

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

A word in English is formed by morphemes which will later be combined in various ways to change the meaning and even the function of the word (Coelho, 2004:98). Morphemes can be categorized into three types : stems, inflectional morpheme, and derivational Morphemes. Within the domain of morphology, the concept of a derivational morpheme revolves around its union with an affix. An affix is a group of letters which are added in the beginning of a word called prefix. Meanwhile, if they are attached at the end of the word called suffix. Yule (2010) articulated that such derivational morphemes, specifically the bound variety, are instrumental in the genesis of fresh lexicon or the alteration of grammatical classifications divergent from the original root. These morphemes are known for their selective productivity, allowing them to adjoin with certain root words to expand their utility (Fitria, 2020).

Redwoods (2007) stated that suffix is a word ending. It is a group of letters you usually exist at the end of a root word. A root word stands on its own as a word, but you can create a new word from it by adding suffixes. Summarily, a suffix is a group of letters added at the end of the word or based word to form a new word.

The study of inflectional morphology is predicated on the mechanisms, like affixation and vowel modification, which change word forms in certain

grammatical categories (Nordquist, 2019). Inflectional morpheme, attaches to the stems or root of a word without altering its grammatical category.

Inflectional morphemes usually marked numerical, personal, and gender distinctions in nouns, and also the agreement with verbs, adjectives, among other parts of speech (Khullar, 2018). Nordquist (2019) Inflectional morphemes play a role in specifying the grammatical function of a word by adding suffixes to nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. These suffixes assign specific grammatical characteristics to the word, such as tense, number, possession, or comparison.

English features eight inflected morphemes primarily in the form of suffixes. Two inflective morphemes are applicable to nouns: -s signifies the possessive case, and -es indicates the plural case. For verbs, four inflections exist: -(e)d denotes the past tense, -ing signifies the present participle, -en represents the past participle, and -s is used for the third person singular. Two inflections are applicable to adjectives: -er denotes the comparative form, and -est signifies the superlative form. According to Yule (2010), these bound morphemes, as inflectional elements, are typically not employed to generate new words in the language. Instead, their main purpose is to allude to or highlight different facets of a word's grammatical function.

Derivational and inflectional morphemes are present in both spoken and written language. In spoken language, they are evident in communication, while in written form, they can be identified in various texts like song lyrics, textbooks, magazines, or newspapers. For instance, CNN International, established in 1980 in the United States, serves as an international news website. Its news coverage

encompasses a wide range of topics including national news, business, technology, economy, lifestyle, arts, entertainment, celebrities, and more.

The focus of this research revolves around the significance of discussing morphemes. Delving into morpheme studies can prove beneficial for learners, particularly in crossword studies. A grasp of morphemes aids students, especially in scientific contexts, to decipher the meanings of unfamiliar vocabulary. The acquisition of morphemes facilitates the association of words based on meaning, enabling students to mentally map words orthographically in the brain, leading to enhanced understanding and retention. Consequently, the researcher conducted a study titled "The Study of Derivational Suffixes Found in Selected CNN News".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Given the foregoing context, the following two issues can be stated:

1. What kinds of derived process of word containing derivational suffixes are found in selected CNN News?
2. How is the derived process of words containing derivational suffixes found in selected CNN News?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the research objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the kind of derived process of words containing derivational suffixes in selected CNN News.
2. To describe the derived process of words containing derivational suffixes found in selected CNN News.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Considering the background and research problems highlighted by the authors, this study is constrained in scope as it specifically concentrates on the derivation of suffixes. The study specifically finds out into the derivation process of suffixes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs within the specific context of selected CNN News.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes research can be useful and give information for readers. The importance of research can be mentioned as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge and have deep meaning understanding about morphology, especially the derived endings which has a function as word maker new form and it is also possible to change the meaning and class of the previous words or part of the word.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The results of this study are expected to provide several valuable contributions to lecturers, students, and future researchers and this study can assist in teaching vocabulary at the next level. University students will learn about derived endings and for researchers who are interested in analyzing the same research, hopefully get information from this research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review Related Literature

This study elaborate five previous study, there are three articles and two thesis to see the novelty of this research.

The first study is "Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asians Novel: A Morphological Analysis', by Narasuari (2020). This study focuses on classifying types and identifying the functions of derivational suffixes. The researcher employs a documentation method and a qualitative approach, based on morphological study theory, particularly suffixes as proposed by Plag (2002:109). The findings reveal four types of suffixes: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial. The functions of these suffixes are divided into two categories: class-maintaining and class-changing suffixes. The similarities with this research are focused on derivational suffixes and the use of a qualitative method. However, differences arise in the theories and data sources. In this research used adopt theories from Bauer (1983) combined with Plag (2002) and McCarthy (2002), with news articles serving as the primary data source.

