TYPES OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN BBC NEWS ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled types of derivational affixes found in BBC News articles. The data in this study are the intricate words found in some of the BBC News articles. The purpose of this study is to concentrate on exploring the types of the derivational affixes from the data found in some of the BBC News articles. This study used qualitative and observation methods to analyze the data. The data in this study were identified using the main theory offered by Katamba (1993) and supporting theory by Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) proposed to solve the topic presented in this study. The result of this study is that 100 data can be found from BBC News articles that containing derivational affixes. In this research, prefixes and suffixes are the two forms of derivational affixes. This study found 7 types of prefixes with the value of 12% such as re-, al-, en-, un-, im-, ir-, dis-. Therefore, there are 17 types of suffixes that found in the data source with the value of 88% such as -ous, -ment, -ly, -tion, -al, -en, -able, -ness, -y, -ence, -er, -ful, -less, -ity, -ship, -ive, and -ation.

Keywords: BBC News; Derivational affixes; morphology

INTRODUCTION

Language can be defined as a natural phenomenon as a piece of the human intelligence that is objectively throw back in the brain and part of the biological inheritance of the species, it is stated by Chomsky (2002:1). Language is defined as the ability of humans to communicate and interact with one another through the use of arbitrary symbols (Hall, 1969:158). Halliday (2003:80) has stated the function of languages. There are seven functions such as regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and the last is heuristic. Each functions have the meaning itself. First is regulatory, this function is the language can be used to give the impact of the behavior from others. The interactional is the function of language that used to build the social relationshop and it is concerned with the dimension of communication. Representational is the function that used to swap the information to each other. Personal is the function to express themselves such as their feelings, their emotions, or it might be their personality. The imaginative, in this function, language can be used to develop the imagination systems, this can be exploring the imagination of people as well as to tell some stories or jokes while communicating each other. The instrumental has the function to language that is used to what people request, and it contains their expression to it. And the last is heuristic, this function is to learn and investigate the surroundings. All of the function of language can tell as a reference for someone when they want to comminunicate with each other.

Morphology is a topic that studies the structure of words, which is the word that has the innovation when it is used in the sentences. Lieber (2009:2) identifies morphology as the study of word creation which includes how the new words are produced in the language around the world and how the word can form differ depending on how the words are employed in the sentences. The word formation that includes the ways to create the fresh words are established in all of the languages from around

the world, and the way that the words can form are vary predicated on how the words are employed in the sentences. The morpheme is the smallest unit of morphology. There are two sorts of morphemes such as free morphemes which are words that can rise up alone, and bound morphemes which are words that should be connected to free morphemes and cannot stand as a single word. According to Katamba (1993) the morphemes stand for roots, affixes, stems, and bases. Roots is the morpheme purposed to forms the word essence. The roots are belonging to the lexical word classes. Lexical word divided into verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. Stems is the word that is exist before the inflectional affixes. Furthermore, bases are the form of a word that is affixed with the affixes. In the affixes, there are three parts such as prefix, infix, and suffix. But usually, the words just form into prefixes and suffixes. Prefix is a letter or group of letters that can be placed at the beginning of a word or root which means it is the simplest form of a word that can not be deciphered anymore. Therefore, suffix is a letter or group of letters that can be placed at the last of a word to generate the new word. Derivational affixes are the process of forming the word class into another word class. The word class that attached in affixes such as noun, verb, adverb, and adjective. Learn about derivational affixes is really important because it can be used to understand the words in English.

Internet is one of the media that can be use to make the communication easily from the application. Internet has the strong network that people can possibly find everywhere they go. Also, the internet were spread all over the world. The internet presently rules the world in terms of communication and business; even during this pandemic covid-19, the schools are need the internet access for online courses. One of the applications that can be accessed by all of the people is the Website. From the website, people get the information of what they want to know. News is the report of the newest information from around the world, the news can be in the form of website, newspaper, a magazine, or a broadcast. People who are reading the news can be possible access from the website and can obtain the information from other countries. And also, can learn about how the country's conditions and state.

BBC is one of the well-known broadcasts from United Kingdom. BBC provided the daily report of the news such as the politic, business and the newest program from the television and the radio. BBC also has the website that people can accessed from the internet. The BBC News Website can be the source of information of all the people in the worldwide who can access through the internet.

