

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language plays a significant role in everyday life, from communicating with others to conveying ideas and emotions. By using language effectively, we can build strong relationships, express ourselves clearly, and understand and respond to the world around us more effectively. The phenomenon that occurs in daily life in the context of derivational suffixes is the use of various word endings that alter the meaning and base form of words. For example, when someone changes the verb "teach" into the noun "teacher" by adding the suffix "-er", or when the adjective "happy" is transformed into the noun "happiness" by adding the suffix "-ness". The use of derivational suffixes is very common in everyday language and helps us expand our vocabulary and understand the relationships between different words in the language we use.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on word formation and the relation with other words in the same language. It also analyzes the word structure and the parts of words such as, stems, roots, bases, and affixes. Lieber (2009: 2) stated Morphology involves examining how words are created in different languages, exploring the process of forming new words and how the shapes of words change based on their use within sentences. In morphology, there are two different terms for word formation, one involves changes in the form of words based on their role in a sentence (inflectional), and the other focuses on how new words

are formed (derivational). Derivational is a process of adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) combined with roots to create a new 55 words by changing the meaning and changing the word classes. According to Katamba (1993: 50) stated that derivational affixes create fresh lexemes by modifying the meaning of the word, without changing the word classes or changing the word classes. Derivational suffixes are added at the end of the words. For example, by adding the suffix *-ful* in the word *respectful* change the word class from verb to adjective. The derivational words can be a tool to increase vocabulary in English because the derivation words will create a new meaning and bring up new words

Talk about morphology, there's a fundamental concept known as a "morpheme." A morpheme stands as the smallest meaningful unit in language. According to Lieber (2009: 32) A morpheme serves as the smallest unit of meaning used to construct a word. Two primary types of morphemes exist are free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are able to exist independently as words, carrying meaning on their own. Meanwhile Bound morphemes are those that can't exist independently; they need to attach to other parts of words. They come in various types, like prefixes and suffixes, which are added to words to change their meaning or function. Bound morphemes that come before the words called Prefixes. Meanwhile bound morpheme that come at the end of words called suffixes. According to Katamba (1993: 44) morphemes can divided into 4 kinds such as affix, root, stem, and base.

Derivational suffixes are a process of adding bound morpheme (suffixes) at the end of the words to create a new lexeme. The new lexeme which is formed by

adding prefixes or suffixes is called a derived word. According to Plag (2002: 109-123) Suffixes are categorized into four main types such as nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. Derivational suffixes usually change the lexical category of the stem, for example in the word *useful*, the suffix *-ful* changes the word class from verb (*use*) become adjective (*useful*). This study focus on identify various types of derived word used suffix and analyze how the structure of derived word by added suffixes used in the data source. Derivational words can be found in written texts like newspapers, magazines, short stories, and novels.

News is a media to show recent events about what is happening lately in society, business, politics, science, sports, etc. according to. According to Wikipedia (2023), news is a report about current events, usually published by using media such as television, radio, newspaper, magazine, etc. There are numerous media that can be used as a source of information. One of them is called *cbsnews.com*. Columbia Broadcasting System commonly shortened as CBS News is a news division of radio and television of America. CBS News broadcasts consist of shows like the CBS Evening News, CBS Mornings, news magazines such as CBS News Sunday Morning, 60 Minutes, and 48 Hours, along with the Sunday morning political show called Face the Nation. This website started back on September 18, 1927, in Chicago, Illinois, USA when William S. Paley laid the foundation for it. This website provides the various news about politics, health, entertainment, technology, and sports by using the English language.

Therefore, the researcher selected the topic of derivational suffixes because they are extensively utilized in written text. Hard to understand the English sentence

without understanding the word formation process. Specifically the process of suffixation which can change the meaning and word class also. The competence to identify derivational affixes can develop the vocabulary significantly because from one word we can get many new words with different parts of speech. The understanding of a derivational process can be used for an English activity like, writing a journal, an essay, literary works, etc., and also good for conversations. That is the reason why the derivational suffixes are important and interesting to be analyzed.