The article entitled, "The Function of Derivational Suffixes in The Novel 'The Little Prince' Written by Antonie De-Saint Exupery" by Meilandari (2022), used as the second review. This study used quantitative methods and qualitative methods. This previous study focused on analyzing the functions and processes of derivational suffixes in the novel "The Little Prince" by Antoine De-Saint Exupery. The researcher used the theories proposed by Lieber (2009) and McCarthy (2002). The results indicate that the dominant function of derivational suffixes is category

change lexeme formation, with 197 instances (90%), and 20 instances (10%) related to both category change and theories proposed formation. The similarities with this research are focused on derivational suffixes and the use of qualitative methods. However, differences arise in the theories and data sources. This research used theories from Bauer (1983) combined with Plag (2002) to sort the kind of derived process used suffix. Meanwhile the second theory is from McCarthy (2002) to solve the second problem by using tree diagrams.

The third article entitled "Derivational Suffixes Found in 'Confessions of a Shopaholic' Novel by Sophie Kinsella," This study focuses on analyzing the derivational process of suffixation in the novel "Confessions of a Shopaholic." The researcher employs the observation method for data collection and utilizes qualitative methods for data analysis. The study is grounded in the theory presented by Plag (2002) and supported by McCarthy (2002). The research findings reveal the presence of various derivational suffixes in the data source, including -ment, -ion/-ation, -er/or, -ance, -ist, -ism, -ing, -hood, -ity, -(e)ry, -ant, -ful, -ship, -ize, -able/-ible, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive/-ative, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, -ed, and -ly. These suffixes are categorized into four classes of suffixation: noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker. The similarities with this research are the use of qualitative methods and the theories. Meanwhile the differences between this previous study and this study are the use of the data source. The previous research used novels as the source of data while this research used news.

The fourth is "English Adjective Derivational Suffixes Used in Travel Column of The Jakarta Post", by Putri (2019) This study has the objective of identifying the

types of adjectival derivational suffixes used in The Jakarta Post and describe the morphological processes. The research used a qualitative method for analysis. The first problem uses the theories from Katamba (1993) and supported with Plag (2003) framework to categorize data into various adjectival derivational suffixes. For the second problem, Larson and Ludlow (1993) theory on flat structure and tree diagrams is employed to analyze the morphological processes of words using adjectival derivational suffixes. The study's findings reveal several adjectival derivational suffixes, with varying frequencies. Notably, suffix -al is the most frequently used, comprising 18.99% of the data, followed by -ed at 16.46%. Conversely, suffixes -able/-ible and -ish are the least utilized, each accounting for only 1.27% of the 79 data points. Two words, "behavioral" and "artistic," undergo two derivational changes, demonstrating morpheme alterations and meaning shifts. Similarities with this research are the use of qualitative methods as a research approach. However, the difference is theory, the research use theory from Bauer (1983) combined with Plag (2002) as the first theory to sort the kind of derived word used suffix. The second theory from McCarthy (2002) to describe the word structure by tree diagram.

The last review is from thesis entitled is “An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in The Editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018”, by Narasuari and Sri Rahayuni (2020). The researcher used a qualitative method to identify and describe derivational suffixes present in the Editorial of The Jakarta Post in the June 2018 edition. The theories are from Katamba and Bauer (1993). The results showed four types of derivational suffixes, contain 23 words. These include nominal suffixes -

ness, -ity, denominal suffixes -al, -ation, -ment, -ial, -ual, verbal suffixes -ify, -ize, -en, adjectival suffixes such as relational adjectives and qualitative adjectives, and adverbial suffixes -ly, -ward, -wise. Meanwhile similarities with this research are the used of qualitative methods as the research instrument, while the differences are on the use of the theories. This study used theories from Bauer (1983) combine Plag (2002) to solve the first problem. The theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) used to solve the second problem.

2.2 Concepts

There are some concepts that used in this study. There are four main concepts, the first is morpheme, the second is suffixes, the third is derivation, and the fourth is newspaper.

2.2.1 Suffixes

Suffix is the affixes that usually come at the end of a word. For example: ideal-ize, hoori-fy, execut-ion, capital-ism, care-less. “affix like-ation that go after stem are suffix”, (Aronoff and Kristen, 2011:3). It can conclude as the suffix is the affixes that can be added to the end of word. Katamba and Stonham (2006:44), “Suffix is an type of affix which is add after the root, or base like-ly, -er, -ing, -ed”. This state means that an affix which is attached after the root or base is called Suffix. Based on Fromkin et al., (2003) said “some morpheme occurred only as suffix following other morphemes”. It means that morpheme occur only as following suffix. From definition above the writer conclude Affixes have two types there

are Prefix, Suffix, and Multifix. Prefix is the beginning of a word to make a new word like un-happy. Suffix is the end of a main word like love-ly.

