# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background of the Study

Morphology is the study of how words change Gyatmi (2017:3). Morphology is the study of word formation, including how new words are created in different languages as well as how word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences Lieber (2009:2). It means morphology is the study of words, how words are formed, and their relationship with other words in the same language. One part of morphology is the morpheme.

Handoko (2019:17), the morpheme is the smallest piece of a word that contributes meaning to words. It means morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of linguistics form that deals with grammatical meaning and each word in every language is made up of at least one morpheme. A morpheme is a term of language that has many functions to build words and sentences. Morphemes are classified into three categories, such as word root (STEM), inflectional morpheme, and derivational morpheme. This research will be discussed derivational morphemes.

Derivational morphemes are a type of word formation that can create new words, alter their meanings, and modify the parts of speech. Yule (2006:64), says derivational morphemes use bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. It means derivational morphemes modify word forms in different types of sentences. Derivational morpheme in a simple explanation is a word construction process used in morphology to create

new words. A new class of words and word"s meaning shift denotes morpheme with derivational affixes.

Rachmadie (1990:23), derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational affixes are an important tool in the creation of new words in the English language. There are four different types of derivational affixes. The first is a prefix, which is an affix added to the beginning of words for example prefix „dis-„ in the word „disagree". The second is infix means an affix that is added between or in the middle of the word"s roots for example infix „-s" in the word „spoonsful". The third suffix means an affix that is added at the end of words, for example, the suffix „-fy" in the word „beautify". The fourth circumfix means a combination of prefix and suffix for example prefix „-un" and the suffix „-able" in the word „unforgettable". Derivational affixes are formed through a process. The process consists of four formations verb, noun, adverb, and adjective formation. The form to which a derivative morpheme is added is called a derivative word. Derivational affixes can occur with an unlimited set of words.

Derivational affixes are often found in texts, such as in newspapers, books, novels, magazines, etc. However, when reading a newspaper the researcher found several derivational affixes that often change the meaning, also in addition derivational affixes often change both the class of the word and the meaning of a word. It makes the researcher misunderstand to define the meaning of the word. For example, the word „late" is defined as „not on time", and when added suffix „-ly" some people will define it as „with not on time". However, the real meaning of the word „lately" is „something that happened recently". It means the word

„lately" changes the word class or from an adjective to an adverb and the semantic meaning of the base word or from *„with not on time"* to *„something that happened recently"*. Another example, adding the prefix *'dis-'* to the word *'similar'* does not change the word class of the word *'similar'*. It still belongs to the adjective. However, the prefix *'-dis'* means *'not'*, so the meaning changes from *„similar"* to *"not similar (different)"*. So, readers who know the process of forming a derivational morpheme will know the word structure easily and will certainly not be confused in determining the meaning of words used in various contexts.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher is interested in conducting research to identify the types of derivational morphemes affixes and to investigate more deeply the process of derivational morphemes affixes formed using selected news on The Jakarta Post newspaper which focuses on business news in November 2022. The researcher chose the newspaper as the object of research because the newspaper is a media use to provide information about viral news that occurs every day with different language levels, it makes the newspaper is suitable as an object of this research. This research focuses on business news because business is always developing, which has a big impact on changes in the economy of society both abroad and abroad, so readers are more predominant to read business news on the Jakarta Post. The reason why the researcher choose the Jakarta post, based on the researcher"s experience the quality of the grammar or words used in The Jakarta Post newspaper is higher and many words create a new form and new meanings, so it is appropriate for a researcher to add new knowledge about derivational morphemes affixes. This research entitled "AN

ANALYSIS OF USING DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES IN SELECTED
NEWS ON THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER."

**1.2    The Problem of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above the researcher formulated the problem of the study as follow:

1.  What are the types of derivational morphemes affixes that are used in selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper?

2.  How are the process of derivational morphemes affixes formed that use in selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper?

**1.3    The Objective of the Study**

Regarding the problem of the study specifically, the objective of this study are:

1.  to find out the types of derivational morphemes affixes that are used in selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

2.  to investigate the process of derivational morphemes affixes that are used in selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

**1.4    The Scope of the Study**

A derivational morpheme is a word formation process that is used to form new words. This research deals with analysis. The researcher is interested in this research because knowing the process of forming a derivational morpheme will

know the word structure easily and will certainly not be confused in determining the meaning of words used in various contexts.

The research focuses on the types of derivational morphemes affixes (prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfix) and the process of derivational morphemes affixes formed that are used in 5 selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper in edition 2022 on 9, 10, 11, and 12 November with the topic of business news.

## 1.5 The Significances of the Study

The significance of this research is expected to contribute some useful information for:

1. Theoretically

   The results of this study are expected to support and complement previous theories about the types and processes of derivational morphemes and affixes that are formed.

