



DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN SELECTED ARTICLE IN TEMPO ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the type of derivational suffixes and the morphological process of derivational suffixes which found in selected article of law in Tempo English Magazine. Descriptive qualitative and quantitative method were used to identify the type and the morphological process of derivational suffixes. There are 59 data were found in three articles of law in Tempo English Magazine which were: derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective 5 data (8,43%) such as: -ic and -an. Derivational suffixes Verb to Noun 31 data (52,54%) such as: -ance, -ation, -er, -ion. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb 16 data (27,12%) such as: -ly. Derivational suffixes Noun to Verb 2 data (3,39%) which were: -ize, -ate. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun 2 data (3,39%) which were: -ity. And derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective 3 data (5,08%) like: -ity. The data that has the most occurrences is derivational suffixes Verb to Noun, while the data that has the fewest occurrence are derivational suffixes Noun to Verb and Adjective to Noun.

Keywords: derivational suffixes; morphology; Tempo English Magazine

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is one of part in linguistics that studies the process of word formation. It is also said that, morphology is the study of the internal organization and formation of words (Katamba, 2020). Morphology is a term in linguistics that analyzes the form-meaning link between the lexicon's subparts of composite words. It intends to demonstrate how the subparts are combined and how the resulting forms are perceived (Hamawand, 2011). In human life, we cannot be separated from words. Words are the most important part and one of grammar component in language. Without words, human will not be able to convey their thoughts and understand contents of other people's thoughts (Fromkin, 2011). According to (Hamawand, 2011), A word is a figurative unit that combines sound and meaning (Hamawand, 2011). In morphology, there is a part that called morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has meaning. In the other hand, a morpheme is the smallest

change in the form of a word that corresponds to the smallest difference in the meaning of a word or sentence or grammatical structure (Katamba, 2020). Morpheme is a word of morphological building block that are defined as the smallest linguistic entity possessing a lexical or grammatical meaning (Booji, 2007). In morpheme, there is a term called root. Morpheme can be divided into four types such as roots, affixes, stems and bases, inflectional and derivational morpheme, multiple affixations, compounding, conversion, morphology typology, and WP and the centrality of the word (Katamba, 2020). Root is a simple unit in morphological which a prefix or a suffix could be attached (Fromkin, 2014). A root will be changed into stems if there are an addition of a morpheme (Hamawand, 2011). Affixation is a morphological process of creating a new word by combining two words, bound morpheme attached to a root or base (Hamawand, 2011). Word formation is something that refers to the processes in

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creating a new words from existing words or morphemes. Word formation is an important tool in the hands of speakers because it allows them to generate words that represent the experience that they have in the world. Each word expresses something unique conception, which constitutes a distinct mental experience (Hamawand, 2011). This is also known as derivational in morphology (Lieber, 2009). Based on the functional category affix, morphemes can be divided into two types, they are inflectional and derivational morpheme. A derivational morpheme is an affix that separates one word from another. All affixes modify the meaning of a derivative, the word which produced by derivation (Hamawand, 2011). Derived word is an addition of a derivational morpheme that produce a form (Fromkin, 2014). Derivational affixes can be divided into two parts, such as prefixes and suffixes based on the bound morpheme (Lieber, 2009). There are six types of derivational suffixes based on grammatical class changing, the first is Verb to Adjective accompanied by suffixes: *-able, -ive, -ory, -y*. The second is Adjective to Noun accompanied by suffixes *-ness, -ity, -ism, -dom*. The third is Noun to Verb accompanied by suffix: *-ize, -ate, -is, -en*. The fourth is Adjective to Adverb that accompanied by suffixes: *-ly*. The fifth is Verb to Noun accompanied by suffixes: *-al, -ance, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion*. The sixth is Noun to Adjective accompanied by suffixes: *-ish, -ous, -an, -esque, -ate, -ful, and -ic* (Fromkin, 2011). A word containing derivational suffixes can usually be found in various media such as novels, story books, newspapers, and magazines and so on.