2.2.2 Derivation

According to Hamawand (2011) In linguistic terms, derivation is a morphological process that involves adding a bound morpheme to create a new word form. A bound morpheme is indeed an affix that cannot stand alone as an independent word and must be attached to a base or root word. Among the word formation types (acronym, backronym, back-formation, blending, clipping, conversion, derivation, reduplication) derivation is the most productive type (Jendra, 2019).

2.2.3 Newspaper

A newspaper is a form of printed media typically released daily. It comes in various categories such as local dailies, regional dailies, and national dailies. When news is presented in newspapers, it is often complemented by relevant images. Publications are commonly organized by subject and content, with the most crucial or captivating information prominently featured on the front page. (Yulfi and Oktaviani, 2021). Usually newspapers contain advertisements, opinion, community, travel, entertainment, and other news that interests the public (Ispriadi et al, 2020). A newspaper is a periodical that contains written information about current events.

The integrity of a newspaper's content can be influenced by its owners, advertisers, or government pressures. However, newspapers

renowned for their journalistic quality and independence, as well as their broad readership, are considered records of authority. As Charles W. Bridges (1984:31) posits, newspapers, along with magazines, books, radio, and television, serve as essential media for satisfying our curiosity about world events and facilitating communication in society.

2.2.4 CNN International (Cable News Network)

CNN International, the international branch of the news network, is distinguished as a preeminent global news entity. Established in the United States in 1980, CNN International was tailored to cater to an international viewership, delivering comprehensive reportage, expert analysis, and diverse commentary across a spectrum of issues such as politics, commerce, technology, sports, and entertainment. According to Gopi and Naik (2021), CNN is renowned for its constant news feed, aggregating sources globally through an intricate network of satellite and cable.

1. **Worldwide Reach:** CNN International is recognized for its extensive global news coverage, offering perspectives that span across continents on pertinent international developments.
2. **Immediate Correspondence:** The network is celebrated for its real-time broadcasts, featuring correspondents across the globe, which ensures the audience receives timely updates on evolving stories.
3. **Varied Programming:** Beyond standard news reporting, CNN International also provides an array of specialized programs,

documentaries, and discussions that delve into various global issues.

4. Online Engagement: CNN International has a strong digital presence, boasting a website and a mobile app that furnish users with extra content, articles, and videos, available for online access.
5. Multilingual Content: In an effort to accommodate its diverse viewers, CNN International broadcasts content in several languages.

2.3 Theories

Theory acts as a fundamental foundation for analyzing data and resolving problems. This study adopts an integrative theoretical approach by combining the perspectives of Plag (2002) and Bauer (1983) to answer the first research problem about the kind of derived process used suffix. The theory proposed by McCarthy (2002) to answer the second problem about the word structure by using tree diagrams.

2.3.1 Derivational Suffixes

Yule (2010:68) offers a nuanced perspective on bound morphemes, illustrating that these linguistic units, by their very nature, require attachment to other morphemes to convey meaning. These attachments, which can manifest as prefixes like 're-', or suffixes such as '-ist', '-ed', and '-s', are integral to the fabric of language, enabling the transformation and expansion of the lexicon. Within this linguistic framework, the process of derivation plays a pivotal role in the evolution of language, enabling the

generation of new lexemes through the strategic addition of affixes to existing words. This dynamic aspect of word formation is fundamental to the development of language, offering a method by which language adapts to new concepts and ideas.

According to Plag (2002:109-123) provides a comprehensive classification of derivational suffixes, which are instrumental in the creation of new words and concepts. These suffixes serve as linguistic tools that modify and extend the meanings of root words, thereby enriching the communicative potential of the language:

1. Nominal suffixes: -age, -al, -ance (with its variants -ence/-ancy/-ency), -ant, -cy/-ce, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er/or, -(e) ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -an/ian/ean, -ing, -ion/ation, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship.
2. Verbal suffixes: -ate, -en, -ify, -ize.
3. Adjectival suffixes: -able/ible, -al /ual/ial, -ary, -ed, -esque, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ous.
4. Adverbial suffixes: -ly, -wise.

McCharty (2002:48) derivational process in order to make into a new word such as, they can be explained below:

1. Adverb Derived from Adjective.

Some introductory discussions on English grammar suggest that all adverbs end in -ly, but if this were accurate, it would represent an

unusual word class, with all its members being derived in a similar manner. (McCharty, 2002:48) for example:

- Slowly (adverb)
- Slow (adjective) + *-ly* = slowly (adverb)

2. Noun Derived from Noun.

According to McCharty (2002:49) not all derivational processes change word class. In this case, when the suffix added into the free morpheme. Its only change the meaning not change the word classes.

