford Collocations Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary of Quotations (ODQ) and many others. For his research, the researcher decided to choose the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD) as the material. OALD is a learner's dictionary designed for students of English as a foreign or second language. It focuses on the words and phrases that are most commonly used in everyday English, with clear explanations and examples of usage. Likewise, the OALD includes features such as usage notes, pronunciation guidance, and word origins, all of which are intended to help learners develop their language skills.

Based on the observation, this research aims to analyze the word formation processes of the latest updated words in the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Online as of September 2023. The study will provide insights into the latest trends in word formation and their implications for language learners and educators. This research will contribute to the ongoing discourse on the evolution of the English language and its impact on language education. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct research with the title “An Analysis of Word Formation Processes of Latest Updated Words in September 2023 in the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Online Dictionary.”

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative approach to analyze language data in a detailed and descriptive manner. The focus on analyzing and describing word formation processes without necessarily interpreting or theorizing aligns with the descriptive nature of qualitative research. The research involves in-depth analysis and description of language phenomena. Hence, a descriptive qualitative method is employed.

The primary data source will be obtained from the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Online Dictionary website. The researcher will focus specifically on the most recent additions to the dictionary, those added in September 2023. These latest updated words are such an important data set because it captures the evolving language landscape over a specific time period, highlighting emerging linguistic and vocabulary trends.

The instrument of this research is explicitly human, which is the researcher himself. This acknowledgment embraces the essence of qualitative research, where the active involvement of the researcher remains central to the entire research means, ensuring a comprehensive and direct exploration of the chosen subject matter.

In this research, the researcher will execute a thorough data collection process from the official website, focusing on the recent additions to the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Online Dictionary. This involves exploring to the website (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), listing and identifying the latest updated words, and afterwards taking them to comprehensive analysis.

Data analysis involves a systematic process of searching, compiling, and organizing data from interviews, field notes, and documentation. This process includes categorizing data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing information, arranging it into patterns, prioritizing crucial aspects, and drawing conclusions. The goal is to ensure clarity in understanding the research findings for both oneself and others. Furthermore, the result of the research was acquired using Sugiyono’s (2015) formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

NB: P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of cases

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This chapter presents the analysis of word formation processes of the latest updated words in September 2023 in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary and discusses the result. The objectives of the research that is mentioned in the previous chapter will be described in this chapter. The word formation processes theory by George Yule will be used to categorize and analyze the types of word formation processes found on the Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary website.

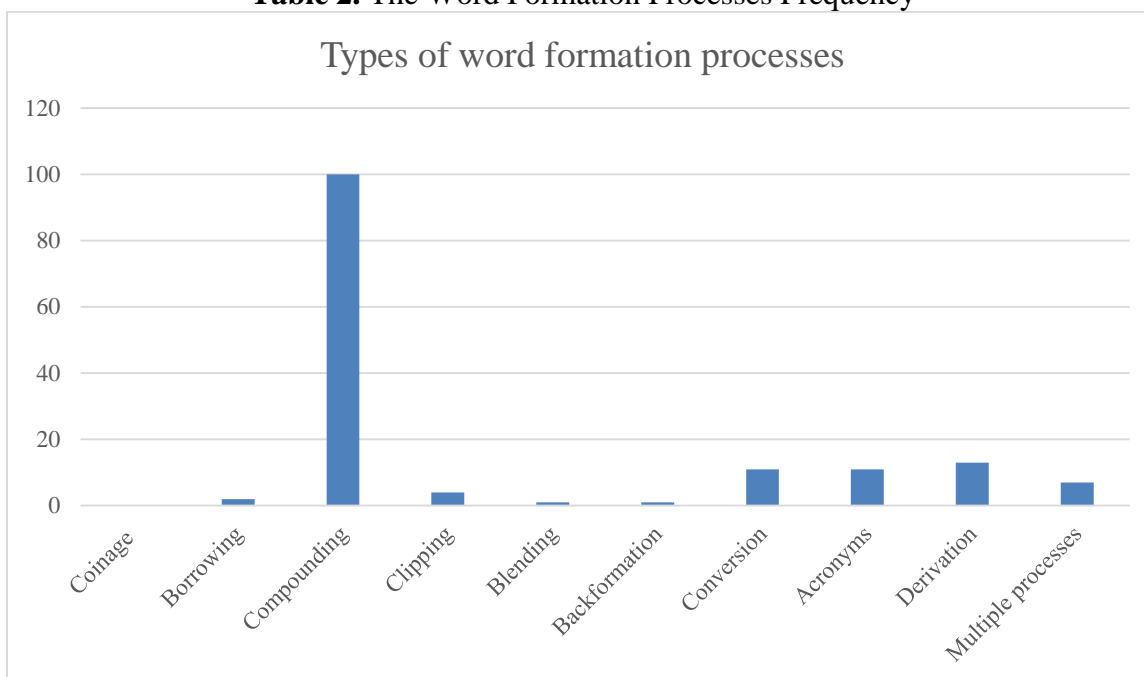
Subsequent to the procedure of data analysis, the researcher found 150 words containing word formation processes. The researcher then categorized the data found on the website into 10 types of word formation processes. They are coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