2. Practically

a. English Department Student

   The result of this study is expected to be a tool for students to enhance their insight into morphology especially in derivational morphemes affixes, and it can also be another source along with consideration for their further subject.

b. Readers

   The result of this research will remind readers that this research will enrich the information on derivational morphemes affixes.

c. Other researchers

The other researchers can use the finding of this study as a reference if they want to study the same case about derivational morphemes affixes.

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## 2.1. Theoretical Framework

In conducting this research, researchers attempt to explain and clarify some concepts or terms used in this research to avoid misunderstandings and bring similar perceptions to researchers and readers. Theoretical details of the concepts and terminology are given below.

### 2.1.1 Morphology

The branch of linguistics known as morphology studies the simplest of languages. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies words, parts of the words, the function of the words, and the changes in words. According Lieber (2009:2) says that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. Furthermore, morphology refers to the mental systems involved in the formation of words or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and formation Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011:2). From the explanation above researcher concludes morphology is the study of the word, how the words are formed and also their relationship to other words of the same language.

Word formation is one of the purposes of morphology. Word formation is the process of creating new words by a variety of morphological mechanisms, including compounding, affixation, derivation, inflection, truncation, segmental

alternations, tone alternations, and more (Booij, 2005:13). According to George Yule (2010:67), morphology is the study focusing more on forms in language rather than depending on identifying words. The main purposes of morphology are: to form new words and to change pre-existing words.

### 2.1.2   Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit of a meaning or grammatical function. According to Francis Katamba (1993:24), a morpheme is the smallest in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or grammatical structure. According to the definition, the researcher concludes morphemes are the smallest units of words that serve to identify one word from another and have an impact on its meaning and function. In a simple explanation, a morpheme is the smallest element that cannot be split into multiple elements and has meaning. In fact, most are formed of morphemes, which are stems, prefixes, and suffixes.

A morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller, independently meaningful parts or used to indicate grammatical features like the singular and plural forms of nouns. One word can contain multiple morphemes. For example, the word „*unbelievable" (three morphemes)* is made up of three morphemes, the prefix „*un-*„ (negative) transforms the word into its negative form, „*believe"* which implies feeling confident in something's reality, and the suffix „*-able"* which denotes the capacity to carry out an action. Additionally, morphemes can be categorized        based        on        whether        or        not        they        are        basic.

Plag, n.d. (2003:10) states that a root is a primary form of a word which can either be free morphemes or bound morphemes. It implies that the part of the word that is left over after all other components are eliminated carries the word's main meaning. For example, *„unfaith" (two morphemes)* consists of „un-„ as a prefix and „faith" is the root of the word. Meanwhile, a base is a word that can stand alone, has meaning, and have additional affixes to the beginning or finish. For example, in the word *„unfortunately"(„un-„ is the prefix, „fortune" is the root, -ate and -ly are suffixes)* the word „fortune" is the base word of „fortunate" and the word „fortunate" is the base word of „fortunately" because it can accept an affix or modification and „fortunately" is the base of *„unfortunately"(four morphemes)*. While a stem is created when a base morpheme and an affix are combined. The stem is a part of a word which inflectional affixes attach to. For example, in the word *„un-believable"*, the word *„believable"* is a stem. To create a stem that is more complex, just need to add affixes, for example, the word *„unbelievable"(three morphemes)*, is a complex stem.

From the explanation above the researcher concludes the difference between root, base, and stem namely, the main part of the word is called the root, meanwhile The stem is the part of the word to which the final affix is added, while the base is the component of the word that can accept any affix (the affix is usually inflectional). The table below provides other examples of morphemes.

***Table 2.1.1***
***Here are several examples of Morphemes***
***(Victoria 2011:41)***

| | derivational morpheme | | word's stem |
|---|---|---|---|
| one morpheme | boy | | boy |
| | desire | | desire |
| | meditate | | meditate |

| two morphemes | boy + ish = boyish | boy |
|---|---|---|
| | desire + able = desirable | desire |
| | meditate + ion = meditation | meditate |
| three morphemes | boy + ish + ness = boyishness | boy |
| | desire + able + ity = desirability | desire |
| four morphemes | gentle + man + li + ness = gentlemanliness | man |
| | un + desire + able + ity = undesireable | esire |

A morpheme can represent by a single syllable for instance *„boy", „man",* etc. Morphemes can also have several syllables, for example, *„desire"* (two syllables), *„boyishness"* (three syllables), and *„hallucinate"* (four syllables).

Therefore, morphemes the smallest linguistics units are arbitrary of sounds and meaning (or grammatical function). The researcher concludes that the stem of a word in a language can contain one or more morphemes and syllables.

**2.1.2.1 Free Morpheme**

A morpheme can be divided in two, they are free morpheme and a bound morpheme (Lieber, 2016:2). A morpheme that may stand alone as a word is referred to as a free morpheme or can be called an unbound morpheme. From the statement above can conclude that a free morpheme can stand alone as a word and has a free status. For example, *„pizza", „run", „work", „people", etc.* These words are not necessary to connect with another morpheme because the morpheme can occur on its own as a word.

