

MORPHOLOGICAL SUFFIXES IN THE ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER

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Received: XXXXXX, XXXX; Accepted: XXXXXX, XXXX

Abstract

This study was designed in the form of descriptive qualitative research with the aim at describing the most frequently used suffix in the article entitled “*British Company to Invest \$200m in West Java waste-to-fuel Plants*” from online newspaper The Jakarta Post that published on 4th of March 2019. Documentation is the techniques of data collecting used in this study by reading, analyzing the text, gathering, and counting the suffixes used. The result showed that there are 83 data of suffixes found with 62 data are inflectional suffixes consist of 37% suffix *-s* (31 data), 18% suffix *-ed* (15 data), 18% suffix *-ing* (15 data), and 1% suffix *-er* (1 data). The rest of 21 data found are derivational suffixes, consist of 1% suffix *-able*, *-ant*, *-ate*, *-ation*, *-ition*, *-in*, *-or*, *-ship*, and *-ty* with each suffix consist of 1 data. The other forms of derivational suffixes found are 5% suffix *-ion* (4 data), 5% suffix *-ly* (4 data), 3% suffix *-ment* (2 data), and 3% suffix *-y* (2 data). Thus, the writers concluded that inflectional suffixes with the form of suffix *-s* is the most frequently used suffix in the article.

Keywords: *Suffixes, Inflectional, Derivational*

INTRODUCTION

Language is communication tool that used for interaction with others and bring people to society. It also used to express many ideas, thought, expressed what they want to convey, and describe many things. It is not only a vocal system of communication, which speech as the medium but also can be expressed in writing in order to understand easily what speakers or writers conveying in whole meaning and in right context to the listeners or readers. (Todd, 1987) argued that the process of speech involves associating sounds with meaning, or sometimes can be meaning with sounds that can recognize from the tone of voice. Meanwhile, the association of a meaning (and sometimes sounds) with a sign or a visual symbol are involved in writing language competence. The contextual meaning of written language can recognize from the structural organization of text or grammatical that can be obtained from the rules of grammar at various levels. Morphology is one of those various levels in linguistic that sometimes referred to in a larger sense as word formation (Leiber, 2009)

Beside, Todd (1987) states that it is the branch of linguistics. It defined as the study of morphemes, which are the smallest significant units of grammar. One word can contains of several morphemes, as well as they contains of one or more syllables.

The example of morphemes: Dogs → Dog (one morpheme)
Walked → Walk + ed (two morphemes)

Morphemes also divided into two kinds, there are free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can meaningfully occur alone or alternatively, a root such as *at*, *cat*, *bag*, *dog*, *walk*, and *fun* (Wardhaugh, 1974) while bound morpheme is a morpheme that must co-occur with at least one other morpheme such as *memorize* that composed of a morpheme *memory* and a bound morpheme *ize*. Another example of bound morpheme is *books* that composed of free morpheme *book* and a bound morpheme *s*. In other hand, morphemes combine in certain patterns. *Book* and *s* combine to form *books*, and *memory* and *ize* combine to form *memorize*. The *s* and *ize* are known as affixes, which are part of words an additional element placed at the beginning or end of a root, stem, or word that never exists as words before, and always attached to some other morpheme. The affixes consist of prefixes and suffixes. Todd (1987) states that prefixes are those precede words, such as “*un-*”, “*re-*”, and “*dis-*”. While suffixes are those like “*-ment*” and “*-ion*” are follow the free morphemes.

Furthermore, Wardhaugh (1974) also pointed out that not all affixes are similar in the effects they have on stems to which they are affixed, but it can be inflectional or derivational in nature. Inflectional affixes are one type of grammatical morpheme that marked by suffixes and indicates certain grammatical properties (Jampawan, 2014). Inflectional suffixes change the form of a word without changing its category or its meaning as in *dogs*, the suffix “*-s*” is added to the noun *dog* to indicate a plural meaning. Another meaning in inflectional morpheme can be “possessive”, “past tense”, or “feminine” that used to define a part of speech class in the language. The suffixes usually used in inflectional are suffix *-ed*, *-s*, *-er*, *-est*, and *-ing*. Meanwhile, derivational affixes may be prefixes or suffixes that create a new word that is derived from the base word but has a different meaning, as adding “*-less*” to *color* creates *colorless* (without color), a word related to *color* but different in meaning. It also change part of speech classes of words such as changing words from noun become verbs, from verb to adjective or adverb, etc. for example the noun *adult* can be extended to *adulthood* (state of being an adult) or the adjective *quick* can be extended to *quickly* (to make more quick) to form adverb.

