

Noun Formation with Reference to The Articles on Politics Published in Jakarta Globe Newspaper

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Abstract: *The title of the study which is “Noun Formation with Reference to Articles on Politics published in Jakarta Globe Newspaper” is aimed at investigating the kinds and functions of derivational suffixes forming nouns and how the meaning of derivation words is represented in the sentence. The data were taken from the online newspaper The Jakarta Globe. The method used in collecting the data was documentation method and a note-taking technique. The descriptive qualitative approach was used in analyzing the data. The theory applied to analyze the data was the theory of Morphology proposed by Plag (2018) and Bauer (1983). In addition, Oxford's Learner Dictionary was used to classify the word class and the meaning of derivation words. The result shows that there were twelve kinds of nominal suffixes found, namely suffix ship/, /-ance/ (and its variant ence,), /-ism/, /-ity/, /-er/ (and its variant or), /-ant/, /-ce/-cy/, /-ing/, /-ion/ (with its variant –action, -ification), /-ee/, /-an/ (with its variant –ean, -Ian), and /-ment/. There were two functions of derivational suffixes: class-maintaining derivation of nouns from nouns and class-changing derivations, such as nouns from verbs and adjectives. The meaning of the derivation words is based on the context of the sentence.*

INTRODUCTION

A *word* is defined as the invisible meaning of units (Katamba & Stonham, 2006). We utter a hundred or even a thousand words every day. Communicating our feelings, opinions, happiness, fears, requests, wishes, and demands through words. Therefore, word is an essential part of being human. As well as in learning the English language, words become a fundamental aspect. When we learn a language, we proceed from the small to the large by comprehending it word by word and then become one as English. (Hasanah, 2014). Word becomes a vital foundation of the existence of the language because, without a word, the sentence cannot be arranged. Study word formation, which indicates how words are generated in the language and the variation of forming words based on the words used in the sentence, is defined as morphology (Lieber, 2010).

English is derived from numerous words from various languages around the world, and

morphology presents information about the origins of the words as well as regulations and rules regarding how to form new words (Ngene, 2019). Bauer (2003) stated using affixes is the most common way of creating new words in the English language. Affixes are the process of producing a new word form of the lexeme attached to a base. Affixes are classified into three types: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes, and they can be inflectional and derivational. Suffixes is one of the ways to building a new word by attaching to the end of the root (or stem or base), like -or, -ment -ly, -wise, -ly, -al, -ness, -or, -ing, -ed, etc.

For example, the term happiness is represented in which a new word (happy-ness) is created based on another word by attaching the nominal suffix -ness at the end of the base word, which causes the changing part of speech and meaning of the base. This indicates a word may be composed on more than one meaningful element (Plag, 2018). In addition, with the morphological knowledge of suffixes, we can interpret the meaning of the term “friend” and regenerate it into various forms (friendly, friendless, friendly, friendliness, friendship) more accurately to represent the message. Learning about English suffixes will help students recognize how a word can be formed by combining suffixes to form a new word that can change the part of speech or the meaning. Words as syntactic atoms belong to certain syntactic classes or are called part of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbial, prepositions, etc.) (Plag: 2018). And Nouns derived a huge number of English word classes.

Since many previous studies have discussed this, the topic of derivational suffixes is always interesting to investigate. For instance, Antari's (2018) study investigated the morphosyntactic of adjectives formation of derivational in the Twilight novel. Other's study by Candra (2019) analyzed derivational suffixes derived adjectives in movies entitled The Chronicles of Narnia. Another research was done by Oktriyani (2022), which identified the derivational suffixes in English textbooks. However, none of the previous studies used newspapers as a data source. Based on the phenomenon, the study interest emerged in the morphological issues of Noun Formation with Reference to articles on Politics Published in Jakarta Globe Newspaper. The syntactic classes noun is chosen since derived a huge number of English word classes. The Jakarta Globe newspaper is a popular Indonesian digital newspaper that reports and writes news in English. The Jakarta Globe is selected as the data source because the sentence in the newspaper contains grammatical forms such as derivational suffixes that are interesting to be investigated in more depth. Aside from enhancing our knowledge about news issues through reading newspapers, it also helps improve our English skills. The study concentrated on three political articles as a sample. Articles on politics are chosen since they become the top news discussed the whole month since they mainly cover the general election that will be held in 2024. Therefore, political articles are an excellent topic used in the study.