1.2 Problems of The Study

From the background above, some problems can be defined as follows:

1. What types of derivational suffixes are found in selected news from *cbsnews.com*?
2. How is the structure of derivation words found in selected news from *cbsnews.com*?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Take from the problem of study, this study is aimed at:

1. To identify the types of suffixes used in selected news from *cbsnews.com*
2. To analyze the structure of derivation words used in selected news from *cbsnews.com*

1.4 Limitation of The Study

This study focus on discussing the types and the structure of the derived words that used suffixes by using tree diagram in selected news from *cbs.com*.

1.5 Significance of The Study

Seen from the background and problems of the study, the researcher hopes this research can be useful theoretically and practically. The significance of this study is:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this is to give additional information about how to identify the types of suffixes found in selected news from *cbsnews.com* and can be data for the other researchers who researching the similar studies

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study was made to let the readers know what types of suffixes and the structure of derived words used suffix in the data. Furthermore, it helps the readers to understand the information that contains inside.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review Related Literature

The study elaborated on five previous studies such as three articles and two thesis. the previous study has the same topic with this current study and also have differences and similarity. It is used to make this study more believable and accurate.

The first is an article entitled “Derivational Suffixes in Novel “The One and Only Ivan” written by Katherine Applegate” by Sudarmadi (2022). This study aim in this previous study is to find the meaning and the function of each of the derivational suffixes. Qualitative method is used as a research approach. To analyze the data author used the theory from Plag (2002) to sort the types of suffixes. The result in this previous study the authors found 4 types of suffixes such as nominal, adverbial, adjectival, and verbal suffixes and the suffixes are *-ness, -ion, -action, -ful, -en, -ance, -ence, -ment, -er, -ic, -ive, -en, -ful, -en, -ance, -ence, -ment, -or, -ity, -ty, -ly, -y, -able*. The used of qualitative method and theory from Plag (2002) showed the similarities between the previous study with this current study. Meanwhile the differences is the used of data source. This previous study used novels as data source while this study used news as the data source.

The article entitled “Derivational Suffixes in The Novel “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” by Putri (2022) is used as the second review. This Previous study

aims is to find out the types and process of derived word by adding suffix. descriptive qualitative method is used as a research approach. To analyze the data author used the Theory from Fromkin (2007). The result in this previous study uncovered a total of 213 instances of different data types. Among these, 23 instances (11%) involved the transformation of nouns to adjectives using suffixes like *-ish*, *-ous*, and *-ful*. There were also 51 instances (24%) where verbs were transformed into nouns using suffixes such as *-ance*, *-er*, and *-ion*. In addition, 16 instances (8%) involved the conversion of adjectives to nouns using the suffix *-ness*, while 20 instances (9%) saw verbs transformed into adjectives using *-able*. The most prevalent transformation, constituting 101 instances (47%), was the conversion of adjectives to adverbs through the use of the suffix *-ly*. Finally, only 2 instances (1%) were identified where nouns were transformed into verbs using the suffix *-ish*. The study's analysis highlighted that the most prevalent and accurate transformational data observed was the conversion of adjectives to adverbs. The similarity with this research is used qualitative method as a research approach. Meanwhile, the differences are the source of data and also the theory. Novels was use as a data source in this previous study. Meanwhile this study used news as a data source. This study used a different theory from the previous study. This current study used the Theory from Plag (2002) and McCartney (2002)

The third article is “The Word Formation Process of Suffixes in “*Leave Beautiful*” Song Album by Astrid S” by Khusuna (2021). This previous study focused on outlined the existence of suffixes used in the data source. These previous study used a qualitative method and used theory from Yule’s (2020). The previous

collected 74 words that used suffixes with six types of suffixes: *-ful, -ing, -ly, -ize -s / -es, and -ed*. The author also classified these suffixes into derivational and inflectional groups. The author found 51 inflectional types and 23 derivational types. The similarity with this current study is that it used the same method as the research approach meanwhile the differences are the data source and theory. A song album was used as a data source in this previous study. Meanwhile, this study used news as a source of data. This study used a different theory from the previous study. This current study used the theory from Plag (2002) and McCarthy (2002)

