

DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES ON NATIONAL COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER

Yulfi¹, Ayu Oktaviani²
STKIP PGRI Lubuk Linggau¹²
yulfipatmo@gmail.com¹

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to discover the kinds and the process of derivational affixes of the national column in The Jakarta Post online. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The data were obtained from the national column of The Jakarta Post online newspaper, which was published on June 4th - 8th, 2018. Some steps collected the data in this research is searching The Jakarta Post Newspaper at www.newspaperPDF.com, reading the sentences of the chosen in The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper to find out the words which contain derivational affixes, collecting the comments which contain derivational affixes to get the data of the kind derivational affixes by prefixation and suffixation. The result of analysis in this research was The total number of words conducted by the process of derivational affixes are 301 words were suffixes forming nouns are more dominantly as much as 167 words which a process of the verb to noun are frequently found in 123 times, The derivation process of suffixes is much more seen from the derivational prefixes. From this research, it can be concluded that the total number of words that conducted by the process of derivational affixes are 295 and each word is combined in a derivational process based on the types of affixes

Keyword: *Affixes, Derivation, The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper*

INTRODUCTION

Print media are all printed goods that are used to convey information or messages, such as various types of print media in general. Print media is one of the multiple types of mass media printed on sheets of paper. Print media can also be defined as an activity related to producing text using ink, letters, paper, or other printed materials. Print media can also be grouped into various types, namely newspapers, special magazines, magazine news, newsletters, and more (Ispriadi et al., 2020).

The function or role of the print media is the first, namely as a medium of information that can enlighten—the second, namely as an educational medium that can educate. The third, namely increasing the intellectual life of the community. Fourth, it can help or encourage strengthening national unity. The types of print media, namely, daily newspapers, are the type of print media that is published every day. This type of print media is still categorized into local daily newspapers, regional daily newspapers, and national daily newspapers. News submission in newspapers is usually accompanied by pictures related to the content of the news delivered. Publications are generally divided by subject and content, and the most important or exciting information will be displayed on the publication's front page. Typically newspapers can also contain advertisements, opinions, communities, travel, entertainment, and other general interest news (Ispriadi et al., 2020)

The Jakarta Post is an English-language Indonesian newspaper that is published every day. Published in 1983 and maybe one of the English-language media still exists today. Apart from being in print media, this newspaper also delivers the same news content every day using an online system. There are many articles in The Jakarta Post such as Headlines, National, Cities, Opinions, Special Reports, Sports, ASEAN, World, Business, Technology, Lifestyle, and Features that foreigners can consume (Miftah & Raya, 2016).

The Jakarta Post is a newspaper that uses English, so writing articles in the Jakarta post must use the rules that exist in English. In language, studies that discuss words in writing include the word creation, word structure, and word form in a language called "morphology or morpheme." This is related to (Halawa, 2017). Morphology is the study of morphemes, and morphemes are linguistic elements that mean free elements and bound elements. Derivative and Inflectional Morphemes are elements that study morphology for everyday language users (Mantra et al., 2017)

The derivation is a word-formation process that produces new English words by attaching a prefix or a suffix or both to create dishes with other meanings and other word classes. Derived morphemes are bound morphemes that acquire (make) new words by changing the meaning and parts of speech. Affixation is a derivation process of word-formation. During affixation, a bound morpheme is added to the base of the word to create a new word with a new, different meaning. Affixation can be discussed by classifying it into two types as a prefix is added to the beginning of a term to create a new word with a different meaning, and a suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new comment with the other purpose (Luthfiyati et al., 2017). Prefixes and suffixes can be grouped as affixes.

The derivation is the process of adding syllables to change the word class. Suppose a morpheme is added to a word that results in a different word classification or the same word classification with a different linguistic meaning. In that case, this morpheme is called a derivation morpheme or a morpheme that produces a word (derivative) (Fitria, 2020). Most derivational suffixes in English change part of speech. The derivational suffix that does not change the amount of speech is not as much as the derivational prefix. A derivational suffix that does not change the amount of speech means having the same class or speech as the noun class into several word classes. Derivational suffixes that modify parts of speech such as suffixes forming nouns, adjectives becoming nouns, nouns becoming nouns, suffixes starting adjectives, suffixes beginning verbs, and suffixes forming adverbs (Varga Márta, 2020).