Furthermore, there are two kinds of free morphemes, they are lexical morphemes and functional morphemes (Situmorang, 2020:9)

1. Lexical Morphemes

Lexical morphemes are responsible for most of the content of a sentence. People are typically more concentrated and employ lexical morphemes rather than

function words to communicate the main idea of the communication. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are the types of lexical morphemes for example, „people", „run", and „pizza".

2. Functional Morphemes

In general, functional morphemes typically play some kind of grammatical function and have minimal intrinsic meaning. Determiners, auxiliary verbs, pronouns, and prepositions are examples of functional morphemes. For example, „and", „but", „while", and „the".

From the explanation above the researcher concludes that a free morpheme is the lowest unit of meaning that may stand on its own and is frequently referred to as a base word.

For example: *„write", „eat", „small", „table", „sad", „come", etc. All these examples have one morpheme.*

## 2.1.2.2 Bound Morpheme

According to Lieber (2016:2), a bound morpheme is a morphological element that can only appear as a proper subpart of a word, such as -ish, -ness, -ly, and un-. Bound morphemes are always a part of a word and never stand alone as independent words. For instance, *„-ed" past, „-s" plural (more than one), „mis-„ (wrongly), or „re-„ (again, back).* These affixes are bound morphemes and can be placed at the beginning, the middle, and the end or both the beginning and end of a word. The bound morpheme categories can be divided into two kinds: namely inflectional and derivational affixes. These two kinds will be explained in a separate                                                                                          section.

For example: *„unclean" (two morphemes), „friendless"(two morphemes), „slowly"(two morphemes), „unforgettable" (three morphemes, „girls"(two morphemes), „smartest"(two morphemes), etc.*

### 2.1.3   Derivational Morpheme

### 2.1.3.1 The Definitions of Derivational Morpheme

According to Yule (2006:64), derivational morphemes use bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Victoria (2014:44) states that when a derivational morpheme is added to a base of a word, it adds meaning. It means derivational morphemes thereby producing new words and new meanings.

When a derivational affix is added to the root of a word, the word's part of speech or grammatical class may change as a result. For instance, when the suffix *„-ness"* is added to the adverb *„together"*, the adverb comes to be the noun *„togetherness"  (two  morphemes)*. Derivational morphemes change the grammatical form of a word to cause semantic changes. It can appear at the beginning (prefixes) or end (suffixes) of a word. It means the affixes that change the meaning of a word are called derivational morphemes.

The researcher states according to the expert‟s theory and explanation above can conclude that derivational morpheme is affixing. It creates a new word and can give the base word a new meaning. Positive, negative, or the exact opposite meanings might all apply to the word, for example, a prefix *„dis-„* on the word *„dislike" (two morphemes)*. The word dislike has the base word *„like"* that

has meaning interest in something. However, when the prefix „*dis-*„ is added, the meaning is changed to „*other side"* or „*did not interest".*

**2.1.3.2 The Types of Derivational Affixes**

According to Lieber (2009:33), derivational has four types, namely:

**1. Prefix**

A prefix is an affix that is added at the beginning of words or produced a new word with a different meaning. It means a prefix is usually the element that precedes the free morpheme the prefix belongs to and will be attached not after. The table below shows some English prefixes according to Thomas (1989:1

*Table 2.2.1*
*The examples of prefixes according to Thomas (1989:1)*

| No | Prefix | Meaning | Example |
|----|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 | un- | not; opposite | unhappy, unlike |
| 2 | re- | again; back | rewrite, reread, return |
| 3 | in-, im-, ir-, i- | not; into | incorrect, illegal;  irregular, important, inability |
| 4 | dis- | not, away, apart, negative | disagree, discord, discomfort, discontent, distrust. |
| 5 | en-, em- | cause to | enjoy, endure, enlighten, entail, embrace |
| 6 | non- | Not | nonsense, nonverbal, nonstick, nonspecific |
| 7 | in-, im- | in, into, not | invade, implant, imperfect, immoral, inedible, incapable |
| 8 | over- | too much | overload, overbroad, overdo, overact, overdose |
| 9 | mis- | Wrongly | misjudge, miscall, misunderstand |
| 10 | sub- | Under | submarine, subtext, subtitle |
| 11 | pre- | Before | preview, pretest, preplan, prevent |
| 12 | inter- | between, among | international, interface |
| 13 | fore- | Before | foreshadow, foresight |
| 14 | de-, dis- | opposite of, not | depose, detour, discord, discomfort |
| 15 | super- | Above | superstar, supernatural |
| 16 | semi- | Half | semicircle, semifinal |
| 17 | anti- | Against | antitrust, antidote, antisocial |
| 18 | mid- | Middle | midterm, midway, midnight |
| 19 | under- | too little; not enough | underage, underestimate |

## 2. Infix

Infix is an affix that is directly put into a word's base or root. for instance *„absofuckinlutely" (abso-fuckin-lute-ly)* this word consists of the infix *„-in-„* in the word *„fuckin"* and the base word *„absolute"*, the word *„fanbloodytastic" (fan-bloody-tastic)* that consist of an infix *„-y-„* in the word *„bloody"* and the base word is *„fantastic"*. Infixes can find in the plural forms of some words, but infixes are rarely used in English.

