

## AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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### ABSTRACT

This study focused to analyse derivational affixes found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. To describe the data source this study used the qualitative method. The observation method is used in this study to collect the data. There were several steps to collecting the data which were, first finding the data on the Jakarta Post website, second reading and underlining all the words containing derivational affixes, and then identifying and classifying based on their categories. This study used the theory proposed by Lieber as the main theory and supported theory by Katamba and Plag. This study used formal and informal methods to present the data. After analyzing the data source there are two types of derivational affixes, namely derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. There were 36 data of derivational affixes found in three newspaper such as 6 data are prefixes *-un, -non, -over -ir* 16,6% and 30 data are suffixes *-y, -ity, -er, -ion, -ly, -al, -ful, -ible -or* with percentage 83,4%. Based on the result it can be concluded the derivational suffix is more dominant than the derivational prefixes found in the Jakarta Post newspaper

**Keywords:** derivation; Jakarta post Newspaper; prefix; suffix

### INTRODUCTION

In general, morphology is the study of word formation. According to Lieber (2009), morphology is the study of word formation, how new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Besides, Katamba (2000) says, morphology is the study of word structure. Furthermore, Yule (2006) states morphology is the study of forms. Based on the meaning that given by the expert above it can be concluded morphology is the study of the structure of a word or word formation.

This study centred on the analysis of derivational affixes in the Jakarta Post Newspaper and will analyze the types and the morphological process of derivational affixes that occurs in this newspaper. Affixes can be divided into some types namely prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. A prefix is a process of adding a bound morpheme at beginning of the word. By adding a bound morpheme in the

middle of the word called infix. the suffix is an affix that combines with a free morpheme and takes place at the end of the word. This study will be concern with prefixes and suffixes. The affixes that are attached to the base of the word can be derivational or inflectional.

Derivational affixes are the morphological process when the bound morpheme is attached to the base of the word and it can change the meaning and grammatical of the words. According to Lieber (2009) derivation is the process of making new lexemes that are formed by combining prefixes or suffixes on the base of the word. For example, the word happy, the word happy is an adjective if the suffixes *-ness* are put after the word happy it makes the word happy become happiness (noun), sad to sadness, etc.

Inflectional affixes are the process of adding a bound morpheme in the base of the word without changing the meaning and word class. Based on Katamba (1993) inflectional is the process to contribute a morpheme to ensure

that the word has a form that is appropriate for the grammatical context in which it is used. This process causes the word to become plural, past tense. For example, suffixes -s and -ed, these suffixes only make the sentence plural or past tense.

Many previous studies discussed derivational affixes, but this part will review 5 previous studies. The first study entitled "Derivational Suffixes Found in "Confessions of a Shopaholic" Novel by Sophie Kinsella" by Awa, Sulatra, and Jendra (2020) this analysis focused on analyzing the derivational process of suffixation found in a novel entitled "Confession of a Shopaholic".

Moreover, the difference between this study and the previous study is about the data source, this study used Jakarta Post Newspaper as data whereas the previous study used a novel by Sophie Kinsella entitled "Confessions of a Shopaholic". Furthermore, the focus of the study is also different, this study focused on the analysis of derivational affixes while the previous study focused on analyzing the derivational process of suffixation.

The second previous study entitled "The Use of Derivational Affixes in Colour Magazine by Garuda Indonesia" conducted by Sari, Sulatra, and Putra (2020). This study is concerned with the derivational process found in the Colour Magazine by Garuda Indonesia and the purpose is to observe the types of derivational processes.

This study has differences from the previous study, the differences are the data source, the previous study used Colour Magazine by Garuda Indonesia while this study used Jakarta Post Newspaper. The difference also appears in the way of analyzing the data. The previous study used labelling and bracketing whereas this study used three diagrams.

The third previous study entitled "Derivation Affixes used in 'The Adventure of Tom Sawyer Novel" by Setiari, Putra, and Maharani (2021) aims of their study to analyze the types and the process of derivational affixes found in The Adventure of Tom Sawyer Novel. After collecting the data, they found 858 data. 84 data are derivational prefixes and 774 data are derivational suffixes.

In addition, the use of three diagrams to examine the data and the study's emphasis is

similar to the previous study., whereas the differences were the previous study used "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer" and this study used the Jakarta Post Newspaper as the data.

This study was conducted by Rachmadi, Winarta, and Santika entitled "Functional of Derivational Affixes in Novel the Hobbit" (2021) this study aimed to identify the derivational affixes. There are 100 data in this study such as 27 (adjective derived from noun) 49 (noun derived from verb), 3 (verb derived from noun), and 21 (adverb derived from adjective).