Magazine is a periodical that contains articles and publications for an unlimited time and has a serial number (Soeatminah, 1987). In addition to publishing articles, magazines are also publications that contain short stories, pictures, reviews, illustrations, or other features that color the contents of the magazine. Therefore, magazines are used as reading information centers which are often used as reference material by readers to find something they want. Magazine can be divided into two parts, they are particular magazines and general magazines. A particular magazine is a magazine that discusses agriculture,

economics, engineering, science and others, while a general magazine is a magazine that uses issues that have important meaning for many people. Concerning matters of politics, culture and science which include human needs in society (Suhandang, 1988). Driven by their existence as social beings, humans are always trying to find out what is happening around them. The media provides the information needed to meet the need for such information, including information related to reading habits and writing traditions. Magazine is in demand by those who are busy and do not have time to pursue daily newspapers (Depdikbud, 1992). Magazines are typically created with a certain purpose or audience in mind. Differences in reader interest can be driven by a variety of factors, including age, gender, education, social standing, habits, and others. That is, the editor has established who the readers will be from the start, whether they are youngsters, teenagers, adult women, adult men, or even general readers. However, the target audience can be defined not just by age and gender, but also by profession. Readers, for example, as businessmen or politicians. A magazine has a different function from other magazines. It depends on the information contained in it. For example, a news magazine such as Tempo has a function as an information media containing events at home and abroad, as well as an entertainment function. It's different from the adult women's magazine Femina, the articles contained in it are about various information and tips about women's issues so that they function more to educate and entertain, and there is another magazine that contains various information, education and so on.

Tempo is a general weekly news magazine published every Saturday. The magazine is managed by journalist and some of them are also known as writers. Tempo magazine is stored in the National Library of Indonesia with catalog number: 3353. From 2001 until now, Tempo has a platform called Tempo.co. In order to be able to read the latest issues of Tempo English Magazine, readers must subscribe to the paid Tempo.co platform. In this platform, there are two version of Tempo, namely Tempo Exclusive and Tempo English magazine, which present news in various categories such as sport, world, environment,

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health, economy and business and so on. In Tempo English magazine the news is presented by using English whereas in this magazine, there is various type of news such as economics, law, sport and other news in formal language. Tempo English Magazine has a lot of the latest news around the world and national level and always presents the hottest news where this can attract many readers.

There are some reviews from the previous studies that supported this study. The first is an article that written by (Putri, 2022).this article is related to this study because it also analyse about derivational suffixes found in one of novel that publish by Washington Irving. This study only focused on classifying the type of the derivational suffixes and analysing the morphological process of the data source. In identifying the kind of derivational suffixes, Putri used the theory developed by (Fromkin, 2007), and in analysing the morphological process, she used a tree diagram that also proposed by (fromkin, 2007). This study used the descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods that use to describing the type and the morphological process of derivational suffixes. In this study, Adjective to Adverb is one of the types of derivational suffixes which has the highest occurrence and Noun to Verb is one of types in derivational suffixes which has the fewest occurrence. The second is the thesis that written by Oktriyani (2022). This thesis only focuses on analyzing the derivational suffixes that found in one of the English textbooks at SMA Negeri 1 Rengat. In analyzing the data, the author used the descriptive qualitative method and used the tree diagram to form the morphological process of the derivational suffixes. This thesis used the theory developed by Baure (2015), O'Gradi (2005) and in explaining the type of derivational suffixes, this thesis uses the theory by Katamba (2020). In conclusion, the total data that found that contain derivational suffixes are 37 words, there are three structure of derivational suffixes such as 6 shaping of suffixes accompanied by 20 of words in nominal suffixes, in adjectival suffixes, there are 13 words with 7 structures, and for adverbial suffixes there is 1 formation companies with 4 words. In this thesis didn't discover verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes have the highest number in this thesis.

According to the explanation above, the purpose of this research are to learn about the different types of derivational suffixes and to analyse the morphological process of derivational suffixes discovered in chosen article of law in Tempo English Magazine.

METHOD

The data source in this study was taken from the selected article of law in Tempo English Magazine June 20, 2022 Edition with the cover story "Cabinet Seats for Loyalists". There are some types of article news in this magazine, such as economy, law, and sports, but this study only focuses on article of law. In This study only focuses on the words containing derivational suffixes in three articles about the law. The articles used entitled "Land Permit for Sale", "Penalties Delayed by Court Appeal" and "How to Indict Perpetrators of Sexual Violence".

Descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods are used as the method to analyse the type of derivational suffixes and the morphological process of derivational suffixes. The problem was analyzed using theory that proposed by by (Fromkin, 2011). In analyzing the morphological process of the derivational suffixes that found in the data source, this study used tree diagram that was also developed by (Fromkin, 2011). There are some steps to accumulate the data. Firstly, selecting the magazine from Tempo.co in Tempo English version. Secondly, selecting and reading articles in the magazine. Thirdly identifying and giving underline the word that contained of derivational suffixes. And the last step is taking notes and classifying the derivational suffixes into each type used.

DISCUSSION

Table 1 Derivational Suffixes Found in Selected articles in Tempo English Magazine

No	Derivational suffixes	Accurance	Percentage
1.	Noun to Adjective	5	8,43%
2.	Verb to Noun	31	52,54%
3.	Adjective to Adverb	16	27,12%
4.	Noun to Verb	2	3,39%

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5.	Adjective to Noun	2	3,39%
6.	Verb to Adjective	3	5,08%
	Total	59	100%

The data was discovered based on the type of derivational suffixes shown in the table above. There are six type of derivational suffixes that found on the selected articles in Tempo English Magazine base on theory that proposed by Fromkin (2011) including Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, Verb to Noun, Noun to Verb, Verb to Adjective, Adjective to Noun. The total data that found based on the type are 59 accurances with 100% percentages. The accuracy of Noun to Adjective type is 5 with 8,43% percentages, in Verb to Noun type there are 31 accuracy with 52,54% percentages, in Adjective to Adverb type there are 16 accuracy with 27,12% percentages, in Noun to Verb and Adjective to Noun types there are 2 accuracy with 3,39% percentages, and Verb to Adjective type there are 3 accuracy with 5,08% percentages.

In discussion section the morphological process of derivational suffixes found in selected articles in Tempo English Magazine being analyzed. In analyzing the morphological process of the data, this study used tree diagram that proposed by Fromkin (2011). The morphological process of forming derivational suffixes is described using descriptive qualitative method, the method used to explain the analyzed data using a tree diagram model. The explanation can be seen below.

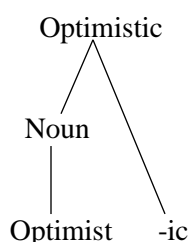
1. Noun to Adjective

The following section explain the morphological process of Noun to Adjective in the data source.

Data 1 Suffix -ic

“Doddy is *optimistic* about winning this case at the appeal level”

Morphological process:



The morphological process above showed the word *optimistic* can be classified into Noun to Adjective type. The word *optimistic* has basic word *optimist*. Based on the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, the word *optimist* can be classified into noun and it can be changed into adjective when added by suffixes -ic. This is one of the cases in morphological process on derivational suffixes because there is an addition of suffix -ic at the end of the word *optimist* that can change the class of the word and also produce a new form of word with new meaning. The word *optimist* has a meaning a person who always expect good things to happen or things to be successful. While *optimistic* mean expecting good things to happen or something to be successful (Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries)

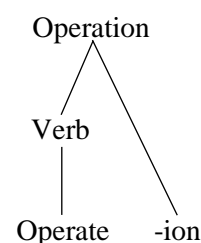
2. Verb to Noun

The following section examines the morphological process of Verb to Noun in the data source:

Data 2 suffix -ion

“Local resident instead hear the news that the KPK had arrested Oon and Haryadi in a sting *operation*”.

Morphological process:



The morphological process above showed that the word *operation* can be categorized into Verb to Noun type in derivational suffixes. The word *operation* has basic word *operate*, based on the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, the word *operate* can be defined as verb in word class. When this word adding by suffix -ion, it could be changing the class of word to be noun. This is also one of case in morphological process in derivational suffixes because the word *operate* adding by suffix -ion being *operation* and it canged the word class from verb to noun and form a new word that also change the meaning of the word. The word *operate* means to manage a business, organization or service,

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while *operation* is an organized activity that involves several people (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries).