## 3. Suffix

A suffix is an affix that is added at the end of a word's base. It means a suffix is placed after the root (stem) of a word to change the meaning of the word. There are four types of suffixes, they are:

(a) noun-forming suffix, *„-ment"*, *„-ness"*, *„-ion"*, *„-ant"*, *„-ity"*

For example: *„assessment"*, *„sadness"*, *„action"*, *„assistant"*, *„productivity"*

(b) adjective-forming suffix, *„-able"*, *„-ful"*, *„-less"*, *„-al"*, *„-ary"*, *„-ish"*, *„-ous"*

For example: *„readable"*, *„beautiful"*, *„careless"*, *„colonial"*, *„legendary"*, *„boyish"*

(c) verb-forming suffix, *„-ify"*, *„-ize"*, *„-en"*

For example: *„beautify"*, *„memorize"*, *„blacken"*

(d) Adverb-forming suffixes, *„-ily"*

For example: *„slowly"*

The table below shows some English suffixes according to Alice Thomas (1989:4)

*Table 2.2.2*
***The examples of suffixes according to Thomas (1989:1)***

| No | Suffix | Meaning | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | -ate<br>Verb | Become | complicate, demonstrate, eradicate |
| 2 | -en<br>Verb | become, to make | frighten, fasten, loosen, straighten |
| 3 | -ify, -fy<br>Verb | make or become | Clarify, verify, classify, dignify |
| 4 | -ize, -ise<br>Verb | to make; to become | criticize, categorize, modernize, romanticize, chastise |
| 5 | -ly<br>Adverb | how something is | easily, quickly, happily, barely, carefully, secretly |
| 6 | -acy<br>Noun | state or quality | privacy, democracy, literacy |
| 7 | -ance, -ence | state or quality of a noun | dominance, maintenance, prominence, decadence |

## 4. Circumfix

A circumfix is an affix made up of two elements (a prefix and a suffix) that together form a new lexeme from a base, such as a word „*enlighten*" (en-light-en). The word's root is „*light*", the prefix „*en-*", and the suffix „*-en*"

The other examples:

**Unforgettable (**consists of the prefix „*un-*", suffix „*-able*" and the root word is „*forget*")

**Dis**figure**ment (**consists of the prefix „*dis-*", suffix „*-ment*", and the root is „*figure*")

**In**different**ly (**consists of the prefix „*in-*", suffix „*-ly*", and the root word is „*different*")

**In**correct**ness (**consists of the prefix „*in-*", suffix „*-ness*" and the root word is „*correct*")

**2.1.3.3 The Process of Derivational Affixes**

The form that results from the addition of a derivational morpheme is called a derived word. Fromkin et al., (2003:86) state that the semantic meaning of derivational morphemes is clear. Derived morphemes resemble content words in this aspect, although they are not words. Derived morphemes add meaning when combined it a root or stem. A derivative word may belong to a different grammatical class than the original word.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2014:45), There are some processes of derivational affixes, they are:

1. Noun to Adjective

    e.g.: *boy + „-ish"*          *= boyish*

    *alcohol + „-ic"*          *= alcoholic*

    *affection + „-ate"*          *= affectionate*

    *health + „-ful"*          *= healthful*

    *virtu + „-ous"*          *= virtuous*

2. Verb to Noun

    e.g.: *accuitt + „-al"*          *= accuittal*

    *clear + „-ance"*          *= clearance*

    *accus + „-ation"*          *= accusation*

    *sing + „-er"*          *= singer*

    *conform + „-ist"*          *= conformist*

    *predict + „-ion"*          *= prediction*

3. Noun to Verb

e.g.: *moral + „-ize"*      = *moralize*

*„in-„ + habit*      = *inhabit*

*„en-„ + joy*      = *enjoy*

*„be-„ + friend*      = *befriend*

*„im-„ + prison*      = *imprison*

*hast + „-en"*      = *hasten*

*vaccin + „-ate"*      = *vaccinate*

4. Adjective to Noun

e.g.: *free + „-dom"*      = *freedom*

*tall + „-ness"*      = *tallness*

*feudal + „-ism"*      = *feudalism*

*specific + „-ity"*      = *specificity*

5. Adjective to Verb

e.g.: *„en-„ + large*      = *enlarge*

*„en-„ + dear*      = *endear*

*„en-„ + rich*      = *enrich*

6. Adjective to Adverb

e.g.: *exact + „-ly"*      = *exactly*

7. Verb to Adjective

e.g.: *read + „-able"*      = *readable*

*creative + „-ive"*      = *creative*

There are several derivational affixes that do not affect a change in grammatical classes. This is known as conversion or zero derivation. Here, are some examples:

1. Noun to Noun

   e.g.: *friend +" -ship"*       = *friendship*

   *human + „-ity"*        = *humanity*

   *king + „-dom"*         = *kingdom*

   *vicar + „-age"*         = *vicarage*

   *Paul + „-ine"*         = *Pauline*

   *America + „-n"*       = *American*

   *„dis-„ + advantage*   = *advantages*

   *„ex-„ + wife*          = *exwife*

2. Verb to Verb

   e.g.: *„un-„ + do*        = *undo*

   *„re-„ + cover*        = *recover*

   *„dis-„ + believe*    = *disbelieve*

   *„auto-„ + destruct*   = *autodestruct*

3. Adjective to Adjective

   e.g.: *pink + „-ish"*     = *pinkish*

   *red + „-like"*        = *redlike*

   *„a-„ + moral*        = *amoral*

   *„il-„ + legal*         = *illegal*

   *„in-„ + accurate*    = *inaccurate*

   *„un-„ + happy*      = *unhappy*

   *„semi-„ + annual*   = *semiannual*

   *„dis-„ + agreeable*   = *disagreeable*

   *„sub-„ + minimal*   = *subminimal*

It implies that two types of derivational morphemes are classified into common categories. The first is derived morphemes that change the part of speech. The second kind of derivation morphemes does not change the element of the speech. Derivational morphemes that are added do not affect the class word of the base word. Affixes used in derivation might be prefixes or suffixes.

**2.1.3.4 The Function of Derivational Affixes**

According to Kolanchery (2015:164), Some derivational affixes provide as new stems or base forms for other derivational or inflectional affixes to attach to. The following derivational affix functions will be examined:

1. Noun formation

    Noun formation is a type of derivational process that results from the transformation of the present part of speech into a noun. Noun formations consist of:

    a. Verb into Noun

    For instance: „*distract" (verb) + „-ion"*        = „*distraction" (noun)*

    b. Adjective into Noun

    For instance: „*opportune" (adjective) + „-ity"= „opportunity" (noun)*

2. Verb Formation

    Verb formation is a type of derivational process that results from the transformation of the present part of speech into a verb. Verb formations consist of:

    a. Adjective into Verb

    For instance: „*off" (adjective) + „-er"*        = „*offer" (verb)*

b. Noun into Verb

For instance: „*strength" (noun) + „-en"* = „*strengthen" (verb)*

3. Adjective Formation

The adjective formation is a type of derivational process that results from the transformation of the present part of speech into an adjective. Adjective formation consists of:

a. Verb into Adjective

For instance: „*avoid" (verb) + „-able"* = „*avoidable" (adjective)*

b. Adverb into Adjective

For instance: „*ever" (adverb) + „-y"* = „*every" (adjective)*

c. Noun into Adjective

For instance: „*dirt" (noun) + „-y"* = „*dirty" (adjective)*

4. Adverb Formation

Adverb formation is a type of derivational process that results from the transformation of the present part of speech into an adverb. Adverb formation consists of:

a. Adjective into Adverb

For instance: „*bad" (adjective) + „-ly"* = *badly (adverb)*

b. Noun into Adverb

For instance: „*consideration" (noun) + „-ly"* = *considerably (adverb)*

c. Verb into Adverb

For instance, „*a-" + „round" (verb)* = „*around" (adverb)*

**2.1.3.5 The Characteristics of Derivational Affixes**

Derivational affixes have a unique quality. More information on the characteristics of derivational affixes is provided below. Derivational affixes, according to Plag (2002:20), contain a variety of characteristics including:

a. Change the meaning or the form of a word, such as adding the suffix „-*ment*" to nouns like „*judgment*" or verbs like „*judge*".

*b.* Often denote a conceptual relationship to the word; for instance, the suffix „-*full* has no special relationship to any morpheme other than the word „painful".

*c.* Typically only apply to a small number of members of a group, for example, the suffix „-*hood*" does not apply to the most of nouns, such as „*friend*", „*daughter*", „*candle*", etc.

d. Usually come before inflectional suffixes, for example, the derivational suffix „-*y*" comes before the inflectional „-*er*" in the word „*chillier*".

### 2.1.4 News

According to Morris, (1971:18), the news is immediate, the important, the things that have an impact on our lives. It means news is anything that is new and significant and has the potential to affect people"s lives. This concept identifies three components of news: new, important and useful. Our repertory of news is being increasingly expanded by the definition of this news. Qorib & Saragih, (2018:364) argues, that news is a narrative correctly and impartially from facts that have important and new meanings that can attract the attention of news

readers in the newspaper. News is reporting about the latest event. The news may also be described as recent knowledge on recent occurrences that are significant, impactful, and deserving of the audience‟s and reader‟s attention.

From the explanation of the definitions above the researcher can conclude news is the most recent report or piece of information regarding a significant occurrence. There was an incident, and the public was then told about it through the media. No matter how massive an incident is, if it is not reported through the media.