The researcher counted the frequency of the data and found a total of 150 words. The percentages of the data are shown in the following table.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage of the Word Formation Processes

No.	Types of Word Formation Processes	Frequencies	Percentages
1.	Coinage	0	0 %
2.	Borrowing	2	1.33 %
3.	Compounding	100	66.66 %
4.	Clipping	4	2.66 %
5.	Blending	1	0.66 %
6.	Backformation	1	0.66 %
7.	Conversion	11	7.33 %
8.	Acronyms	11	7.33 %
9.	Derivation	13	8.66 %
10.	Multiple processes	7	4.66 %
TOTAL		150	100 %

Table 2. The Word Formation Processes Frequency



From the table above, it can be seen that there are nine types of word formation processes found in the data. It is shown that the most dominant type of word formation process is compounding, which constitutes 66.66% of the total data. Furthermore, the other types of word formation processes found in the data are borrowing (1.33%), clipping (2.66%), blending (0.66%), backformation (0.66%), conversion (7.33%), acronyms (7.33%), derivation (8.66%), and multiple processes (4.66%). There is no data containing coinage found in this research.

Discussion

The predominance of compounding among the latest updated words aligns with a longstanding trend in English word formation. Compounding, a versatile process, facilitates the creation of new words by combining existing ones, showcasing the language's adaptability to evolving concepts and technologies. For instance, the surge in digital technologies has spurred the emergence of compounds like "cybersecurity," "e-liquid," and "data lake."

Additionally, the notable presence of conversion, acronyms, and derivation underscores the dynamic nature of the English language. Conversion offers flexibility in word usage, while acronyms provide concise representations of complex terms. Derivation, achieved through affixation, enables the nuanced expansion of vocabulary.

These findings hold significance for language learners and educators alike. A grasp of word formation processes aids learners in vocabulary expansion and comprehension of new terms. Educators can leverage this understanding to refine teaching materials and strategies, enhancing language acquisition.

The absence of coinage in the dataset suggests a lesser frequency of entirely new word creation compared to the modification or amalgamation of existing terms. This phenomenon may be attributed to the richness of the English lexicon, which often furnishes adaptable word parts suited to novel contexts.

Furthermore, the limited occurrences of borrowing, clipping, blending, and backformation suggest their relatively subdued role in contemporary word formation, despite their continued relevance. Their sporadic presence may stem from contextual specificity or domain applicability.

In summary, the analysis of word formation processes in the latest updated words of the Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary offers insightful glimpses into the evolving landscape of the English language. These findings underscore the importance of comprehending these processes for effective language learning and instruction.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher found 150 words containing word formation processes from the Latest Updated Words in September 2023 in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary. Using Yule's theory, the data were categorized into ten types of word formation processes. However, the researcher only found nine types of word formation processes in this research. They are borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. Each type was analyzed in terms of its frequency within the dataset of 150 words. Notably, compounding emerged as the most dominant process, accounting for 66.66% of the 150 data points. The other identified processes are borrowing with 1.33% of 150 data, clipping with 2.66% of 150 data, blending with 0.66% of 150 data, backformation with 0.66% of 150 data, conversion with 7.33% of 150 data, acronym with 7.33% of 150 data, derivation with 8.66% of 150 data, and multiple processes with 4.66% of 150 data. There is no data containing coinage found in this research.

Recommendations

After carrying this research, the researcher plans to present several recommendations. The following recommendations are provided for different stakeholders:

1. For Lecturers: hopefully the result of this research can be incorporated into teaching materials to enhance students' understanding of word formation processes. Additionally, it would be an honor for the researcher if this research could be used as a reference for teaching about word formation processes.
2. For English Students: this research is also expected to enhance students' understanding and knowledge of word formation processes. As a result, they will be better equipped to analyze and understand new words they come across.
3. For the Next Researchers: It is hoped that this research can serve as both an inspiration and a valuable reference for next researchers who wish to conduct similar researches. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary undergoes periodic updates approximately three times a year, which can be used as material for future research.

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