There are some of the related topics in this study that have been reviewed. There are from three undergraduate studies. The first section is the thesis that written by Artana in 2019. This study is focused on searching about the kind of derivational affixes and how the process of the derivational affixes in text speech of Five Presidents in the world. Artana used the qualitative method to analyzed the kind and the process of the derivational that found from the text speech of the Five Presidents in the world. He used the theory from Katamba (1993) and Quirk (1973). The second study is taken from Wijaya in 2020. This study purposes are to identify the types and the morphological processes of derivational affixes in the world column BBC News. Wijaya used the qualitative and observation method to collected the data. He used the theory by Fromkin (2010). The third study is from the journal written by Nur and Kirom in 2016. This study is focused to analyze the appends of derivational. Nur and Kirom used the descriptive study while collecting their data. The next study is Written by Setiari (2021). This study is focused to identifying the types and the process of the derivational affixes. She used the theory that proposed by Katamba (1993) and Fromkin et al (2013) as the supporting theory to solve the problem from her study. And the last study is written by Putri in 2022. Her study has the purposes to identifying the types and the process of the derivational suffixes. She used the theory that can be solved the problem of her study. She used the theory that proposed by Fromkin in 2007. The related of the studies have the similarity of topics to this study, but there's a difference between the three reviewed studies with this study, that is the source of the data. This study is focused on the types of

derivational affixes found in BBC News articles.

The data source that used in this study is the selected articles that found in the website of BBC News, the data is used because it contains factual information from the worldwide and can easily be found by the people all over the world. Also, this data source is containing the data that is needed for this study, it is the types of derivational affixes. This topic was chosen since it is relevant and fascinating for the writer to investigate. And, this data hopefully can be useful for the readers in the future.

METHOD

The types of Derivational Affixes Found in BBC News articles are used as the data source. The articles were chosen as the data because there are several words with a derivation that support the data of this article. The method that is used in this article is the observation method, it is used to collect the data. The steps that used to collect the data divided into three steps such as the first is Selecting the news on the Website of BBC News in the column of search, Reading and Note-taking the data that provides the types of derivational affixes, and Classifying to the respective types of the derivational affixes.

A qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The data were evaluated using the main theory presented by Katamba (1993) and supporting theory that presented by Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) to explore the types of the derivational affixes. The qualitative research method according to Danim (2002) implies that reality has multiple and interactive dimensions. It is can be defined as an effort to exchange social experiences that can be through to the research results. Qualitative research assumes that the truth is dynamic and can be found through the study of people from interactions of social situations. After collecting the data, these methods can help to obtain the answers. The steps are identifying and analyzing the types of derivational affixes found in the articles of BBC News.

DISCUSSION

Table 1 Derivational Affixes Found in the selected articles on the BBC News

No	Types Derivational Affixes	Accurance	Percentage
1.	Prefixes	12	12%
2.	Suffixes	88	88%
	Total	**100**	**100%**

Based from the analysis of the types of derivational affixes, this study had 100 data found in the selected articles on the BBC News. The affixes in the form of prefixes and suffixes that are derived from noun, verb, adjective, and adverb are divided into 7 derivational prefixes and 17 derivational suffixes. From the table above, the types of derivational affixes found in articles of BBC News. There are 12 words of prefixes (12%) and 88 words of suffixes (88%) that can be found in the source of the data which are contains the derivational affixes found in articles of BBC News. In this section, the types of derivational affixes that found in the selected articles on the BBC News has been analyzed. This study analyzed the data of the types of the derivational affixes that found in the selected articles on the BBC News used the bracketing system. In this study, qualitative and observation method were used to evaluated the data using the theories that had been mentioned before. The analysis of the types of the derivational affixes can be provided below.

Data 1 suffix -ly
"So we probably had Warner Bros crew in the city **consistently** for near a year."

From the data 1, the word **consistently** can be identified as the derivational affixes. This kind of word is root because *consistent* can stand alone. **Consistently** (Adverb) derived from the original word is *consistent* (Adjective) and there's an addition suffix such as -ly after the original word. From the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, the word **consistently** means it is always the same. The suffix that is attached to the word **consistently** changes the word class from adjective to adverb, but still has the same meaning. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Consistently: [[consistent]*adjective* + ly]*adverb*

From the bracketing above, the word consistently has the suffix -ly with the original word that is consistent and change the word

class from the adjective to adverb. The suffix changes the word class but it still has the same meaning of the word which is it is always the same.

Data 2 suffix -ness
"Reeves said the movie echoed the same **eeriness** as the original comic book Batman written and created by Bob Kane and Bill Finger."

From the data 2, the word **eeriness** contains the derivational affixes. **Eeriness** (Noun) derived from the word that is *eerie* (Adjective) and there is an additional of suffix such as -ness after the original word. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, the word **eeriness** has the meaning that the fact of being strange, mysterious and frightening. As a result of suffix that attached to the word **eeriness** has change the word class from adjective to noun and it has the same meaning with the base word. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Eeriness: [[eerie]*adjective* + ness]*noun*

From the bracketing above, the word that is eeriness has the suffix -ness with the original word that is eerie and change the word class from the adjective to noun. The suffix changes the word class but it still has the same meaning from the original word which is has meaning of the fact of being strange, mysterious and frightening.