The study investigated the kinds and functions of derivational suffixes forming nouns and how the meaning of derived words is represented in the sentence. The analysis is qualitatively using the Morphology theory proposed by Plag (2018) and Bauer (1983). Plag's theory is used to identify the kinds of derivational suffixes forming nouns, and Bauer's theory is used to classify the function of derivational suffixes forming nouns. In addition, Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008) is used to classify the part of speech and analyze the meaning of the derived words.

RESEARCH METHOD

The significant thing in scientific writing is research methodology. The methodological approach taken to analyze the data was the descriptive qualitative method. According to Wray & Bloomer (2006), qualitative research involves an approach method that demonstrates analysis and description rather than a numerical feature. The primary data used in the study is from Indonesian-English Newspaper, The Jakarta

Globe. The study is focused on the articles on politics published in December 2022. The articles were chosen using stratified sampling, which involves determining the population from which the sample will be drawn. The population is the most-read articles from December 1 to December 31. From 29 articles mostly read with a variety of topics, it was discovered that political articles were the most popular throughout the month. Selecting three political articles as the sample.

The documentation method and note-taking technique were applied in the research. The documentation method is a method of collecting data in the form of written or documented documents. A note-taking technique was used, which was done in several steps:

1. First, reading the selected news items several times to identify the words that contain derivational suffixes forming noun
2. Second step: Highlighting and taking note of the data of derivational suffixes forming noun
3. Third, putting the data into a table.
4. Lastly, the data is ready to be analyzed.

The analysis was presented in formal and informal methods. The informal method is explaining and describing the data narratively, and the formal method is using diagram to support the explanation.

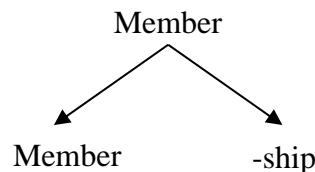
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section discover the result and the discussion about the problem formulated above using the theory proposed by Plag (2018) and Bauer (1983) .The analysis is about the kind and function of derivational suffixes forming noun and how the meaning of derived words represented in the sentence.

1. Suffix /-ship/

Data 1:

*“The KPU plenary session in Jakarta concluded that the “factual verification” shows that the party has failed to achieve the minimum **membership** in North Sumatra and East Nusa Tenggara, both are predominantly Christian provinces”.*



The term membership is built through the derivational process. The process of forming word membership comes from the attaching suffix /-ship/ to create a noun that alludes to the situation or condition at the end of the noun member. It demonstrates that membership is generated from the word member as the free morpheme and the bound morpheme /-ship/ as a nominal suffix.

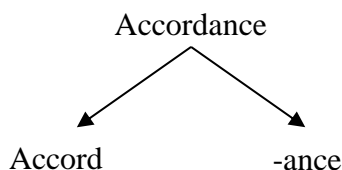
The derivational process indicates the class pattern maintaining from the word member as a noun generated membership as a noun marker. The suffix /-ship/functions as the class-maintaining derivation since it still holds the part of speech of the base.

A member is a person, organization, or country member of a specific group, club, or team based on the Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2008: 275). Furthermore, when the suffix /-ship/ attaches to the base word “member,” it forms the term “membership,” creating a new meaning that means the state of being a member of a group, a club, an organization, etc. Therefore, the sentence means the Ummat party has not reached the minimum member of the party to participate in the general election.

2. Suffix /-ance/

Data 2:

*“KPU Commissioner Mochammad Afifuddin said the verification and selection of political parties have been “conducted properly and in **accordance** with existing regulations”.*



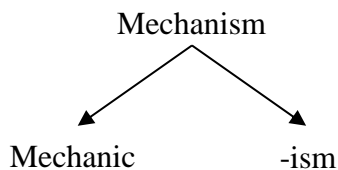
The diagram represents the term *accordance* and comprises the free morpheme *accord* and the bound morpheme /-ance/. The derivational process indicates the word *accordance* comes from attaching the nominal suffix /-ance/ to produce an action noun at the end of the verb *accord*. The process denoted the class pattern changing from the word *accord* to verbs built in *accordance* as nouns maker. The suffix /-ance/ functions as a class-changing derivation since it alters the part of speech of the base from a verb into a noun.

