

**THE ANALYSIS OF
DERIVATIONAL PROCESS ON BBC
NEWS ARTICLE
“WHY HAS RUSSIA INVADED
UKRAINE
AND WHAT DOES PUTIN WANT?”**

Visae Yunia Pradana ¹
S.R. Pramudyawardhani ²

¹ the Graduate of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: visaepradana555@gmail.com
Phone: +62 852 9044 8613

² the Lecturer of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: pramudyawardhani81@gmail.com
Phone: +62 815 6635 360

Abstract

The objective of the study is to analyse the derivational process in The BBC News article “Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and does Putin want?”. This study uses Descriptive Qualitative. The technique of collecting data uses “Simak Bebas Libat Cakap”. The technique of data analysis applies

“Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung“. To analyse the data, the writers uses some steps, such as listing all derivational words in the article, segmenting each derivational words by using segmenting immediate constituent’s technique, identifying the derivational affix, describing the analysis through tree diagram, and establishing conclusion from the analysis as interperatation the findings. This research shows that there are 95 derivational words containing 6 derivational prefixes, 77 derivational suffixes and 12 multiple derivations. From the findings and analysis, derivational affixes that can be found can be distributed into 12 kinds of structure which are composed 3 kinds of structure of derivational prefix, 3 kinds of structures of derivational suffix, and 6 kinds of structure of multiple derivations.

Keywords: *Derivation, BBC News Article*

A. Introduction

Words are things that can be found every day in our lives. To speak a single word is impossible without knowing what language is used. The study of words is very necessary because it plays a very important role in communication in everyday life. There are many definitions of the word in various literatures. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002: 4) states “Word as meaningful building blocks language”.

Derivation is process of creating a new word out of an old word by adding a prefix or a suffix. Linguist Geert Booji, “The Grammar of words,” notes that one criterion for distinguishing derivation may feed inflection, but not vice versa. Derivation applies to the stem-forms of words, without their inflectional endings, and creates new, more complex stems to which inflectional rules can be applied. The derivational change that takes place without the

addition of a bound morpheme (such as the use of the noun impact as a verb) is called zero derivation

An article is an excellent way to expanding the vocabulary. Article is set of written text which contains the idea or opinion of the author. Through reading article, we can get many information, knowledge and special issue about everything happened in the world. For example, information about technology, fashion, politic, hobby, military, culture, social, sport, life style, economy, etc. Besides, by reading article we can gather many new vocabulary as the news words that have structure inside.

BBC News is an operational business division of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) responsible for the gathering and broadcasting of news and current affairs. The department is the world's larger broadcast news organization and generates about 120 hours of radio and television output each day, as well as online news coverage. The service maintains 50 foreign bureaus with more than 250 correspondents around the world. Fran Unsworth has been director of news and current affairs since January 2018.

One of the articles published by BBC News is, 'Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?' written by Paul Kirby on April 13th 2021. This article provides the information about Russia which tries to take over Ukraine by force. This article tells us about the ambitions of the Russia especially their leader, Vladimir Putin, to take over Ukraine and overthrow the legitimate government and end with the consideration of Ukraine's neutrality negotiations even though it has not actually been implemented and the Ukraine side has proposed several provisions of

neutrality. This issue has become the most popular topic the world.

This fact inspires the writers to study about the article, but in different point of view. The writers wants to study article from linguistic point of view. Linguistic point of view especially discourse analysis here to identify the derivational processes of the words in this article. Therefore, the writers would conduct a study under the title, “The analysis of derivational process on BBC News article ‘Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?’. The writers choose this title because the study of derivation is very interesting for the writers and the reason why the writers choose that article because the topic was trending at the time the writers write this thesis and there are so many derivational affixes in this article and the writers wants to practice his knowledge in morphological field, especially the derivation.

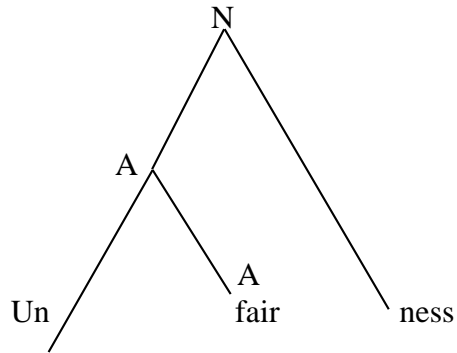
B. Literature Review

When we study about derivation, it cannot be separated from the study of words formation that is branch of the morphological study. Morphology is part of linguistics that is concerned with word and word formation. There are some definitions of morphology as follows: Geert Booji (2005: 24) states that morphology as the study of the internal structure of words, deals with the forms of lexemes/inflection, and with the ways in which lexemes are formed (word-formation). Furthermore, Katamba (1993: 30) describes that morphology is the study of the formation of words and internal organization of word. Moreover, Based on those definitions, we can conclude that Morphology is branch of linguistics that study about structure of words and how the words are formed.