The previous study focused on finding the derivational affixes in the Hobbit novel and was also concerned with the function of derivational affixes. Furthermore, this study is different from the previous one because the previous try to analyze the derivational affixes in the novel, but this study analyzes the derivational affixes in a newspaper.

The last study from Putri, Nugraha, and Sulatra (2022) entitled "Derivational Suffixes in The Novel "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow". Is concerned with derivational suffixes found in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" Novel. After classifying the data, they can conclude the most occurrence data that was found in this analysis was derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb (47%).

There were some differences between this study with the previous study, the previous research focused on derivational suffixes, while this study focused on derivational affixes. Both of these studies also have a similarity which is the way to analyze the process of derivational affixes, both of these studies used three diagrams.

Based on the review previous study above this study has similar topics about analysing affixes, but on the other hand focus of the study and the data source are two different things between this study and the previous study Besides, this study also uses three theories proposed by Lieber (2009), Katamba (1993) and Plag (2002) to analyze the types and the morphological process of affixation that are found in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

In addition, this study focused on the analysis of derivational affixes found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Analysis of derivational affixes in newspapers especially in Jakarta Post Newspaper is important to do

because we can know the derivational affixes that occur in Jakarta Post Newspaper. Furthermore, research on derivational affixes can develop vocabulary knowledge. In addition, by studying derivational affixes it will be easier to identify changes in meaning in a word.

This newspaper chose as data because the news used the English language, this news also serves the best and most interesting news, with several topics that contain many derivational affixes in the news. In this study used three selected news were used with related topics about the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This analysis hopefully can impact the reader to understand the process of derivational affixes and the know types also make the reader interested in knowing the phenomenon of derivational affixes that occurs in Newspaper.

**METHOD**

This research takes a descriptive qualitative method to describe the data. In collecting the data, this analysis used an observation method. There were several steps to collecting the data, such as: finding the data on the Jakarta Post website, reading repeatedly and underlining all the words containing derivational affixes and the last is identifying and classify based on their categories. The data were analysed using the theory proposed by Lieber (2009) to analyze the morphological process while the theory from Katamba (1993), and Plag (2002) was used to analyze the types of derivational affixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

The data was served by using formal and informal methods in the finding and discussion. The formal methods are used to show the data that are found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper using a table while the informal method is used to explain the phenomenon that occurs from the data source that was found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper.

**DISCUSSION**

After finishing the analysis, there are both of the derivational affixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper namely, derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The detailed data found in Jakarta Post Newspaper is shown in the table below

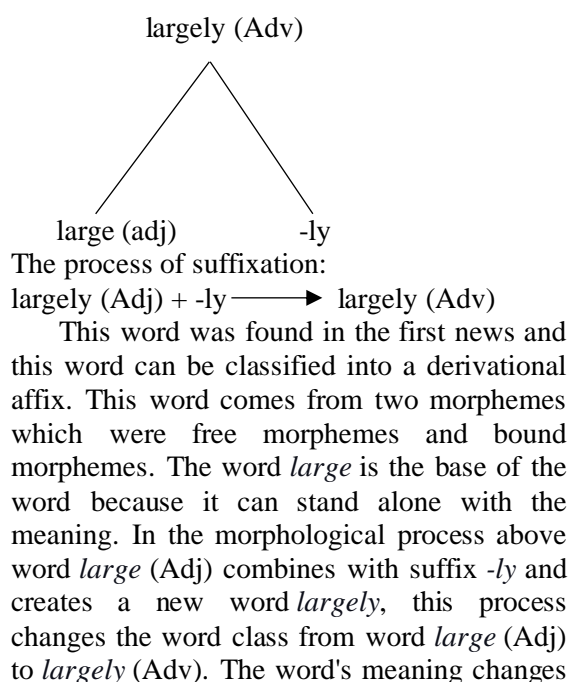
**Table 1. Derivational affixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper**

No	Derivation affixes	requency	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Derivational prefixes	4	6	16,6%
2.	Derivational suffixes	9	30	83,4%
	Total	13	36	100%

Based on the table above was served the data based on their categorisation, there are data of derivational affixes found in Jakarta Post newspaper. All of the data was collected from three articles published on February 2022 about the Russia-Ukraine conflict. After observations and reading the data repeatedly this study found 32 data that can be considered into derivational affixes such as prefix *-un*, *-non*, *-over* 15,6% and the suffix *-y*, *-ity*, *-er*, *-ion*, *-ly*, *-al*, *-ful*, *-ible*, *-or with* percentage 84,4%. Moreover, this section also will present an analysis of the data that contains derivational affixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper, this study used three diagrams to analyze the data also will be described by the sentence. the analysis of the data will show below.