Based on background above, the writers were interested to give contribution in understanding affixation, by focused to analyzing the suffixes used in the one article of daily online newspaper “The Jakarta Post” since newspaper is one of the mass media that most widely read, contains articles about many things and easy to access.

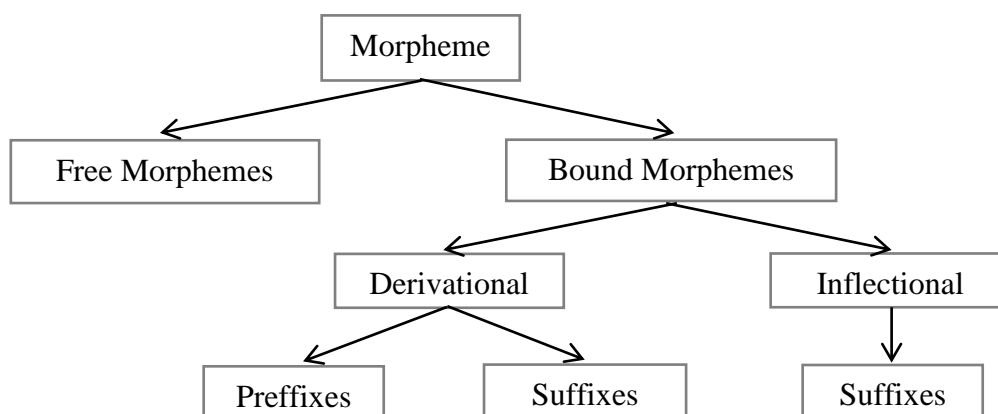


Figure 1. Parts of Morpheme

Problem of the Study

The problem created in this study is: what is the most frequently used suffix in the article of The Jakarta Post edition 4th of March 2019?

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to find out the most frequently used suffix in the article of The Jakarta Post.

METHOD

In this study, the writers used qualitative as the method and descriptive as the design since analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings picture (Creswell, 2012). Instrument of this study is one article from online newspaper The Jakarta Post entitled “*British Company to invest \$200m in West Javawaste-fuel plants*” that published on 4th of March 2019, while the data collecting technique used is documentation by reading and analyzing the whole article, gathering the words consist of derivational suffixes or inflectional suffixes and then counting the data to determining the the most frequently used suffix.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The following are suffixes found in the article of The Jakarta Post entitled “*British Company to Invest \$200m in West Java waste-to-fuel Plants*” edition of 4th March 2019:

1. Inflectional Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new meaning, but frequently change grammatical function such as number, degree, and tenses. The inflectional suffixes found in the article are suffix *-s*, *-ed*, *-er*, and *-ing*.

a. Suffix *-s*

The grammatical function of suffix *-s* can indicates plural, third person, or possessive Meyer (2009) that attached to noun. The writers found 32 data of suffix *-s* such as in the table below:

Word	Base/Root	Suffix	Grammatical Function
Programs, dumps, talks, bags, efforts, candidates, cities, produces, plastics, plants, housewives, kilometers, liters, tons, etc.	Program, dump, talk, bag, effort, candidate, city, produce, plastic, plant, housewife, kilometer, liter, ton, etc	-s	Indicates Plural (more than one)
Administration's, Bogor's, Java's, Energy's, Plant's, and Indonesia's.	Administration, Bogor, Java, Energy, and Indonesia	-'s	Indicates Possessive

Table 1. a number of suffix *-s* found

b. Suffix *-ed*

The grammatical function of suffix *-ed* can indicate past tense or regular past participle (follows be or have) that attached to verb. There are 15 data found of suffix *-ed*.