### 2.1.5 The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The Jakarta Post is a popular daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper is published by PT Bina Media Tenggara. Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media publishers (Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan, and Tempo) to produce high-quality newspapers with an Indonesian perspective. The first edition was printed on April 25, 1983, and provides various news such as business, sport, crime, economy, politics, etc. The aim of this newspaper is to provide English-language news to Indonesia‟s growing rapidly international community. According to Steven (2014), the Jakarta Post is the only newspaper that contains photos and text and is printed in black and white follows world trends, the largest language newspaper in Indonesia which is published every day, and designed for a different target audience lighter. Additionally, presenting newspapers of the best quality to the public is a goal, as is helping readers become more deeply engaged with this huge archipelago, its people, and governments as members of a large worldwide family. The daily

adopts the highest professional journalism standards and aims to sway public opinion in Indonesia and internationally, according to its public declarations.

The Jakarta Post has a daily circulation of about 35,000 copies, according to 2006 media data. Based on readers" educational backgrounds shows that most of the readers are graduate students (45.6%) and undergraduates (35.9%). The Jakarta Post as the largest English-language newspaper foresees the internet trend and offers an online edition of the newspaper at thejakartapost.com. As suggested by the name, it also offers a wealth of information on Indonesia as well as the most recent news.

## 2.2.    Previous Study

The study of analysis the of morphemes has been carried out by some researchers. In accomplishing this research the researcher took several study researchers from the thesis and journal as references. The first was written by Ratih (2021) thesis entitled *"An Analysis Using Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on Joko Widodo"s Speech"*. The purpose of the study is to identify the frequency and manner of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Joko Widodo's speech. The research applied descriptive qualitative research. The method for gathering data was through documentation. The object of this research was Joko Widodo"s Speech at the APEC summit Asian Pacific. The theory of Fromkin was used to examine the data, and triangulation research was  employed to validate the results. A total of 133 words made up of derivational and inflectional morphemes were produced as a consequence of the data analysis. Derivational morphemes, which made up 50.37% of the total in this study, and

inflectional morphemes which made up 49.63%, had the highest frequency of occurrence. The researcher found several derivational processes such as adjective form, the noun form, verb and adverb form, noun to noun, and adjective to adjective that change grammatical classes both directly and indirectly. In this study, there were five different types of inflectional morphemes, including „-s" (plural and third person singular), „-ing" (progressive), „-ed" (past tense), and „-er" (comparative). So, the similarities between her thesis with this research are both the analysis process of derivational affixes, both use descriptive qualitative methods. The difference between this research is the object, her research analyzed inflectional morphemes but, this research only analyzed derivational morphemes.

The second was written by Andani (2021) thesis entitled *"An Analysis of Using Derivational Affixes in The Speech Text By Commssioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19."* The objectives of the study were (1) To know how many kinds of derivational process found in the speech text delivered by Commssioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. (2) To know the process of the derivational affixes found in the speech text delivered by Commssioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. The object of this research was the speech text delivered by Commssioner Kyriakides in charge of health and food safety at press conference on Covid 19 on February 26th, 2020, in Rome, Italy and its transcription. This research used qualitative approach, the material of this research was the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. In this research, the design was descriptive qualitative method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The findings of this

research were following: The prefix data appeared in different form of prefix such as (ex-), (dis-), (in-), (un-), (mis-), (dis-). While The suffix data appeared in different form of prefix such as (-ion), (-al), (-ation), (-y), (-ness), (-ty), (-ance), (-cy), (-an), (-ment), (-ive), (-ic), (- ant). In this research, there were three derivational processes found, they were noun formation, adjective formation and adverb formation. So, the similarities between her thesis with this research are both the analysis types and process of derivational affixes, use of descriptive qualitative methods. The difference between our research is the object of her research speech Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19.while the object of this research is the Jakarta Post Newspaper , the data in her research is a speech text while the data in this research is 5 selected news.

The third was written by Aprianti (2020) journal entitled *"Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star is Born" Album"*. The purpose of this research is to find and determine the sources of the inflectional and derivational affixes from the lyrics of *" A Star is Born"* album. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to collect and analyzed the data. Based on the analysis, the dominant affixes that found by the researcher in *" A Star is Born"* album is the derivation affix. The result of the research there were 14 data or 58,3% derivation affixes and 10 data or 41,7% inflectional affixes. So, the similarities between her thesis with this research are both the analysis of derivational affixes, and both use descriptive qualitative methods. The difference between this research is the object, her object the is *" A Star is Born"* album while in this research the object is the Jakarta Post Newspaper, her research

analyzed inflectional morphemes but, this research only analyzed derivational morphemes.