Data 3 suffix -ation
"What's more, most of the scene's biggest stars - including Dave and Little Simz - have eschewed major labels to release music on their own, fueling a renaissance in deeply personal, uncompromising lyrics; and a willingness for musical **experimentation.**"

From the data 3, **experimentation** contains the derivational words. The word **experimentation** (Noun) derived from the base word *experiment* (Noun) and there's suffix addition such as -ation after the base word. From the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, the word **experimentation** can be defined as the process of doing scientific experiments. Therefore, the

suffix that attached to its word does not change the form of the word class and the meaning of the word. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Experimentation: [[experiment]*noun* + ation]*noun*

From the bracketing above, the word experimentation has the suffix -ation with the original word that is experiment and it does not change the word class and it still has the same meaning from the original word which is the process of doing scientific experiments.

Data 4 prefix al-
"It has **already** been at number one for three weeks in the UK, and is currently top of the Billboard Hot 100 in the US as well."

From the data above, the word already has the derivational words. **Already** (Adverb) derived from the base word *ready* (Adjective) and there's an addition of prefix in front of the base word. From the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, **already** has a meaning such as before now or before a particular time in the past. Furthermore, the prefix that attached to the word **already** changes the word class from adjective to adverb, and it does change the meaning. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Already: [[al-] + ready] *adjective*]]*adverb*

From the bracketing above, the word that is already has the prefix al- with the original word that is ready and change the word class from the adjective to adverb. The prefix changes the word class and also change the meaning from fully prepared for what going to do and able to start it immediately to before now or before a particular time in the past.

Data 5 suffix -ence
"Miranda, who also wrote Hamilton and In The Heights, has been asked about Bruno's **absence** from the best original song longlist in recent interviews."

From the data 5, as we can see that the word absence contains derivational affixes. The word **absence** (Noun) derived from *absent* (Adjective). Suffix has been attached after the base word. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, the word **absence** means somebody being away from a place where they are usually expected to be. As a result, the suffix -ence changes the word class from adjective to noun, and it has a similar meaning. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Absence: [[absent]*adjective* + ence]*noun*

From the bracketing above, the word that is absence has the suffix -ence with the original word that is absent and change the word class from the adjective to noun. Suffix change the word class but it has the similar meaning which is somebody being away from a place where they are usually expected to be.

Data 6 suffix -less
"Adele, who was the first recipient of the new, **genderless** best artist prize also had something to say."

In this section, the word genderless has the derivational word. **Genderless** (Adjective) forms from the word *gender* (Noun) and an additional of suffix such as -less after the word *gender*. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, genderless means not having, not suggesting or not identifying to have a particular gender. From the additional of the suffix -less, the word class forms the word noun to adjective and it has a different meaning. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Genderless: [[gender]*noun* + less]]*adjective*

From the bracketing above, the word that is genderless has the suffix -less with the original word that is gender and change the word class from the noun to adjective. The suffix changes the word class and also change the meaning from the fact of being male or female to not having, not suggesting or not identifying to have a particular gender.

Data 7 suffix -ous
"The venue, The Pendry, secured by Efe Sokol, head of the Welsh government's Northeast region of North America, was suitably **glamorous**."

From the last data, the word glamorous consist of the derivational word. **Glamorous** (Adjective) forms from the base word *glamor or glamour* (Noun). There's an additional of suffix such as -ous. From the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, **glamorous** can be defined as especially attractive and exciting, and different from ordinary things or people. The additional suffix -ous to the word *glamor/glamour*, the word class forming from noun to adjective, and it does not change the meaning. For more understanding, the transforms of the word that is used bracketing system can be shown below.

Glamorous: [[glamor]*noun* + ous]*adjective*

From the bracketing above, the word that is glamorous has the suffix -ous with the original word that is glamor or glamour and change the word class from the noun to adjective. The suffix changes the word class but it still has the same meaning from the original word which is has meaning especially attractive and exciting, and different from ordinary things or people.

CONCLUSION
Based on the result of the discussion in this study, it is possible to infer that there are 100 words containing the derivational affixes that derived to adjective, adverb, and noun found in the articles of BBC News. The affixes that were found in the form of prefixes and suffixes which are divided into the word such as prefixes are 12 words or it is 12% such as re-, al-, en-, un-, im-, ir-, dis-, and suffixes 88 words or it is 88% such as -ous, -ment, -ly, -tion, -al, -en, -able, -ness, -y, -ence, -er, -ful, -less, -ity, -ship, -ive, and -ation. Therefore, the use of suffixes in the articles becomes the dominant in the forming of the words from the source of data.

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