Word	Base/Root	Suffix	Grammatical Function
Called, shared, expected, needed, launched, etc	Call, share, expect, need, launch, etc.	-ed	Past tense
Reduced, implemented, issued, and partnered.	Reduce, implement, issue, and partner	-ed	Past participle

Table 2. a number of suffix *-ed* found

c. Suffix *-ing*

The suffixes *-ing* indicate the grammatical function of present participle (follows verb to be). There are 14 data of suffix *-ing* that attached to verb.

Word	Base/Root	Suffix	Grammatical Function
Preparing, costing, putting, planning, starting, issuing, providing, etc	Prepare, cost, put, plan, start, issue, provide, etc.	<i>-ing</i>	Present participle

Table 3. a number of suffix *-ing* found

d. Suffix *-er*

The suffix *-er* in a word indicates the comparative. The writers found 1 data of suffix *-er*, that is the word *broader*. It word has base “*broad*” and attached to adjective.

2. Derivational suffixes

Derivational suffixes are base words that added by affixes to create a new word and derived to new different meaning. The affixes can be prefixes or suffixes. The writers found 21 data of derivational suffixes in the article consist of 13 forms. The following are derivational suffixes found with the meaning and derivation process.

a. Suffix *-ment*

Suffix *-ment* in a word can mean condition of, action, process or its result. Generally, it convert from verb to noun, such as following 2 data found in the article:

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Government	Govern	<i>-ment</i>	Verb to noun	Result of
Announcement	Announce	<i>-ment</i>	Verb to noun	Result of

Table 4. suffix *-ment* found

b. Suffix *-able*

The meaning of suffix *-able* is “can be” and usually used to form adjective. The word “*capable*” was found in the article.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Capable	Cap	<i>-able</i>	Noun to adj	Can be

Table 5. suffix *-able* found

c. Suffix *-ant*

The suffix *-ant* can indicates substance or involved in process. The writers found 1 data used suffix *-ant* there is the word “*important*”.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Important	Import	<i>-ant</i>	Verb to adj	Substance

Table 6. suffix *-ant* found

d. Suffix *-ate*

The suffix *-ate* give the meaning to make or to cause to happen, 1 data found in the article, that is the word “*operate*”.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Operate	opera	<i>-ate</i>	Noun to verb	To make

Table 7. suffix *-ate* found

e. Suffix *-in*

The meaning of suffix *-in* is an activity (act of) for instance the word “*within*” that found in the article.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Within	with	<i>-in</i>	Preposition to adverb	Act of

Table 8. suffix *-in* found

f. Suffix *-y*

The suffix *-y* often added to convert adjective to adverb. It can indicates “state or quality of”. There are 2 data found in the article that used suffix *-y*, such as follow:

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Fully	full	<i>-y</i>	Adj to adv	State or quality of
Probably	probable	<i>-y</i>	Adj to adv	State or quality of

Table 9. suffix *-y* found

g. Suffix *-ly*

The meaning of suffix *-ly* is “to make more” or “characteristic of” such as 3 data found in the article, that is the words *approximately*, *currently*, and *recently*.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Approximately	approximate	<i>-ly</i>	Adj to adv	State or quality of
Currently	current	<i>-ly</i>	Adj to adv	State or quality of

Table 10. suffix *-ly* found

h. Suffix *-ty*

The suffix *-ty* can indicates state or quality of, such as 1 data found in the article that used suffix *-ty*.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Opportunity	opportune	<i>-ty</i>	Adj to noun	State or quality of

Table 11. suffix *-ty* found

i. Suffix *-ion*

The suffix *-ion* has meaning to state of being or act of being (from verb to noun), state or quality of (adj to noun).