Through this research, the researcher wants to examine what are the types of derivational affixes which consist of four types (prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfix). The researcher also wants to investigate how is the process of forming word structures from derivational morphemes, which consist of four formations (verb, adverb, noun, and adjective formation) which have not been studied by other researchers. The research design that will use in this study is the descriptive qualitative method with a descriptive approach. This will help readers apply derivational affixes in their own writing and understand the formation. Readers can understand the structure of a word starting from the stem of the word until the derivational affixes are added and certainly can increase vocabulary.

## 2.3. Conceptual Framework

In analyzing the derivational morphemes in selected news in The Jakarta Post newspaper. Prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and circumfixes are the only four forms of derivational affixes that Lieber (2009) focuses on. The researcher employs Lieber's theory (2009) to support research findings. Two main points in this research are to find out the types of derivational affixes and investigate how it                                  is                                  formed.
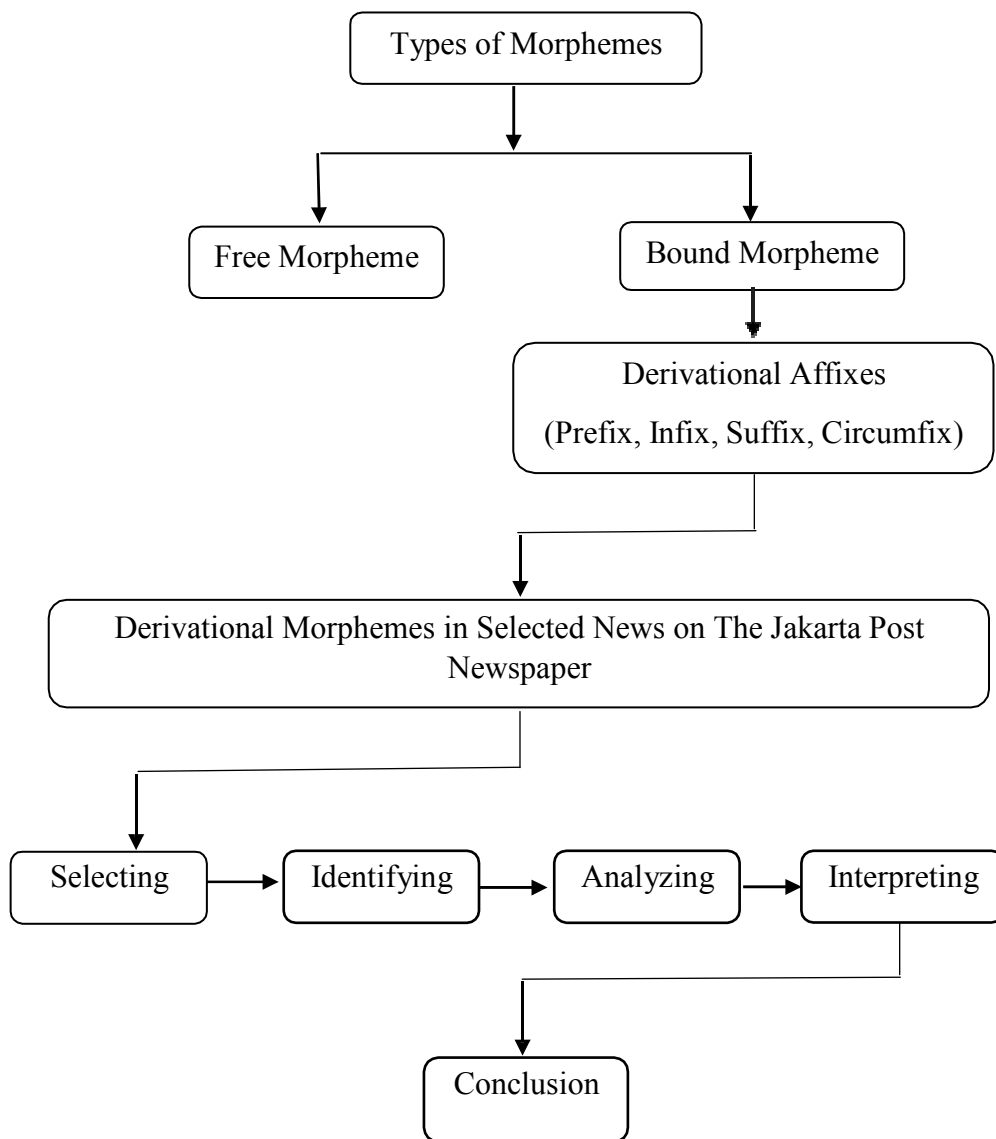
```
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │   Types of Morphemes     │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                 │
                 ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
                 ▼                               ▼
        ┌─────────────────┐           ┌─────────────────┐
        │  Free Morpheme   │           │ Bound Morpheme   │
        └─────────────────┘           └─────────────────┘
                                               │
                                               ▼
                              ┌───────────────────────────────────┐
                              │        Derivational Affixes         │
                              │ (Prefix, Infix, Suffix, Circumfix)  │
                              └───────────────────────────────────┘
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        ┌───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
        │ Derivational Morphemes in Selected News on The Jakarta Post │
        │                       Newspaper                             │
        └───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                                 │
      ┌──────────┐      ┌──────────┐      ┌──────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
      │ Selecting │ ──► │Identifying│ ──► │ Analyzing │ ──► │ Interpreting │
      └──────────┘      └──────────┘      └──────────┘      └──────────────┘
                                               │
                                               ▼
                              ┌──────────────┐
                              │  Conclusion   │
                              └──────────────┘
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*Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework in Analysis of Using Derivational in Selected News on The Jakarta Post Newspaper*

# CHAPTER III
# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Research Design

The research design that used in this study was the descriptive qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Because the result of this study found derivational affixes by identifying and analysing derivational morphemes in The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Creswell (2014:41) states that qualitative research was a method of the probe and seeing the purpose of the problem of the study. The method of this research included the development of a subject newspaper and a procedure of data collecting, data analysis, and researcher interpretation of the result. There were various research methods according to the researcher, namely, using techniques of searching, collecting, classifying, and analysing the data, interpreting, and making conclusions.

The researcher conducted qualitative descriptive research. The appealing study"s findings were clearly described by the qualitative explanation. For the research to result in significant claims about a particular aspect of reality, data must be not only collected, but also carefully chose, organized, analysed, interpreted, and evaluated. The researcher was intent on examining the data in order to locate selecting news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

## 3.2 The Source of Data and Data

The source of data taken from the selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper. All news was written and used as the  data  to be analysed. The

researcher selected five pieces of news randomly from media The Jakarta Post written newspaper.