The term *accord* means agree with particular treatment (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 3). When the base word assist attached by the suffix /-ance/ becomes a noun with the meaning of a formal agreement with something. Therefore, the sentence implies Mochammad Afifuddin, as the KPU Commissioner, stated that the verification and the selection of political parties were conducted appropriately and based on the formal agreement with the existing regulations.

3. Suffix /-ism/

Data 3 :

*“Any objection can be submitted in written statements there’s a **mechanism** for this procedure,” Afifuddin said in a television interview.”*



The term *criticism* comprises two morphemes, such as a free morpheme “*mechanic*” and nominal suffix –*ism* as bound morphemes. The suffix –*ism* building abstract noun relates to the notions of state, condition, attitude, and a system of views or philosophy at the end of the base word *critic*. Note that suffix –*s*, in this case, is considered inflectional since it marks a plural marker. In this case, when the suffix /-ism/is attached to the noun ending with [ic], it is found that the letter [ic] is released, then the rest of the word surface together to form a “*mechanism*.” In this case, the suffix /-ism/ functions as the class-maintaining derivational suffixes since it doesn't change the part of speech of the base.

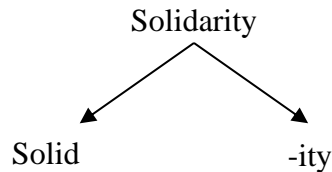
The word “*mechanic*” is classified as a noun that means an individual whose duty it is to repair machines, particularly automobile engines (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 274). When the suffix /-ism/ attaches to the noun “*mechanic*” it forms a new word with the new meaning “*mechanism*,” which means a collection of moving parts in a machine or a strategy or system for accomplishing something. Therefore, the sentence indicates Afifuddin mentioned in a television interview that any objection can be accepted in written form since there is a method of the system

to follow in place in this procedure.

4. Suffix /-ity/

Data 4 :

"Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI)"



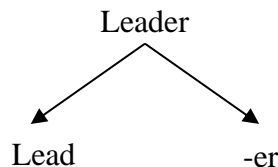
Forming the term solidarity involves the derivational process by changing meaning and the part of speech of the base word. It demonstrates that the term solidarity comes from attaching the suffix /-ity/ to form nouns that describe qualities, states, or properties at the end of adjectives solid. In this case, when the suffix /-ity/is attached to the base word solid, it is found that the words surface together with the form /-arity/ to form the new term "solidarity."The suffix /-ity/ functions as a class-changing derivational suffix since it alters the part of speech of the base word from adjectives into nouns.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008: 422), the term solid is determined as a noun that means substances and object that is solid, not a liquid or gas. When attached to the nominal suffix –ity, its interpreted new word with a new meaning as one person's or a group's support for another because they share feelings, opinions, etc. Therefore, based on the context of the sentence, the sentence implies *PSI* is a group of Indonesian people that support together and share the opinion to achieve a same goal.

5. Suffix /er/

Data 5:

"Any elected leader must swear a solemn oath that he will obey the law before assuming office"



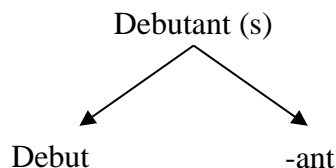
The diagram indicates the term leader is building from adding the suffix –er to form a person noun at the end of the verb lead. This process involves the derivational process by changing the part of speech and the meaning of the base word lead. In this case, the suffix –er functions as a class-changing derivational suffix since it alters the part of speech of the base from a verb into a noun

The word lead means to accompany or lead a person or animal to show them the way or force them to move with appropriate guidance (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 249). Then, the addition of the suffix –er interpreted a new meaning, meaning a person who leads a country, organization, etc. Based on the context of the sentence, the term leader implies before taking office, any elected person who will lead the government must take a solemn oath that he will adhere the law."

6. Suffix /-ant/

Data 6:

*“The General Election Commission, or KPU, announced on Wednesday the 17 political parties including two **debutants** that will participate in the election but there was no mention of Amien’s Ummat Party”*



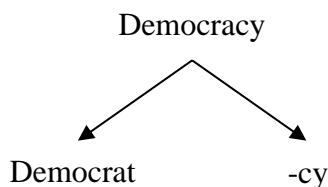
Forming the term debutant involves the derivational process by changing the part of speech and the meaning of the base word. The diagram demonstrates the term debutant comprises by adding the suffix /-ant/ at the end verb debutant. Note that the suffix /-s/ is marked as a plural marker in this case. The Function of the suffix /-ant/ is class-changing derivational suffixes since it changes the part of the base's speech from the verb to the noun.

