



Noun-Forming Suffix Found in Football News

Igrida Septiana Wea¹, I G B Wahyu Nugraha Putra²

Igridaseptianawea@gmail.com, wahyunugraha@yahoo.com

^{1,2} Mahasaraswati University Denpasar, Bali

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Abstract

This research analyzed the types of noun-forming derivational suffixes found in football news articles. The document method is used to collect data, qualitative analysis to identify the dominant types of suffixes and their context of use, while quantitative analysis to determine the frequency of suffix usage. These methods provide a comprehensive understanding of noun-forming suffixes, taking into account meaning and accurate data. This research used the theory proposed by Hamawand (2011) and the supporting theory from Lieber (2009). A total of 219 data of noun-forming suffixes were found, with 155 (71%) verbal root data, 46 (21%) adjective root data, and 18 (8%) nominal base data. The analysis shows that verbal root suffix is the most common type of noun-forming suffix found in football news. The dominance is because of the use of verbs that describe an activity or action in the match involving the team or players in the match. Although verbal root only has five suffixes, but it dominates in football news texts.

Keywords: *suffixes, noun-forming suffixes, football new, derivational suffixes, roots*

Introduction

One of the main communication tools in the world is called language, which allows individuals to interact with each other. Linguistics is the science that studies language in depth, (Adam, 2021: 318)). Knowledge of morphology could help us to better understand the meaning of a word and the relationship between words, making it easier to learn a new language. Analyzing noun-forming suffixes in football news gives you a better knowledge of language structure, how language evolves and creates new words, and the specialized language used in sports media. It's especially useful for students and professionals interested in sports journalism or linguistics. To achieve the objective, the concept of morpheme, and suffix are used in this research.

Morphology is a branch of linguistic knowledge that study grammar related to the internal structure of words, (Haspelmath, 2010: 1). According to Fromkin, et al (2003: 588), morpheme is the smallest unit in language that has meaning or grammatical function. There are two types of morphemes: Free morphemes can stand alone, such as the words “read”hear. Meanwhile, bound morpheme can not stand alone, for instance “un-, -able” (McCarthy (2002: 18-19).

An affix is the smallest part of the language that is not listed as a separate word in the dictionary. (Yule, 2010-58). According to Lieber (2009: 3) word consist of one or more morphemes that have meaning. Hamawand (2011: 2-3) classified word into three types: simple, complex, and compound. Simple words such as the word “use” have only one lexical structure, while complex words such as the word “useful” are formed from two lexical structures namely “use” and “-ful”. Compound words such as the word “birthday” which consists of two words combined, namely “birth” and “day”. In morphology, a free morpheme can be a root, base or stem.

According to Katamba (1993: 41), a root word is a core word that cannot be subdivided. For example, the word “walk”. Katamba (993: 45) stated that, stem is a word that already exists before inflectional affixes as in nouns and verbs there is the addition of affixes to mark singular and plural numbers. A base word is a unit that can be added to the inflectional affixes or derivational affixes. For example, word “boy” can be added the inflectional affix “-s” for plural or the derivational affix “-ish” for adjectives. Basically, all roots are bases and all bases are also stems which can only be used in the context of inflectional morphology.Lieber (2009: 33) stated that bound morphemes have two types: prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes that are added before a base (root) word such as “un- in un-tidy.” Whereas, Suffixes are affixes that are added after the base (stem, root) such as “-ly in quick-ly.”

Suffixes have two categories, namely derivational and inflectional. Plag (2003: 14) stated that, inflection is the process of changing verbs or the process of changing nouns in grammar. Whereas, derivation is part of the process of word formation or lexeme formation. This research specifically discusses suffixes. According to Hamawand (2011), there are three categories of suffixes: noun-forming, adjective-forming, and nominal-forming. Noun-forming suffix is a bound morpheme that is added to the end of a free morpheme to form a noun. For example, For example, the suffix “-ure” is a bound morpheme that is added to the end of the free morpheme erase to form the noun erasure, which has the meaning “the act of erasing something.” The noun-forming suffix is affix added to verbal roots, nominal roots, and adjectival roots to create nouns, (Hamawand, 2011:123).