In this study, the researcher wanted to know more about affixes' types and derivation processes in the online newspaper Jakarta Post. The difference between this study and other studies is in the number of words processed by affix derivation and the newspapers used in the study.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researchers used qualitative descriptive. The researcher collected the data by reading and analyzing the derivational affixes formation in national columns in The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper as the data sources. News that became the data source for this research was The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper in the national column published on June 4th – 8th, 2018. The Jakarta Post Online Newspaper in the national column issued on June 4th – 8th 2018 Papua pledges end to plastic waste. Jayapura, page 4, column: National. Publish on Tuesday, June 5th, 2018, and so

on. The data is collected and analyzed by selecting, reading, managing, and analyzing the words which contain derivational affixes to get the data about the kind of derivational affixes by prefixation and affixation.

RESULT

Kinds of affixes found in the Jakarta Post that published on June 4th – 8th, 2018 are as follows:

Table 1
Kinds of Affixes Found

Kinds of affixes	Total
Noun formed a suffix by the verb, adjective, and noun.	167
The adjective formed suffix by noun, verb, and adjective	68
A verb forms a suffix by noun, verb, and adjective.	30
Adverb formed suffix by an adjective.	15
Derivational prefixes	9
Derivational combination of prefix and suffix	6

The example data about the process of derivational affixes description can be seen in the following table.

Table 2
Process of derivational affixes

Types	Base	New word
Noun formed suffix by verb, adjective and noun	Perform+ance	Performance
	Compete+tion	Competition
	Terror+ist	Terrorist
	Drive+er	driver
Adjective formed suffix by noun, verb and adjective	Create+ive	Creative
	Addition+al	Additional
	High+er	Higher
Verb formed suffix by noun, verb and adjective	Intense+ify	Intensify
	Attempt+ing	Attempting
	Criminal+ize	crimimize
Adverb formed suffix by adjective	Exclusive+ly	Exclusively
	Gradual+ly	gradually
Derivational prefixes		
Derivational combination of prefix and suffix		

DISCUSSION

Based on the findings above, this section is a description of the derivational morphological process of English affixation found that has related on the table as follow:

Noun Formed Suffix by Verb, Adjective And Noun.**Derivational Suffixes Verb Forming Noun.****Suffix (-Ance).**

The suffix *-ance* indicates an action, state, condition, or quality. The researcher gave an example of morphological description through the word *performance*. The researcher gave an example of morphological description through word *performance*.

The suffix *-ance* is a bound morpheme, and the word *perform* (V) was a free morpheme meaning to do an action or piece of work. Derivation suffixation process:

Perform (v) + ance → Performance (N)

The suffix added it *-ance* become *performance* (N) which changed the class of word from verb to noun which had meaning was the person who sings, act, in front of an audience (Oxford University Press, 2017)

Derivational Suffixes Adjective Into Noun Form.**Suffix (-Ity).**

The suffix *ity* was added to adjectives to form nouns referring to a state or quality. The researcher gave examples of morphological descriptions through *hostility*, *safety*, and *security*. The meaning of *hostility* is unfriendly and connected with the enemy in a war (Oxford Dictionary). This word consisted of one free morpheme, *hostile* (Adj), and bound morpheme as a suffix *-ity*. Derivational suffixation process:

Hostile (Adj) + ity → Hostility (N)

Then added the suffix *-ity* become *hostility*, which changed the class of words from adjective to noun, meaning unfriendly behavior.