The term debut means making their first public appearance. When added the suffix –ant, it generates a new meaning, an individual making their first public physical appearance. Therefore, based on the context of the sentence, it implies that on Wednesday, the General Election Commission or KPU announced 17 political parties, involving two new groups, that first appeared in the politics area will be run in the election, but Amiens Ummat Party was not mentioned."

7. Suffix /-cy/

Data 7:

*“In addition to ICW, the NGO coalition also comprises the Network for **Democracy** and Electoral Integrity, Constitutional and Administrative Law Society, Firma Themis Indonesia, AMAR Law Firm, Legislative Observer Committee, Andalas University’s Center for Constitution Study, and the Association for Election and Democracy”*



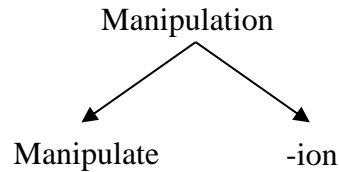
The process denoting democracy comprises two morphemes, as represented in the diagram. The term democracy comes from adding the suffix /-cy/ at the end of the noun democrat. When the nominal suffix /-cy/ is attached to the noun ending with the letter [t], it is found that the ending letter [t] is released to form new words. Because it retains the base's part of speech, the suffix /-cy/ serves as the class-maintaining derivational suffix.

The term democrat is a noun that means an individual who believes in or advocates for democracy. Attaching the suffix /-cy/ at the end of the word “democrat” generates the term “democracy” meaning a form of government in which citizens of a country are able to vote for their representatives (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 118). Therefore, the sentence implies beside the ICW, the NGO coalition consist of the Network for a group of government in which the society of country can voter their representative and electoral integrity.

8. Suffix /-ion/

Data 8:

*“Nazaruddin claimed that KPU’s factual verification results were different from Ummat Party’s documents, accusing election officials of data **manipulation**”*



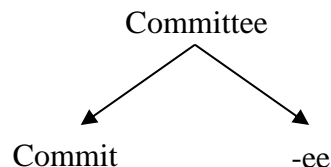
Creating the term manipulation indicates the derivational process by changing the part of speech and the meaning of the base. The diagram represents the term manipulation comprised of two morphemes, manipulate as a free morpheme and nominal suffix /-ion/ as a bound morpheme. When the suffix /-ion/ is attached to verbal bases ending in /-ate/, it is discovered that /-ion/ releases the final base letter /e/ to create the new word manipulation, which is accompanied by shifting the final base consonant from [t] to [ʃ]. The suffix /ion/ functions as a class-changing derivational suffix because it alters the part of speech of the base form verb into a noun.

According to Oxford Learner's pocket dictionary (2008: 268), the term "manipulate" is a verb that means exerting control over someone or something. Meanwhile, adding the suffix /-ion/ generates a new meaning that means controlling or influencing someone or something, commonly in a dishonest manner, so that they are unaware of it. Based on the context, the sentence representing Nazaruddin argued that the factual verification culminates of the KPU differed from those of the Ummat Party, claiming election officials of data that doesn't appropriate and had been controlled in dishonest ways.

9. Suffix /-ee/

Data 9:

*“In addition to ICW, the NGO coalition also comprises the Network for Democracy and Electoral Integrity, Constitutional and Administrative Law Society, Firma Themis Indonesia, AMAR Law Firm, Legislative Observer **Committee**, Andalas University’s Center for Constitution Study, and the Association for Election and Democracy”*



The suffix /-ee/ at the end of the verb "commit" refers to the person who is the subject of the verb's action of the committee. This process represents the derivational process, which involves changing the base's part of speech and meaning. When the nominal suffix /-ee/ is attached to the verb commit, it is discovered that the surface of the suffix /-ee/, together with the addition of the letter /t/, forms the new word committee. The derivational process shows that the nominal suffix /-ee/ changes the base's meaning and part of speech from verb to noun. The suffix /-ee/ functions as class-changing derivational suffixes.

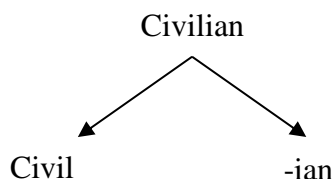
Commit is a verb meaning to do something wrong and illegal (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 84). Then after attaching by suffix /-ee/ at the end of the verb "commit," creating

“committee” means a group of people selected by a relatively large group to make decisions or deal with a specific issue. Therefore, the sentence means one of the members of an NGO coalition is a group of people who a big group selects to make decisions that deal with general election issues.