Adjective-forming suffix is a part of a bound morpheme that is added to the end of a free morpheme to form an adjective. For example, “-able” is a bound morpheme that is added to the free morpheme “break” to form the adjective

“breakable,” means capable of being broken or damaged easily.

Adjective-forming suffixes are suffixes added to verbal roots, adjective roots and nominal roots to create adjective, (Hamawand, 2011: 137). Verb-forming suffix is a part of a bound morpheme that is added to the end of a free morpheme to form a verb. For example, the suffix “-en,” which is a bound morpheme, is added to the free morpheme “dark” to form the noun “darken,” which has a meaning of making something dark. Verb-forming suffixes are affixes added to nominal roots and adjectival roots to create verb, (Hamawand, 2011:149). News, as defined by the (Cambridge Dictionary), news always provides information about the latest events, printed news or broadcast information about important events in the world. The derivation process can help readers to expand their vocabulary and make it possible to pour more varied concepts and ideas in the news. The aims of this study to identify the types of noun-forming suffixes in football news on the selected BBC News website.

There are five previous studies that have conducted research on derivational analysis.

No	Research	Data Source	Focus	Key Findings
1	Narasuari & Rahayuni (2020)	Novel “Crazy Rich Asians”	Identifying the types and functions of derivational suffixes	4 types of derivational suffixes: adjectival, adverbial, nominal, and verbal. The functions of derivational suffixes are class-changing suffixes and class-maintaining suffixes.
2	Masitoh & Indriani	Novel ‘Percy Jackson the Sea Monster’	Identifying the types and functions of derivational suffixes	4 types of derivational suffixes: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial.
3	Desmara,	Justin Bieber’s	Identifying the	36 derivational

	Kusumawati, & Qomar (2022)	Changes Album”	types and functions of derivational suffixes	suffixes divided into 3 types, namely 21 nominal, 10 adverbial, and 5 adjectival.
4	Dewata & Putra (2023)	Dive Studios YouTube Channel Entitled “How Did I Get Here?”	Identifying the types and functions of derivational suffixes	57 data, there are 5 suffixes found, they are: -ist, -ing, -ment, -ion, and -ful
5	Agung, Putra, & Sulatra (2022)	Novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow”	Identifying the types and functions of derivational suffixes	213 data: Noun to Adjective, 23 data (11%):-ish,-ous,-ful. Verb to Noun 51 data (24%):-ance,-er,-ion. Adjective to Noun 16 data (8%):-ness. Verb to Adjective 20 data (9%):-able. Adjective to Adverb 101 data (47%):-ly. Noun to Verb 2 data (1%):-ish.
6	This Research	BBC News website “Football”	Analysis of noun-forming suffixes in football news	219 data from 3 types of noun-forming suffixes, namely nominal root, verbal root, and adjective root.

Method

The data source in this research was taken from BBC News website, especially about football news. The researcher chose football news because the football news is an interesting source to study noun-forming suffix because football news uses language that describes actions and events directly also focuses on actions and results, and uses specific terms formed with noun-forming suffix, and this sport is very popular in the world. By understanding how language develops and adapts to the demands of information needs around sports, we can understand how noun-forming suffixes in football news. So it can be the appropriate data source to analyze and study the use of noun-forming suffixes in “football” sports news. The news articles to be analyzed were published between June 13, 2024 - July 17, 2024. The selection of football news on that date was because it coincided with the premiere of Euro 2024 and Copa America 2024, which are the most popular and highly anticipated football tournaments by football fans in the world.

The document method was used in this research to analyze text data from news article sources. The data collection process includes: determining the news topic, selecting news sources from the BBC News web with the topic of football news, reading the selected news articles, identifying data according to the topic, underlining or bolding the words found, classifying data based on the type of suffix, and determining the usage process of each word found. The tool or software used to help collect or store data is Microsoft Word. Qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods were used to analyze the data, as well as using the document method for data collection. Quantitative analysis is done by counting the frequency of occurrence of each type of noun-forming suffix in BBC News football news data. The frequency percentage in this study is calculated by dividing the types of noun-forming suffixes to show how often they are used in football news.