Derivational Suffixes Noun Forming Noun**Suffix (-An)**

This bound morpheme was added to some nouns to form nouns connected with or belonging to the stated place, group, or type. In this part, the researcher found two words: *Papuan* and *Rusian*. The researcher focuses on the word *Papuan* which is described through the morphological description. The word *Papuan* derived from the word *Papua* as a free morpheme which *Papua* (N) is a person from Papua and a province of Indonesia comprising most of the western part of the island of New Guinea, with some offshore islands; capital, Jayapura. Derivational suffixation process:

Papua (N) + an → Papuan (N)

Then added the suffix *-an* become *Papuan* formulated the class of word from a noun to noun which meaning is of or relating to Papua or its people or their languages and native or inhabitant of Papua,

Adjective Formed Suffix by Noun, Verb and Adjective.**Derivational Suffix of Noun Into Adjective****Suffix (-Al)**

The suffix *-added* to a noun to make adjectives word classes which meaning is used to add the meaning "connected with" to adjectives, or "the action of" to nouns. The researcher found the suffix *-al* was examples through the morphological description in the word: *Cultural*, *global* and *Personal*.

The original word of *cultural* was *culture* (N), the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people in a specific time (Oxford Dictionary). Derivational suffixation process:

Culture (N) + al → Cultural (Adj)

Then the word *culture* was added the suffix *al* which made a new word *Cultural* which formulated the class of word from verb to adjective with meaning is relating to the habits, traditions, and beliefs of a society (Oxford Dictionary).

Derivational Suffix Adjective Into Adjective

Suffix (-Est)

The suffix *-Est* is forming adjectives from adjective word classes that refer to the superlative of many adjectives. The researcher gave one word, which is *poorest* as an example, described through the morphological process. The word *poorest* had one free morpheme: deficient (adj) having little money or few possessions and not good; being of poor quality, quantity, or standard (Oxford Dictionary). Derivational suffixation process:

Poor (Adj) + est → Poorest (Adj)

Then added suffix *-est* become *poorest*, which formulated the class of word from adjective to adjective with meaning lacking sufficient money to live at a standard considered comfortable or normal in society (Oxford University Press, 2017).

Verb Formed Suffix by Noun, Verb and Adjective.

Suffix Noun Forming Verb (-Ing)

Suffix *-ing* used to forming a verbs with meaning is an increase in the stated quality or to become. The researchers found five words *planning and challenging* which described through morphological process. The word *planning* had one free morpheme which *plan* (N) which meaning is a set of decisions about how to do something in the future and a type of arrangement for financial investment Derivational suffixation process:

Plan (N) + ing → Planning (Adj)

Then added suffix *-ness* become *planning* which formulated the class of word from noun to verb with meaning to make plans and decides on and arrange in advance (Oxford University Press, 2017).

Suffix Verb Forming Verb (-Ing)

Suffix *-ing* used to forming a verbs with meaning is an increase in the stated quality or to become. The researchers found five words *improving, clarifying and including* which described through morphological process. The word *improving* had one free morpheme which *improve* (V) which meaning is to get better or to make something better (Oxford Dictionary). Derivational suffixation process:

Improve (V) + ing → Improving (V)

Then added suffix *-ing* becomes *improving* which formulated the class of word from verb to verb which meaning to make or become better (Cambridge University Press, 2020).

Adverb Formed Suffix by Adjective.

Suffix (-Ly)

Suffix *-ly* used to forming adverb from adjectives word class with meaning is in the stated way, when considered in the stated way and used for indicating one of a series of events that happen with the stated regular period of time between each. The researchers found some words *completely, especially and possibly* which described through morphological process.

The word *ultimately* had one free morpheme, which is *complete* (Adj), which means is to with all the parts and very significant or to the largest degree possible (Oxford University Press, 2017). Derivational suffixation process:

Complete (V) + ly → Completely (V)

Then added suffix *-ly* becomes *completely* which formulated the class of word from adjective to adverb which meaning totally in every way or as much as possible (Oxford University Press, 2017).

Derivational Prefixes.

Most a prefixes do not change part of speech, derivational prefix will be considered in terms of the form class of the base to which they are added.

Example; Prefix (-un)

Prefix *-un* was a bound morpheme which added before a root with meaning is "not", "lacking", or "the opposite of" before adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns (Oxford University Press, 2017). The researcher gave examples of morphological description through the word *uncover*. The word *uncover* derived from the original word *cover* (V) with meaning is to put or spread something over something, or to lie on the surface of something. Derivational prefixes process:

Un + Cover (V) → Uncover (V)

Which added prefix *-un* before the base word which not changed the class of word, it just change the meaning of word which *uncover* (V) is to discover something secret or hidden or remove something covering something else (Oxford University Press, 2017).