**Data 1**

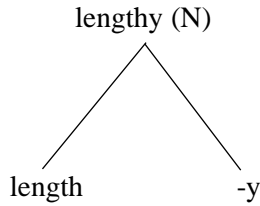
.... expressed admiration for Putin, has **largely** avoided criticizing Russia over its aggression, (news 1 p.4)



as a result of the morphological process described above. Based on Oxford Learner's dictionaries the word *large* (Adj) means the big size or quantity, whereas the word *largely* (Adv) means a great extent; mostly or mainly.

**Data 2**

... issues about Ukraine in their **lengthy** conversation. (news 1 p.2)



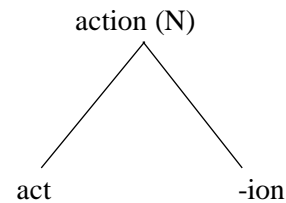
The process of suffixation:

length (N) + -y → lengthy (Adj)

Based on the morphological process above that can consider the word *lengthy* consists of two morphemes, the first is the word *length* as free morphemes because the word *length* has a meaning and it can stand alone and the second is the suffix *-y*. this suffix is considered into free morpheme because it cannot stand alone. The word *length* (N) is the root of the word that has meaning. This morphological process can classify into derivational affixes because the suffix *-y* is added after the word *length* and then changes the meaning and the word class from noun to adjective. based on the Oxford learner's Dictionaries the word *length* means the measurement of something from one end to the other. On the other hand, the word *lengthy* means very long, and often too long in time or size.

**Data 3**

...and day now, Russia could take military action against Ukraine (news 2 paragraph 5)



The process of suffixation:

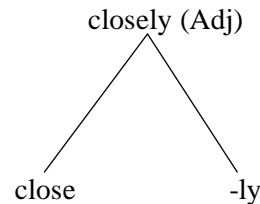
act (V) + -ion → action (N)

Based on the word that is found in news, the word *action* can be considered in two parts. This word can be divided into a smaller unit

namely, *act* (V) this is the base of the word because it can stand itself, and this word can be considered as a free morpheme, while the suffixation *-ion* is a bound morpheme because they should be attached in another word. Furthermore, this morphological process can be categorized as derivational affixes because when the suffix *-ion* is attached at the end of the word *act* it will be changing the word class from a verb into a noun. The root of the word's meaning is changed by adding the suffix *-ion*. According to Oxford learner's Dictionaries, *act* means to do something for a particular purpose or to deal with a situation. Meanwhile, action means the process of doing something to make something happen or deal with a situation.

**Data 4**

... that was following **closely** the ongoing situation in Ukraine (news 2 p2)



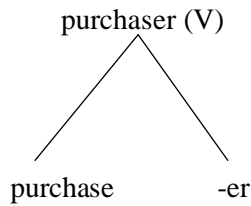
The process of suffixation:

close (Adj) + -ly → closely (Adv)

The word *closely* comes from the combination of two morphemes, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. This morphological process can be considered as derivational affixes. The word *close* is the root of the word and the suffix *-ly* is a bound morpheme. Moreover, adding the suffix *-ly* can create a new word, and changes the word class of the word, from an adjective into an adverb and this morphological process also alters the word's root meaning. In addition, based on the Oxford learner's Dictionaries *close* means, to put something into a position so that it covers an opening; to get into this position whereas *closely* is near in space or time.

**Data 5**

... he added, recalling that Brazil is a major **purchaser** of Russian fertilizer (news 1 paragraph 5)



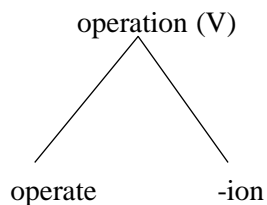
the process of suffixation:

purchase + -er = purchaser (N)

From the three diagrams above it can be concluded the word *purchaser* is derivational affixes. This word contains two morphemes, the first is free morphemes, free morphemes are words that can stand as a single word and have a meaning, in the three diagrams word *purchase* (V) is free morphemes and the second is bound morphemes, bound morphemes is the particle that should be attached in another word in this case particle *-er* is bound morpheme. Adding suffixes *-er* into the word *purchase* (V) have a derivational process. From that process can transform the meaning of the word from a verb into a noun. With this process, the word *purchase* (V) which was originally a verb turns into a noun. In addition, based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary *purchase* means buy something whereas the word *purchaser* means the person who buys something.