This can provide information about language use in football news and how language develops in a sports context. The numerical data obtained was then analyzed to determine the most frequently used suffix types in football news, as well as to compare the frequency of suffix occurrence with previous studies. Meanwhile, qualitative analysis was used to explain the meaning and function of noun-forming suffix in the context of BBC News football news, by considering quantitative data on the frequency of occurrence of each type of suffix. Therefore, this research involves comprehensive data collection and analysis methods to identify and analyze noun-forming suffixes in BBC News football news.

The process of selecting news articles for this study was done carefully to ensure that the data collected was relevant, varied and representative of different aspects of football language. Steps were taken, such as: selection of news based on the purpose of the study, which was to analyze noun-forming endings in football news, then the data was classified manually, so that each selected news had to be read and analyzed manually by the researcher to determine the type of match, time

vulnerability, as well as the English news media, then record the information and classify the words based on predetermined criteria. In addition, to ensure accurate results, the researcher conducted an independent review of the same data by comparing the suffix classification results from the news articles with data from the Merriam-Webster dictionary, directly checking each suffix found in the data with the Merriam-Webster dictionary to ensure that the classification process was accurate and in accordance with the dictionary definition.

This dictionary was chosen as a reference dictionary because it is a trusted and widely recognized English dictionary, can be accessed easily online and offline, equipped with complete word definitions, including examples of their use. This manual classification ensured that the data was categorized appropriately and in accordance with the research objectives. To analyze the types of noun-forming suffixes, the theory of Hamawand (2011) was used to classify noun-forming suffixes in football news on the BBC News website and supported by the theory of Lieber (2009) for the word formation process.

Results

In this research, verb roots are very dominant in football news because it usually only leads to action. Football news only focuses on what happens on the field between players and referees or it can also happen off the field for example between supporters. For instance, a player who is scoring goals, it will focus on the action of the score. This can be attributed to the use of noun-forming suffix that is more often derived from verb, such as *-ing (scoring)*.

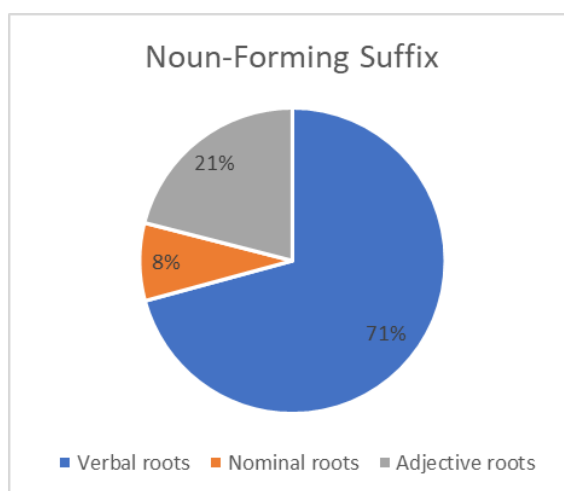
This research has found that noun-forming suffix formed from verb is more dominant in the football news compared to the suffix formed from noun or adjective. This shows that the football news tends to focus on the action and events happening on the field, and the use of noun-forming suffix shows this focus. In football news, the use of this suffix can affect the way readers understand the news in various ways. Based on the results of the analysis, the use of certain suffix can have an influence on a word so that the news delivered becomes more formal and informative in football news. Journalists of football news can adjust the suffix to their goals, whether they want to make the news more interesting or more informative. This section discusses about the finding types of noun-forming suffixes according to Hamawand (2011), has 3 types, namely; nominal roots, adjective roots and nominal roots.

The data finding is in the table below:

Table 1. The Types of Noun-Forming Suffix in Football News

Types of Noun-Forming Suffixes	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal roots	155	71%
Adjective roots	46	21%
Nominal roots	18	8%
Total	219	100%

Below is a chart based on the frequency of noun-forming suffix types.



The table above shows that there are 219 types of noun-forming suffixes found from the BBC News Website "Football" data source, they are; verbal roots 155 (71%), adjective roots 46 (21%), and nominal roots 18 (8%). From the result shown in the table, it can be concluded that the most frequent types of noun-forming suffixes found in football news are verbal roots. The reason why verbal roots are more dominant in football news is because this study shows that the language style in football news is influenced by the characteristics of the sport itself. Football is a sport that involves action and movement, and football news reflects this by using language that focuses on action and results. This is very relevant to the types of suffixes found in news articles. The analysis of the data found with explanations in descriptive form, using the theory from Hamawand (2011) supported by Lieber (2009).