The fourth review is a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Used in Jakarta Post’s Articles” by Mato (2021). The objective of this study are classified the types of derived word used suffixes and explain the function and meanings of the derived word used in the data source. This study used the qualitative method as a research instrument and used the theory from Plag (2002) to solve the problem. The result of this previous study is four types of suffixes such as nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix, and adverbial suffix. The function of derivational suffixes can be divided into two, namely class changing and class maintaining suffixes. The similarity of this previous study with this study is used the same method and data source. Meanwhile, the differences with this current study are the aim of the study.

The thesis entitled “English Adjectival Derivational Suffixes Used in Travel Column of The Jakarta Post” by Putri (2020) is used as the last review. This previous study aims to find out the kinds of adjectival derivational suffixes used in the data. Take from the earlier research, a qualitative method was applied and used

theory from Katamba (1993) and combined with Plag (2003) to classify different types of adjectival derivational suffixes. The second theory is from Larson and Ludlow (1993), pertaining to the flat structure and tree diagram, were utilized to examine the morphological processes of words employing these adjectival derivational suffixes. The result of this previous study, the author discovered 79 instances within the data source, with 44 instances specifically chosen and examined as a sample for this research. All 13 variations of adjectival derivational suffixes, including *-able/-ible*, *-ous/-eous/-ious/-uous*, *-ary*, *-ed*, *-esque*, *-ful*, *-ic/-ical*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ly*, and *-al/-ial/-ual*. The similarity between the previous study with this study is used the same data source and the differences are the aim of the study.

2.2 Concepts

In this study, concepts represent a compilation of fundamental definitions pertaining to the title of this study. There are some definitions of important terms in this study:

2.2.1 Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest unit of grammatical analysis. It represents the most minimal shift in a word's shape, linking to the slightest change in meaning or structure within words or sentences (Katamba, 1993:24). Within language, morphemes manifest as distinct forms. Consider the word *unbelievable* which can be broken down into its building elements: *un-believe-able*. Every one of these segments possesses its own forms, meaning, and distribution.

Morphemes can be classified into two types such as free morpheme and bound morpheme. According to Katamba (1993:41-42), a free morpheme represents roots that can exist independently, standing on their own. In contrast, bound morphemes are roots that cannot occur in isolation. They always occur with some other word-building element attached to them. Such roots are called bound morpheme.

2.2.2 Derivation

According to Bauer (1983:33) Derivation concentrates on crafting new lexemes through affixation. This process is then subdivided into two types: class-maintaining and class-changing derivation. Class-maintaining derivation encompasses the formation of a fresh lexeme that maintains the same grammatical form or part of speech as the base word from which it originates. On the other hand, class-changing derivation generates lexemes that belong to form classes different from their base words.

Derivational patterns commonly change the words-class of the base lexeme, for instance, a noun can be derived from a verb, an adjective, or another noun. In these instances, the terms used are "denominal" (derived from a noun), "deverbal" (derived from a verb), and "deadjectival" (derived from an adjective).

2.2.3 Suffixes

Suffixes are group of letters that added at the end of the word which can change the meaning and the form of the word. According to Leiber (2009: 3) suffixes is a bound morpheme that come before the base. Suffixes can be divided

into two process such as class-changing and class-maintaining. Suffixes can be divided into four types, those are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes (Plag, 2002: 109-223).

2.2.4 News

According to *wikipedia.com* News refers to information regarding present-day occurrences, disseminated across diverse media platforms. Common subjects covered in news reports encompass war, government, politics, education, health, the environment, economy, business, fashion, entertainment, sports, and even remarkable or exceptional events. Additionally, government declarations pertaining to royal ceremonies, laws, taxes, public health and criminal activities have been in the news since ancient times.