**Data 6**

.... even as Putin's Ukraine **operation** has been broadly lambasted the west (news 1 paragraph 6)



the process of suffixation:

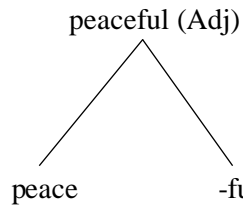
operate (V) + -ion = operation (N)

Based on the data, the word *operation* (V) contains two morphemes. Word *operation* contains suffixes *-ion* this particle as a bound morpheme because suffixes *-ion* should be combined with the base of the word, word *operate* (V) is the base of the word, this word is free morpheme because word *operate* can stand alone and also has a meaning. The data above is the process of derivational affixes because adding suffixes *-ion* at the end of a word *operate* can turn the word class and turn the meaning of the word from a verb into a noun. Moreover, based on the Oxford learner's

Dictionaries *operate* means to work in a particular way whereas *operation* means the process of cutting open a part of a person's body to remove or repair a damaged part.

**Data 7**

.... especially in the United States and Russia, to seek **peaceful** solutions. (news 3 paragraph 1)



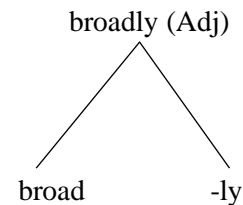
the process of suffixation:

peace (N) + -ful = peaceful (Adj)

the data above can be divided into two parts, the first component of the word is *peace* (N), which is a free morpheme that can stand alone and convey meaning. The second element, the suffix *-ful*, is a bound morpheme that must be added to the base of the word. The three diagrams above show the derivation process because adding the suffix *-ful* at the end of the word *peace* changes the meaning of the base and the word class of the word from the word *peace* (N) into *peaceful* (Adj). Furthermore, *peace* means a situation or a period of time in which there is no war or violence in a country or an area whereas *peaceful* means not involving war, violence or argument (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries).

**Data 8**

.... even as Putin's Ukraine operation has been **broadly** lambasted by the west (news 1 paragraph 6)



the process of suffixation:

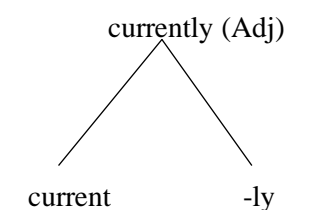
broad (N) + -ly = broadly

based on the process above it can be concluded words *broadly* consist of free morphemes and bound morphemes. The word *broad* is the base of the word or free morphemes because free morpheme can stand alone and

have meaning, on the other hand the suffix *-ly* is bound morphemes, this suffix cannot stand alone, these particles should be combined or attached to a word that can stand alone and has a meaning. The word *broadly* can be classified into derivational affixes because when the suffix *-ly* is attached at the end of the word board it can change the word class and meaning of the word from an adjective to an Adverb. Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries the word *broad* means wide and *broadly* means generally without considering details.

**Data 9**

... some Indonesians are **currently** living in Ukraine (news 2 paragraph 3)

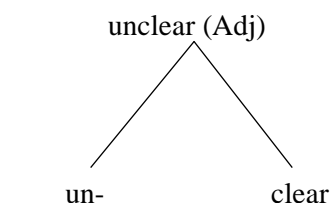


the process of suffixation:  
 current (Adj) + -ly = currently (Adv)

Based on the data above, it contains two morphemes namely, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Furthermore, this data can be classified into derivational affixes because when the word *current* as the base word or free morphemes is combined with bound morphemes *-ly*, it has the power to change the word's meaning and word class of the word. in this case, there was a change from an adjective to an adverb. In addition, the word *current* means happening now; of the present time meanwhile *currently* means at present (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries).

**Data 10**

... Marsudi encouraged Russia to pursue peace. it remains **unclear**. (news 3 p.2)



The process of prefixation:  
 un- + clear → unclear (Adj)

Regarding the morphological process above it can be concluded the word *unclear* can

be divided into two morphemes. The prefix *-un* is a bound morpheme it can stand alone and should be attached to the root of the word, while in this case the word *clear* is a root of the word because it's a free morpheme that can stand alone and have a meaning. Furthermore, if the prefix *-un* is attached to the base of the word *clear* (Adj) it can be classified as a derivational affix because the prefix *-un* changes the word's meaning, besides the prefix *-un* gives the opposite meaning to the word itself. Based on the Oxford learner's Dictionaries *clear* is easy to understand and not confusing but *unclear* is not clear or definite; difficult to understand or be sure about.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings and discussion of this study, the derivational prefix and derivational suffix were both identified in Jakarta Post Newspaper. Based on the data source there were 36 data occurring in derivational affixes. 6 data found as prefix such as *-un, -non, -over -ir* 16,6% meanwhile 27 data found as suffix such as *-y, -ity, -er, -ion, -ly, -al, -ful, -ible -or* 83,4%. In addition, it can be concluded the use of derivational suffixes is more dominant than a derivational prefix.

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