Discussion

In football news, the use of noun-forming suffixes enhances the reader experience by making the information presented more engaging, easily comprehensible, and in line with the reader's expectations. The goal of linguistic use in football news is to present the action and happenings of the game in a way that is both engaging and intelligible. An essential component of this linguistic style is the employment of word ends, which contribute to the development of specialized phrases and captivating game descriptions. According to a number of earlier researches, music lyrics concentrated on emotions, sentiments, and experiences rather than physical action, while suffixes in novels emphasized character development and ideas. The more frequent use of verbal suffixes in sports media, particularly football news, demonstrates how this field tends to emphasize movement and action.

1. Verbal roots

Nouns derived from verb roots can take the form of simple nouns or agent nouns. Simple nouns or agent nouns are formed with suffixes such as -ee, -er, -ion, -ure and -ment. (Hamawand, 2011: 124).

Table 2. The Types of Verbal Roots Found in Football News

Verbal roots	Suffix	Example
Nouns derived from verb	-er	player
	-ion	accommodation
	-ure	failure
	-ment	achievement

Data 1: *“Fifa is also investigating the video, in which several members of the Argentina squad - celebrating their 1-0 win over Colombia in the final - take part in a song originally sung by Argentina fans questioning the heritage of France's black and mixed-race **players**.”*

Source: BBC News, Argentina song-stained glory of Copa victory, 17 July 2024.

The word **players** have two suffixes, they are suffix -er and -s. The suffix -s in word **player** is inflectional because it only changes the category and it is not categories of derivational. Meanwhile, the suffix -er is derivational because it

changes the category and the meaning. The suffix “-er” in the word **player** refers to French players who are black and mixed-race French footballers. This suffix also helps distinguish between football players and supporters, referees, coaches, or even people directly involved with the sport of football. The word class of **play** is categories verb, when it is added by suffix -er to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **Play** means an activity when playing a game. Meanwhile, a **player** is someone who plays a game. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

play (V) + -er (Suffix) → player (N)

Data 2: *“So what went wrong and what can be learned from an event Argentine media outlet Todo Noticias branded a “world-class **failure**”?”*

Source: BBC News, Copa America - the 'party that almost became a tragedy, 15 July 2024.

The base word of **failure** is **failed**. The word class of **fail** is categories verb, when it is added by suffix -ure to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. In the context of football news, the “-ure” suffix helps convey a more formal and objective message because the word **failure** sounds more formal and polite than the word fails. The word failure in this context means that the mistake made is not a simple matter but a big matter. This suffix can help journalists to convey information in a more professional and neutral way. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **fail** means the unsuccessful accomplishment of what is expected or something to be achieved. Meanwhile, **failure** is the failing or result of an action to perform an expected task or action. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

fail (v) + -ure (Suffix) → failure (N)

Data 3: *“However, reaching a European Championship quarter-final would be the biggest **achievement** for a country of 5.5m people since becoming independent in 1993.”*

Source: BBC News, Icon Hamsik, age factor and new tactics - Slovakia uncovered, 30 June 2024.

The base word of **achievement** is **achieved**. The word class of **achieve** is categories verb, when it is added by suffix -ment to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. In football news, adding the suffix -ment to the word achieve can convey information or news more formally

and accurately. This suffix is added to the end of the word because it wants to convey that the result achieved at the European Championship is a very big achievement. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **achieve** means the successful completion or accomplishment of a goal through an effort. Meanwhile, **achievement** is achievement is the result of an action to achieve something obtained through an effort for an accomplishment. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

achieve (V) + -ment (Suffix) → achievement (N)

Data 4: *“Accommodation in Germany for the tournament isn't cheap, and to cut down costs hundreds of Scotland fans have descended on a campsite just outside of Munich.”*

Source: BBC News, everything you need to know about Euro 2024, 13 June 2024.

The base word of **accommodation** is **accommodated**. The word class of **accommodate** is categories verb, when it is added by suffix *-ion* to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **accommodate** means to provide something that is desirable, appropriate, suitable, or needed. Meanwhile, **accommodation** is to provide something for convenience or to satisfy a need, such as food, lodging, transportation, or other needed facilities. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

accommodate (V) + -ion (Suffix) → accommodation (N)

2. Adjective roots

A type of suffix that is added to the root of an adjective to form a noun. The suffixes such as *-ce*, *-cy*, *-ity*, and *-ness*. (Hamawand, 2011: 127).