For example:

- Brotherhood (Noun)
- Brother (noun) + *-hood* = brotherhood (Noun)

3. Noun Derived from Adjective.

According to Bauer (1983:222) *-cy* and *-ce* is suffix forms noun particularly from adjectives ending in *-ant* or *-ent* such as excellent > excellency, militant > militancy, dependent > dependence, elegant > elegancy. However *-ness* is one of the most productive suffixes in the English language today. For example:

- Happiness (noun)
- Happy (adjective) + *-ness* = Happiness (noun)

4. Noun Derived from Verb.

According to Bauer (1983:222) suffixes which produce nouns from verbs are *-al* (arrive > arrival), *-ary* (dispense > dispensary), -

er (kill > killer), *-ment* (manage > management). Again the list is not exhaustive. For example:

- Killer (noun)

Kill (verb) + *-er* = killer (noun)

5. Adjective Derived from Adjective.

According to Bauer (1983:225) The clearest example of this type in English is *-ish* (green > greenish). Other suffixes in this group are *-ly* (good > goodly) and possibly *-some* (queer > queersome). For example:

- Greenish (adjective)

Green (adjective) + *-ish* = greenish (adjective)

6. Adjective Derived from Verb.

According to Bauer (1983:224) the most productive suffix that forming adjective from transitive verb is *-able*. The suffix is also found in conjunction with *un-* in words like unbelievable, unthinkable. For example:

- Readable (adjective)

Read (verb) + *-able* = readable (adjective)

7. Adjective Derived from Noun.

According to McCharty (2002:53) Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous, these kind of suffixes such as *-ful*, *-less*, *-al*, *-is*. For example:

- Helpless (adjective)

Help (noun) + *-less* = helpless (adjective)

8. Verb Derived from Noun.

According to Bauer (1983:222) There are two main suffixes deriving verbs from nouns, such as *-ify* and *-ize*. The more productive of these is *-ize*. Recent words using these suffixes are *metrify*, *fishify* 'supply with fish'; *Cambodianize*, *instantize*, *marginalize*, *containerize*, *pedestrianize*, *structurize*, *Vietnamize*.

For example:

- Organize (verb)

Organ (noun) + *-ize* = organize (verb)

Through this detailed exposition of derivational processes, it becomes clear that such morphological operations are not merely mechanical applications but rather reflect the nuanced and complex nature of language growth and adaptation.

2.3.2 Root, Stem, Base

In the process of word formation, three morpheme concepts are relevant. For instance, the morpheme "un-" must always be affixed before the central meaningful element of the word, often referred to as the root, stem, or base. On the other hand, other bound morphemes like "-ity," "-ness," or "-less" are attached following the root. Adopting Latin-influenced terminology, "un-" is termed a prefix, "-ity" a suffix, and the overarching term for all bound morphemes attaching to roots is "affix" (Plag, 2002).

In the context of word formation, the portion of a word to which an affix is added is termed the base. The term "root" is employed for bases that cannot be further analyzed into morphemes. While "stem" is commonly used for the bases of inflections and occasionally for the bases of derivational affixes, to prevent terminological confusion, we will avoid the use of the term 'stem' and speak of 'roots' and 'bases' only (Plag, 2002).

The term "root" is specifically described when we want to explicitly denote the indivisible central part of a complex word. In all other instances where the question of whether a form is indivisible or not is not a concern, we can simply refer to them as bases or base-words. The resultant word from a derivation is commonly called a derivative. For example, in the derivative "writer," the base of the suffix "-er" is "write," while in the derivative "writers," the base of the suffix "-er" is "writer." In the case of "write," the base is a root, while in the other instances, it is not.

2.3.3 Word Structure

McCarthy (2002:74) suggests that word-forming structures, such as derived suffixes, can be represented using various methods, including flat structures, tree diagrams, and bracketing. This study used employ tree diagrams to represent the structure of words containing suffixes.

For instance, consider the structure of the word "helpful"

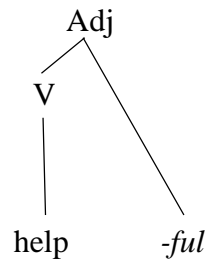


Figure 2.1 Word Class Change Process Helpful

In this tree diagram, 'helpful' originates from the base word 'help', which is a verb. The addition of the suffix '-ful' transforms it into an adjective. This derivation process also alters the meaning and class of the word. In the Oxford Dictionary, 'help' as a verb means to make it easier or possible for someone to do something by providing necessary aid. However, when augmented with the suffix '-ful', it becomes 'helpful' (Adj), signifying the ability to improve a particular situation.