2.4 Theories

Theory is crucial for scientifically analyzing data.. Two theories was use to answer the problems that happened in this study. The first is the theory by Plag (2002) used to classified the types of suffixes. The second theory from McCarthy (2002) used to analyze the structure of word that contains suffixes.

2.4.1 Types of Morphemes

According to Katamba (1993:41), Morphemes can be divided into four types such as,

2.4.1.2 Roots

Root stands as the fundamental core of a word, remaining unchanged and unattached, forming the essential element that persists in different variations of a lexeme, even if with potential modifications. For example, “walks” is the root word present in the group of word-forms that represent the lexeme “walk”, including “walk”, “walks”, “walking”, and “walked.” Many words contain a root standing on its own. Roots that have the ability to exist independently are termed free morphemes., for example:

Man, book, tea, sweet, cook, bet, very, pain, etc.

2.4.1.2 Affixes

According to Katamba (1993:44), affixes is a morpheme that exists only in combination with another morpheme, such as a root, stem, or base, and cannot exist independently. By the definition before, affixes are categorized as bound morphemes. No word can consist solely of an affix standing alone, such as -s, -ed, -a, or even multiple affixes combined, like -al-s. They always need to be attached to other morphemes to convey meaning. There are three types of affixes: prefix, infix, and suffix.

1. Prefixes

A prefix is a linguistic element (affix) that gets added to the beginning of a root, stem, or base, such as *re-*, *un-*, *in-*.

for example:

re-make, re- read, un-kind, un-tidy, in-decent, in-accurate

2. Suffixes

According to Katamba (1993: 44) suffix is an affix which come at the end of a root, stem, or base like *-ly, -er, -ist, -ing, -ed*, etc, for example *Slow-ly, quick-ly, sing-er, blow-er, table-s, mat-s, walk-ed, jump-ed*

3. Infixes

According to Katamba (1993:44), an infix is an affix inserted within the root itself. Infixes are prevalent in Semitic languages such as Arabic and Hebrew. However, infixing is relatively uncommon in English. According to Sloat and Taylor (1978) as cited from the book *Morphology* of Katamba (1993) suggest that the only infix that occurs in English morphology is */-n-/* which is inserted before the last consonant of the root in a few words of Latin origin, on what appears to be an arbitrary basis.

2.4.1.3 Stems

The stem of a word refers to the part that exists before any inflectional affixes are included (Katamba, 1993: 45). For example:

<u>Noun stem</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Cat	-s
Worker	-s

The word-form *cats*, the plural suffix *-s* is connected to the basic root "cat," which stands as the essential, the essence of the word that cannot be changed. However, in "workers," suffix *-s* showed the plurality follows a complicated structure. It attaches after a stem that includes a root "work" and suffix *-er*, typically used in forming nouns from verbs (such as "worker," referring to 'someone carrying out the action specified by the verb'). In this case, "work" serves as the root, but "worker" becomes the stem to which the *-s* suffix is added.

2.4.1.4 Bases

According to Katamba (1993:45), base represents any fundamental unit capable of having affixes added to it. These affixes may encompass inflectional ones chosen for syntactic purposes or derivational ones that modify the meaning or grammatical classification of the base. A plain root, such as "boy," qualifies as a base as it can receive inflectional affixes like *-s* to create "boys" or derivational affixes like *-ish*, transforming the noun "boy" into the adjective "boyish." Essentially, all roots serve as bases. However, the term "stems" is reserved for bases within the realm of inflectional morphology.

For example:

faiths	frogmarched
faithfully	bookshops
unfaithful	window-cleaners
faithfulness	hardships

Table 2.1 Type of Morphemes

Inflectional affixes	Derivational affixes	Roots	Stems	Bases
-ed	un-	faith	faith	faith
-s	-ful	frog	frogmarch	faithful
	-ly	march	bookshop	frogmarch
	-er	clean	Windowcleaner	bookshop
	-ness	hard	hardship	Window-clean
	-ship	window		Window-cleaner
				hardship

Katamba (1993:45)

2.4.2 Types of Suffixes

According to Plag (2002:109-123), suffixes are categorized into four main types: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial. They are grouped not only by the type of word they create but also by the specific class of base they typically attach to. These bases can be deverbal, derived from adverbs, deadjectival, denominal suffixes, and so on, based on the class of word they originate from.