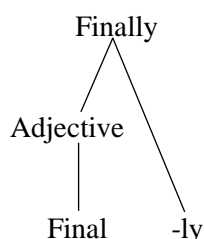
3. Adjective to Adverb

The following section describes the morphological process of Adjective to Adverb found in the data source:

Data 3 suffix -ly

...”making it difficult to acquire evidence when they *finally* do want to file a report”

Morphological process:



From the morphological process above, the word *finally* can be classified into Adjective to Adverb type derivational suffixes. The basic word of word *finally* is *final*, based on Oxford Learner's Dictionaries word *final* can be classified into adjective word class. When this word adding by suffix *-ly*, it can be changes the word class. Because of that, this is one of the morphological processes in derivational suffixes because there is suffix *-ly* in the end of the word *final* that can change the class of word and produce a new form of word to be *finally* which has a new meaning. The word *final* means being or happening at the end of a series of events, actions, statements, and so on. While the word *finally* means after a long time, especially when there has been some difficulty of delay (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries)

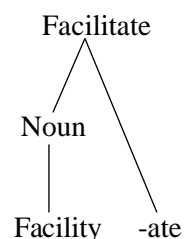
4. Noun to Verb

On the explanation below, the morphological process of Noun to Verb have been analyzed.

Data 4 suffix -ate

...”that money was to *facilitate* the issuance of a building construction permit...”

Morphological process:



The morphological process above showed the process of word formation from the word *facilitate*. The word *facilitate* form from the root *facility* which is added with the suffix *-ate* in the end of the word. The meaning of word *facility* is a natural ability to learn or do something easily, while the word *facilitate* means to make an action or a process possible or easier (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries). According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, word *facility* can be classified into noun in word class. When the word *facility* adding by suffix *-ate* it can be changes the the word class from noun to verb and also changes the meaning of the word. This case can be classified as the morphological process in derivational affixes because there are addition of suffix *-ate* that can convert the word class of word from noun to verb and the connotation of the word.

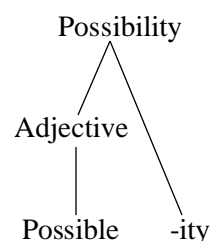
5. Adjective to Noun

The morphological process of Noun to Adjective in the data source can be analyzed in the following sections.

Data 5 suffix -ity

...”even dating does not preclude the *possibility* of sexual violence from taking place”...

Morphological process:



From the morphological process above can be analyze the process of word formation from the word *possibility*. The word *possibility* can be classified into Adjective to Noun type in derivational suffixes. The word *possibility* is formed from the basic word *possible* which is added by suffix *-ity* in the end of the word. The

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word *possible* can be classified into adjective. The meaning of word *possible* is able to be done, while the word *possibility* means a thing that may happen or be true (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries). The addition of suffix *-ity* make a change in word class from adjective derived to noun and also build a new form of word.

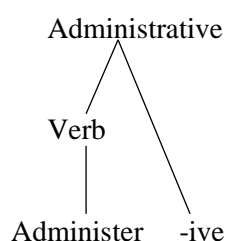
6. Verb to Adjective

The next section shows the morphological process of Verb to Adjective in the data source:

Data 6 suffix *-ive*

...”this is an *administrative* sanction and is unrelated to the criminal legal process”...

Morphological process:



The morphological process above explained the process of word formation from the word *administrative*. This word come from the basic word *administer* where classified as verb that adding by suffix *-ive* in the end of the word. The addition of suffix *-ive* is one of the morphological processes in derivational suffixes, where there is a change in word class from Verb to Adjective and the formation of new word with new meaning of word. The meaning of word *administer* is to manage and organize the affairs of a copany, an organization, a country, and so on. While word *administrative* means connected with organizing the work of a business or an institution (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries).

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the research, it is possible to conclude that the whole types of derivational suffixes were discovered in the reference of data source, and that there are several morphological processes in examining the formation of derivational suffixes based on the theory that put forward by (Fromkin, 2011). There are 59 data were found in three articles of law in Tempo English Magazine that were: derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective 5 data

(8,43%) such as: *-ic* and *-an*. Derivational suffixes Verb to Noun 31 data (52,54%) such as: *-ance*, *-ation*, *-er*, *-ion*. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb 16 data (27,12%) such as: *-ly*. Derivational suffixes Noun to Verb 2 data (3,39%) wich were: *-ize*, *-ate*. Derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun 2 data (3,39%) wich were: *-ity*. And derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective 3 data (5,08%) like: *-ity*. The data that has the most occurrences is derivational suffixes Verb to Noun, while the data that has the fewest occurrence are derivational suffixes Noun to Verb and Adjective to Noun.

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