Table 3. The Types of Adjective Roots Found in Football News

Adjective roots	Suffix	Example
Nouns derived from adjective	-ce	brilliance
	-cy	urgency
	-ity	security
	-ness	fitness

Data 5: *“The moments of individual **brilliance**, courage and never-say-die resolve of his men have restored pride.”*

Source: BBC News, A chance to shake off failure and secure legendary status, 14 July 2024.

The base word of **brilliance** is **brilliant**. The word class of **brilliant** is categories adjective, when it is added by suffix *-ce* to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. The addition of the suffix *-ce* in the context of football news can convey the clarity of a message, so that it can help readers understand the information conveyed clearly. The word brilliant added with the suffix *-ce* can explain that the extraordinary ability possessed by a football player to the readers. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **brilliant** means brilliant means something that is very bright or very intelligent or skillful. Meanwhile, **brilliance** is the quality or state of being brilliant by having an extraordinary intelligence or skill. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

brilliant (Adj) + *-ce* (Suffix) → brilliance (N)

Data 6: *“Midfielder Kucka is only four months younger, but his obsession with eating well and a training programme has maintained his **fitness** levels so he can still face Europe's best.”*

Source: BBC News, Icon Hamsik, age factor and new tactics - Slovakia uncovered, 30 June 2024.

The base word of **fitness** is **fit**. The word class of **fit** is categories adjective, when it is added by suffix *-ness* to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. The suffix *-ness* in football news wants to convey a player whose physical quality or physical condition is good. By using the word **fitness**, the information conveyed is more neutral and formal than other words such as the word power. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **fit** means a condition in which there is a sudden attack of uncontrollable illness that leads to unconsciousness. Meanwhile, **fitness** is a physical condition or quality that is fit, healthy and strong. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

fit (Adj) + *-ness* (Suffix) → fitness (N)

Data 7: *“Kobbie Mainoo was the next cab off Southgate's midfield rank and he, at least, injected some **urgency** amid the lethargy. If Southgate keeps the system he seems so firmly wedded to, then he will start England's last-16 tie. Next stop Crystal*

Palace's Adam Wharton."

Source: BBC News, 'I'll feeling and mediocrity but rays of hope from elsewhere', 26 June 2024.

The base word of **urgency** is **urgent**. The word class of **urgent** is categories adjective, when it is added by suffix *-ness* to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. In football news, it is important to deliver the news accurately. As the *-cy* suffix in the word urgent can clarify the meaning of the information to be conveyed, namely in an urgent or important situation, then adding a player who has a strong spirit and determination will help a team. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **urgent** means something that is very important and requires immediate attention such as an urgent need, etc. Meanwhile, **urgency** is the quality or condition of being urgently important. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

urgent (Adj) + *-cy* (Suffix) → urgency (N)

Data 8: *"The Uruguay Football Association (AUF) said there were insufficient security measures in place at the game in Charlotte, where Colombian and Uruguayan fans were not segregated."*

Source: BBC News, Copa America - the 'party that almost became a tragedy', 15 July 2024

The base word of **security** is **secure**. The word class of **secure** is categories adjective, when it is added by suffix *-ity* to the base word, it changes the word class become noun and changes the meaning as well. The suffix *-ity* has an important role in the context of football news because it will add to the accuracy of the information to be conveyed. As in the text above, the word security aims to convey that the protection measures in the football studio were lacking during the match. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **secure** means a state that is free from threat or danger. Meanwhile, **security** is an action taken to provide protection or protection from an attack or crime. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

secure (Adj) + *-ity* (Suffix) → security (N)

3. Nominal roots

Nouns derived of the nominal root could be take the form of simple nouns or the noun agent. The simple nouns are forming with suffixes that include -dom, -age, -ship, -ism, -(e)ry, and -hood. Meanwhile, the nouns agent is forming with suffixes that include -(i) an, -ster, and -ist, (Hamawand, 2011: 130).