The data of this research were all the words that contain derivational morphemes affixes in selected news on newspapers. The news that the researcher examine was only taken from one newspaper, namely The Jakarta Post newspaper on 9, 10, 11, and 12 November 2022, and focuses on only one type of news, namely business news. So, the researcher did not examine all the news in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

## 3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The researcher chose the research instrument as the data collection instrument to simplify the research. Creswell (2014:239) states that the research tools commonly used in qualitative research were observation, interviews, document analysis, and visual materials. Therefore, the researcher used observation and document analysis in this research. The document analysis in this research taken from a newspaper named The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

## 3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data collected with observation techniques was conducted to complete this research. An action known as observation involves selecting, assembling, marking, and replacing several observed behavioral processes and the environment that are related to a specific organization. Therefore, it implies that the data were collected using an observational technique that includes reading, evaluating, and analyzing the references used in the study. In qualitative research,

written documents can also be used to better understand the subject being investigated. The researcher used some steps in observation to collect the data, they were:

1. The researcher searched and read the newspaper

2. The researcher selected five business news randomly, underlined and made a mark for finding derivational morphemes affixes on The Jakarta Post newspaper

3. The researcher identified the types of derivational morphemes affixes

4. The researcher investigated how the derivational morphemes affixes formed

## 3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The following technique used to analysed the research data to answer the problem, the researcher used the steps of analysing qualitative data proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014:31). It will briefly explain as follows:

1. Data Condensation/Reduction

   Data condensation/reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data. In other words, the researcher just choose from the news the relevant data or the information that was important to the research. The data through these procedures:

   a. Selecting, the researcher selected the data by searching the Jakarta Post newspaper after that read and observed the title and content of the news included in business news.

b. Focusing, in this stage the researcher focused on identified the four types of derivational affixes and the process of the derivational affixes formed that exist in the words found in the selecting news.

c. Classifying, the researcher classified the derivational affixes into each type (prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and circumfixes) and how they formed.

d. Transforming, the data would transformed into table form so it can be displayed.

2. Data Display

Data display was the second important flow of analysis activity. A display was typically referred to as a simplified, organized collection of data that allows action and conclusion. In this research, the researcher presented the facts of the data as a table. The researcher would followed procedures to provide data by classifying the data into types of derivational morpheme affixes namely, prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. In this study, the researcher would listed the data in two tables of data. The first table for the data results of the four types of derivational morpheme affixes found and then the second for the data results for the formation of the derivational morpheme found.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

One of the most significant or last steps in this research was drawing and verifying a conclusion. Verifying a conclusion was the best technique to combine all the data that has been collected, reductive, and displayed. This a method of knowing the outcome of the data following data display. After thoroughly

identifying types of derivational morpheme affixes and the process derivational affixes are formed, the researcher making a conclusion.

So, the data analysed by using Miles and Huberman Theory (2014:31) The steps of the analysis were:

1. Identifying the derivational morpheme affixes of the news

2. Classifying the derivational morphemes affixes into four types: (1) prefix, (2) suffix, (3) infix, and (4) circumfix.

3. Finding the percentage from each type of derivational morpheme affixes by using the percentage formula.

   $X = \dfrac{F}{N} \times 100\%$

   X = The percentage of the types of derivational morpheme affixes

   F = Frequency of derivational morpheme affixes

   N = The total number of derivational morpheme affixes

4. Making conclusion the data analysis.