The following are 2 from 4 data found in the article that used suffix *-ion*.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Discussion	discuss	<i>-ion</i>	Adj to noun	State or quality of
Construction	construct	<i>-ion</i>	Verb to noun	State or act of being

Table 12. suffix *-ion* found

j. Suffix *-ation*

The suffix *-ation* usually added to give meaning state or quality of something. Here are 1 data found in the article used suffix *-ation*.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Expectation	expect	<i>-ation</i>	Verb to noun	State or quality of

Table 13. suffix *-ation* found

k. Suffix *-ition*

The suffix *-ition* used to convert verb to noun. In the article the writers found 1 data contains suffix *-ition*.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Addition	add	<i>-ition</i>	Verb to noun	State or quality of

Table 14. suffix *-ition* found

l. Suffix *-ship*

The suffix *-ship* has meaning state or quality of. One data found in the article is the word “partnership”.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Partnership	partner	<i>-ship</i>	noun to noun	state or quality of

Table 15. suffix *-ship* found

Eventhough the part of speech does not change after added suffix *-ship*, it still called derivational since become different meaning.

m. Suffix *-or*

The suffix *-or* can indicates “people who” or “state or quality of”. The writers found 1 data that used this suffix.

Word	Base	Suffix	Process	Meaning
Investor	Invest	<i>-or</i>	Verb to noun	Person who

Table 16. suffix *-or* found

Discussion

From the result above, the writers summed up that 62 data from 83 data of suffixes found are inflectional suffixes that consist of 37% suffix *-s* (31 data), 18% suffix *-ed* (15 data), 18% suffix *-ing* (15 data), and 1% suffix *-er* (1 data). Meanwhile, the rest of data found, that is 21

data are derivational suffixes. It discovered 13 types of derivational suffixes that consist of 1% suffix *-able*, *-ant*, *-ate*, *-ation*, *-ition*, *-in*, *-or*, *-ship*, and *-ty* with each suffix consist of 1 data. The other forms of derivational suffixes found are 5% suffix *-ion* (4 data), 5% suffix *-ly* (4 data), 3% suffix *-ment* (2 data), and 3% suffix *-y* (2 data).

These results of analysis were certainly different from similar analyzes carried out by previous authors since in this study the writers try to found out the using of suffixes as general; inflectional or derivational, while the previous authors only focus their research on the used of derivational suffixes. For instance, the analysis that conducted by Mahendra, Indrawati, & Aryawibawa (2017) entitled *“Derivational English Suffixes With Reference To the Jakarta Post”* with the result showed four forms of derivational suffixes has been used, there are nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffix. Similarly, Arbain (2017) in his analysis entitled *“Derivations in Headline Articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper”* found 167 derived words, some with the addition of suffix (derivational suffix), and the rests with the addition of prefix and suffix or two or more different suffixes (multiple derivation).

CONCLUSION

Based on the problem statement, result, and discussion described previously the writers concluded that the most frequently used suffix in the article of The Jakarta Post online newspaper entitled *“British Company to Invest \$200m in West Java waste-to-fuel Plants”* published on 4th of March 2019 is inflectional suffixes with the form of suffix *-s*. It means, the article was dominated by nouns rather than verbs, adjectives or so on since the suffix *-s* indicates plural or possessive that certainly attached to noun. It also just derived the grammatical function, not the meaning or its part of speech. In addition, the results of this study have implications for teaching learning in the classroom, especially in teaching suffixes and grammar. To develop students' understanding in suffixes, students are invited to jointly analyze the use and meaning of suffix *-s* from the article of online newspaper, magazine, textbooks, or other source. Meanwhile for understanding the grammar, students' are asked to determine the part of speech of a word before and after added by suffix *-s* or another suffixes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This journal will not be completed properly without the help of many parties. We are very thankful and grateful first to Allah SWT who have given us a lot of convenience. Then, we would like to show our gratitude to our supervisor, Mrs. Rissa San Rizqiya, M.Pd who greatly assisted us of developing this manuscript through her guidance, advice and corrections. We are also thank and gave appreciate to the project journal team at the institution where we are studying, IKIP Siliwangi that helped us in publication process, to the jakarta post online newspaper as the source of our analysis, and to the journal authors that we have made reference to their study during the process; they are I Kadek Dody Mahendra with the colleagues from Udayana University entitled *“Derivational English Suffixes With Reference To the Jakarta Post”*, and Arbain from Widya Gama Mahakam entitled *““Derivations in Headline Articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper”*. Lastly, we do not forget to thank to our family for their best support that has always been given all the time to us, both morally and materially.

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