Table 4. The Types of Nominal Roots Found in Football News

Nominal roots	Suffix	Example
Nouns derived from nominal	-ism	racism
	-age	coverage
	-ist	finalist

Data 9: *“The attempts from Argentine clubs to crack down on this behaviour have often been half-hearted, with references to ‘xenophobia’ - instead of calling it what it is: **racism**.”*

Source: BBC News, ‘Argentina song-stained glory of Copa victory’, 17 July 2024.

The base word of **racism** is **race**. The word class of **race** is categories noun, when it is added by suffix *-ism* to the base word, it does not change the word class, however changes the meaning. The relationship between this suffix and the word race in football news is that it can convey information more clearly and accurately. The addition of the suffix *-ism* because it tries to convey that the Argentine clubs do not care about the discrimination that occurs in the stadium. This suffix can convey a fact correctly. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, race people of the same descent based on physical traits considered to be common are divided into groups. Meanwhile, **racism** is the oppression of one race group in pursuit of the social, the economic, and the political benefits of other groups. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

race (N) + -ism (Suffix) → racism (N)

Data 10: *“BBC Radio 5 Live and BBC Sounds will provide **coverage** of all 51 matches in Germany, with presentation coming from Mark Chapman, Kelly Cates and Steve Crossman.”*

Source; BBC News, everything you need to know about Euro 2024, 13 June 2024

The base word of **coverage** is **cover**. The word class of **cover** is categories noun, when it is added by suffix **-age** to the base word, it does not change the word class, however changes the meaning. The addition of this suffix in the word **cover** in the context of football because it means that the BBC will provide complete and thorough information or reporting on the football tournament including important moments during the match. This is necessary for the news to be accurate and there will be no mistakes. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **cover** means something placed on the exterior, usually to protect or guard. Meanwhile, **coverage** is the extent of a certain area or topic such as a media report covering an important subject or event or insurance protection. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

cover (N) + -age (Suffix) → coverage (N)

Data 11: *“World Cup semi-finalists in 2018. **Finalists** at the Euros in 2021. Quarter-finalists at the World Cup a year later.”*

Source: BBC News, A chance to shake off failure and secure legendary status, 14 July 2024

The word **finalists** have two suffixes, they are suffix *-ist* and *-s*. The suffix *-s* in word **finalist** is inflectional because it only changes the category and it is not categories of derivational. Meanwhile, the suffix *-ist* is noun-forming suffixes from noun roots. The word class of **final** is categories noun, when it is added by suffix *-ist* to the base word, it does not change the word class, however changes the meaning. This suffix has a connection with football news because by adding it to the word **final**, the meaning conveyed will be more clearly, because the **finalist** in the text above would like to explain that the team is one of the two best teams in the tournament. According to Merriem-Webster dictionary online, **final** means the last part of an activity or event such as a game or competition. Meanwhile, **finalist** is a group or a contestant who competes in the finals. Moreover, the process of word formation can be illustrated below:

final (N) + -ist (Suffix) → finalist (N)

Conclusion

The research on noun-forming suffixes in football news on the BBC News website showed an interesting pattern. This research identified three main types of noun-forming suffix used in football news, namely noun root (18 data, 8%), adjective root (46 data, 21%), and verb root (155 data, 71%). Between the three

types, the suffix derived from verb was the most frequently used, indicating a tendency to describe action and process in football news. This finding underlines the variety of word forms in football news, showing how different suffixes contribute to the creation of specific terminology and increase the effectiveness of the use of terms in football news.

Understanding the use of noun-forming suffix is crucial for analyzing football discourse as it provides insight into how language is used to create certain meanings and effects. The use of the suffix derived from the verb root shows the focus on action and dynamics in football discourse, reflecting the action-packed and changing nature of the sport. By analyzing suffixes, we can understand how language is used to describe the strategies, tactics and emotions associated with football.

The media benefits from knowing noun-forming suffixes because it allows for more creative and efficient news writing; education benefits from effective language acquisition and enhanced reading comprehension; and linguistics benefits from more in-depth language study and vocabulary or grammar development. In the future, research could explore the evolution of noun-forming suffixes in football discourse over time, to see how suffix usage changes as the sport and its media develop. Research may also examine how these suffixes differ in different media, such as newspapers, online media, or broadcasts, to determine if there are any differences in suffix usage.

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