10. Suffix /-an/

Data 10:

*“Under his leadership launched major reforms including the separation of the military and **civilian** functions and the adoption of a presidential term limit in the Constitution”*



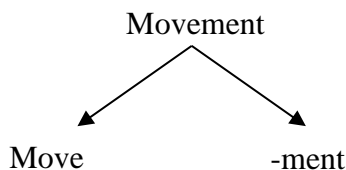
The term Civilian form through a derivational process by attaching the suffix /-an/ that refers to a person at the end of the adjective “civilian”. It demonstrates the attaching of the suffix /-ian/ at the end of the noun "civil," denoting the people who live in certain areas. The suffix /-an/retains the base's part of speech, and the suffix /-ian/ functions as the class-changing derivation.

Civil is a noun that means the connection with the citizen of the country (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 73). Meanwhile, when it is added by the nominal suffix /-ian/, it creates "Civilian" which means a person who not participated in armed forces. Therefore, the sentence implies which significant changes were implemented under his leadership, including the separation of the military and people who are not members of armed forces functions and the inclusion of the presidential term limit in the Constitution.

11. Suffix /-ment/

Data 11:

“He was widely credited for the national movement that led to Soeharto’s downfall in 1998...”



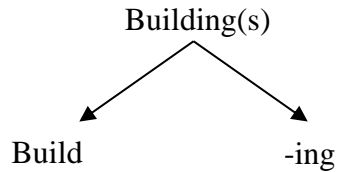
The process of forming word movement involves the derivational process by changing the part of speech and the meaning of the base. The term movement comes from attaching the suffix –ment to generate action nouns that indicate processes or outcomes from at the end of the verb move. Therefore, the suffix –ment functions as class-changing derivational suffixes since it changes the part of speech of the base.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008: 287), the term move is a verb that means changing the position or action taken to achieve a goal. When attached by the nominal suffix /-ment/, it's interpreted new meaning, a group of people sharing common goals or principles. Therefore, the sentence implies he was widely credited with leading to the national action by a group of people who share the same idea that led to Soeharto's demise in 1998...".

12. Suffix /-ing/

Data 12:

*“The state budget would only bear 19 percent of the cost of building basic infrastructure, parks, and the government's offices and residential **buildings** for public officials”*



The term building form through the derivational process by the attaching of nominal suffix /-ing/ at the end of the verb building. The process indicates the changing part of speech and the meaning of the base. In this case, the suffix /-ing/ functions as a class-changing derivation since it changes the part of speech of the base from a verb into a noun. Note that suffix –s, in this case, is considered inflectional since it marks a plural marker.

The term build means constructing something by putting together parts (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 53). Attaching the suffix /-ing/ generates building, which means an establishment with a roof and walls, such as a house or school. Therefore, the sentence implies the state's spending plan would only cover 19% of the charge of constructing parks, basic infrastructure, government offices, and residential construction housing for public officials.

CONCLUSION

The study discussed the noun formation with reference to the articles on politics published in Jakarta Globe Newspaper. The study discovers three points: figuring out the kinds and functions of derivational suffixes creating nouns and analyzing how the meaning of derived words is represented in the sentence. The first point demonstrated there were 49 derived words across twelve kinds of nominal suffixes, such as suffix ship/, /-ance/ (and its variant ence.), /-ism/, /-ity/, /-er/ (and its variant or), /-ant/, /-ce/-cy/, /-ing/, /-ion/ (with its variant –ation, -ification), /-ee/, /-an/ (with its variant –ean, -ian), and /-ment/. The second point found two functions of derivational suffixes forming nouns: class-maintaining suffixes from noun to noun and class-changing derivational nouns from verbs and adjectives. The third point indicates the meaning of the derivation words discovered from the suffix used and based on the context of the sentence. The dominant suffixes use in the political articles is nominal suffixes /-ion/ which functions to form noun refers to events or results of processes. The current study has limitation at investigating the types and function of noun formation of derivational as well the meaning of derived word represented in the sentence. There are many more things that could enhance and develop. For further researcher who interested in morphology it expected can develop and improve this research with new and different data source, greater technique, theory and finding more form of suffixes.

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