Derivational Combination of Prefix and Suffix.

In this section of word formation, the researcher founded some word, one of the example as bellow:

The word disagreement had three morphemes they were one free morpheme and two bound morpheme. They were agreeing as a free morpheme and prefix *dis-* and suffix *-ment* as a bound morpheme. The word disagreement had derivational morphemes it be concluded be added to beginning and the last of word. There were derivational prefix and suffix. Derivational affixation process:

Derivational prefix: Dis + agree → disagree (V)

Derivational suffix: Dis + agree + ment →disagreement (N)

The meaning of agree (V) was to have the same opinion or accept a suggestion or idea (Cambridge University Press, 2020). The prefix *dis-* was a bound morpheme that added to the front of some words to form their opposites; it had not changed the part of speech. But which added the suffix *-ment* constructed the word disagreement with had a different class word or part of speech. The word disagreement was (N) an argument or a situation in which people do not have the same opinion, a problem with different ideas, or an inability to agree (Oxford University Press, 2017)

The suffix *-ment*, for example, the words "management, government, development, agreement, enactment, employment. Those verbs have a main verb added by the suffix *-ment*. The word 'management' has a base form 'manage' and is added by the suffix *-ment* to be 'management.' The word 'government' has a base form 'govern' and added by the suffix *-ment* to be 'government'. The word 'development' has a base form 'develop' and is added by the suffix *-ment* to be 'development'. The word 'agreement' has a base form 'agree' and is added by the suffix *-ment* to be 'agreement'. The word 'enactment' has a base form 'enact' and is added by the suffix *-ment* to be 'enactment'. The word 'employment' has a base form 'employ' and is added by the suffix *-ment* to be 'employment'(Fitria, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The total number of words that conducted by the process of derivational affixes are 295 words that consist of 167 of Noun formed suffix by the Verb, Adjective, and Noun, 68 of Adjective formed suffix by Noun, Verb, and Adjective, 30 data of Verb developed suffix by Noun, Verb, and Adjective, Adverb created suffix by Adjective with 15 data, Derivational prefixes 9 data, and 6 data of Derivational combination of prefix and suffix. Each word is combined in a derivational process based on the types of affixes

SUGGESTION

The research examines the process of derivation of several words and additions. The study results are to motivate other researchers to be able to do the same research but with different types and affixes of words.

REFERENCES

- Cambridge University Press. (2020). Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus. In *Cambridge University Press*.
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
- Fitria, T. N. (2020). An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co. *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, 9(2), 146–155. <https://doi.org/10.15294/rainbow.v9i2.40348>
- Halawa, A. (2017). An Analysis Of Derivational And Inflectional English Morphemes. *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, 1(1), 132–144.
<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v1i1.13>
- Ispriadi, B. D. S., Putri, D. A., & Dewani, P. K. (2020). Eksistensi Media Cetak Pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19. *JISIP : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 9(2), 127–134. <https://doi.org/10.33366/jisip.v9i2.2233>
- Luthfiyati, D., Kholiq, A., & Zahroh, I. N. matus. (2017). The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post Website. *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, 1(1), 30–36. <https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v1i1.30>
- Mantra, I. K., Budasi, I. G., & Suarnajaya, I. W. (2017). An Analysis Of Derivational And Inflectional Morphemes In Nusa Penida Dialect. *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, 1(1), 132–144.
<https://erepo.unud.ac.id/id/eprint/22024/1/6f87b2603b02e5f5d30135ae31d5379e.pdf>
- Miftah, M. Z., & Raya, I. P. (2016). The Jakarta Post. *Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia, Ensiklopedia Bebas, June 2016*, 25–37.
https://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Jakarta_Post&oldid=11952775

Oxford University Press. (2017). Trust - definition of trust in English | Oxford Dictionaries. In *Oxford Dictionaries*.
<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/trust>

Varga Márta, H. (2020). A functional study of derivational suffixes indicating parts of speech. *Magyar Nyelvtudományi Közlemények*, 144(1), 44–67. <https://doi.org/10.38143/NYR.2020.1.44>