2.4.2.1 Nominal Suffix

Nominal suffixes play a crucial role in generating abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. These abstract nouns often represent actions, the results of actions, or associated concepts. They also aid in creating nouns that denote qualities, properties, and similar attributes. Additionally, a significant category of nominal suffixes is dedicated to forming nouns that represent different types of people or individuals, such as *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ant*, *-cy/-ce*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-er*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-an*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-ship*.

2.4.2.2 Verbal Suffix

Verbal suffixes belong to the category of suffixes that can derive verbs from various word categories, primarily from nouns and adjectives. These suffixes can express various concept, those are ‘provide with X’ (ornative), ‘make into X’ (resultative), ‘make (more) X’ (causative), ‘put into X’ (locative), ‘become X’ (inchoative), ‘perform X’ (performative), and ‘act like X’ (similative). There are four kinds of verbal suffixes, such as *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, and *-ize*.

2.4.2.3 Adjectival Suffix

Adjectival suffixes are a type of suffix that creates adjectives, often deriving them from adjectives themselves or from various word categories, notably forming adjectives from nouns. This suffix can express the meanings of ‘capable of being Xed,’ ‘liable or disposed to X,’ ‘being characterized by X,’ ‘having X,’ ‘in the manner or style of X,’ ‘of the character of X,’ ‘like X,’ and ‘without X.’ These suffixes can also be further divided into two primary groups those are relational adjectives and qualitative adjectives. The suffixes that are classified as adjectival suffixes are *-able*, *-ible*, *-ic/ical*, *-ous/-eous/-ious/-uous*, *-al*, *-ary*, *-ed*, *-esque*, *-ful*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-ly*.

2.4.2.4 Adverbial Suffix

Adverbial suffixes belong to the category of suffixes that create adverbs from various sources, primarily from adverbs themselves or from other word categories, often forming adverbs from nouns, adjectives, or other adverbs. These

kinds of suffix is an expressions of ‘in the manner or style of X’ and ‘like X’. the kind of suffixes that can be classified as adverbial suffixes are *-ly* and *-wise*

2.4.3 Word Structure

Morphology involves examining the structure of words. The assertion that words possess structure might be unexpected because speakers generally perceive words as singular, meaningful units. This perception likely stems from the fact that numerous words are morphologically straightforward. For instance, words like “the,” “fierce,” “desk,” “eat,” “boot,” “at,” and “fee” cannot be broken down into smaller units that carry individual meanings. According to McCarthy (2002: 78) to analyze the word and its structure linguist used three ways, such as flat structure, bracketing, and tree diagram. This study used tree diagram as a term to explain the structure of derivation word.

2.4.3.1 Tree Diagram

Another way that is used to analyze the structure of derivational process is a tree diagram. The term “tree diagram” can seem unusual, because the ‘branches’ point downwards, more like roots than branches. “tree diagram” has gained wide acceptance and serves as a fundamental tool in linguistic discussions to illustrate hierarchical structures. in a tree diagram, those specific points where branches emerge are termed nodes (McCarthy, 2002: 73). Because the morpheme is defined in more detail, the morphological process can be seen more clearly.

Example:

the structure of words *useful*

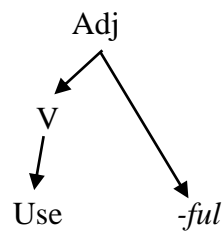


Figure 2.1 Tree Diagram Process

From the tree diagram above the word *useful* is from the base word *use* which is a verb. After being added by suffix *-ful* the word class changed to become an adjective. The meaning of that word also changed. Based on Oxford Dictionary the word *use* (V) means to do something for a particular purpose. Meanwhile, the word *useful* (Adj) means that can help you to do and achieve something.