Ramlan (1980:11) says, “Morpheme is smallest element which cannot be divided into any other forms”. Then, Akmajan, et al (2001: 17) describe, “Morphemes are the minimal units of word building in the language: they cannot be broken down any further into recognizable or meaningful parts”. Meanwhile, Payne (1997: 20-21) states that Morpheme is smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of language. Thus, we can conclude that Morpheme is the smallest element that cannot be divided into several elements and has meaning. For example, in the sentence, “it was the best of times; it was the worst of times”, all the underlined words are morphemes, because they cannot be divided further into smaller units.

Bound morphemes which can change word into another part of speech and can make a new meaning called derivational morpheme. For example, Happy (adjective) can change into noun by adding derivational morphemes –ness after the word happy. The adjective kind can change into adverb Unkind by adding derivational morpheme “Un” as Prefix.

One of ways to draw a visual representation of word structure of derivational affixes by employing tree diagram according to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002: 73). For example, see tree diagram below for *unfairness*:



This tree diagram can be explained by following processes of affixation:

Un- + fair (A) = unfair (A)

Unfair + -ness = unfairness (N)

C. Method of Investigation

The writers use descriptive qualitative as the research design because the data are analyzed not statistically because the data are from the word or image and this research design enables writers to make a new theory and expand the entire concept.

The source of data of this study is taken from *BBC News* article entitled “Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?” written by Paul Kirby published on April 13th, 2021 and updated on May 9th 2022. The data of this research focused on words contained derivational affixes from English article “Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?”.

The writers use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* to collect the data, the writers do not contribute directly to the use of language. However, the writers only acts as observer to the use of the language.

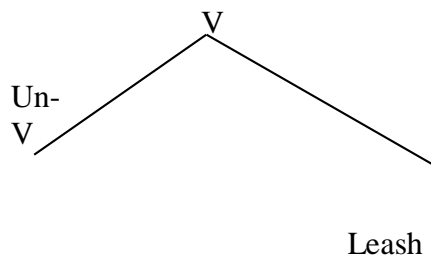
The writers will use segmenting immediate constituent technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*)

by distributing the data into several parts, the writers also will use tree diagram to analyzing the data. There are some steps in analyzing the data: Listing all derivational word that found in article, Using Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung to segmenting each of derivational word, Identifying the derivational process, Analyze the data through tree diagram, Building conclusion from the analysis as interpretation the findings.

D. Findings and Discussion

The writers find 95 derivational words from BBC News article entitled “Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want?”. After that, from the whole of 95 derivational words, it classified into 6 derivational prefix, 77 derivational suffix, and 12 multiple derivations which attached by both prefix and suffix or more than one affix.

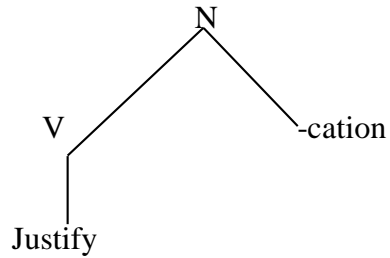
The whole 6 derivational prefix consisted of *unleash*, *displace*, *ensure*, *disintegrate*, *reunify*, *reconsider*. Each analysis of those words can be described by tree diagram. Which is exemplified by the analysis of *unleash*. therefore, the analysis of *unleash* represent the analysis of *displace*, *ensure*, *disintegrate*, *reunify*, and *reconsider*.



The following is the demonstration of morphological process of derivational affix: Un + Leash (V) → Unleash (V)

Considering the analysis above, it can be simulated that the verb “unleash” is constructed by the base morpheme “leash” as verb and the bound morpheme “un-” as derivational prefix. It is the process of derivational affix. However, it does not form the new grammatical category of the word class itself. This process is called as verb derived from the verb.

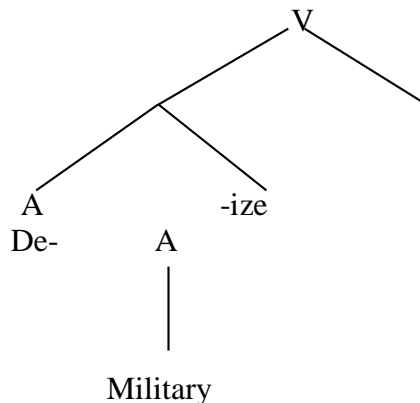
Further, the whole 77 derivational suffixes consisted of *justification, defensive, original, leader, government, failure, oppression, democratically, designate, adviser, presidential, invasion, operation, completely, destruction, liberation, generally, withdrawal, analysis, powerful, mobilise, proposal, neutrality, assessment, legally, consultation, European, Guarantor, ultimately, historical, statehood, Ukrainian, Foundation, provocation, partnership, willingness, worker, opposition, threaten, Russian, evidence, security, logistical, technical, obligation, diversion, indication, frequently, presence, election, regiment, separatist, supporter, controversial, patriotic, equipment, assistance, annexation, trainer, deployment, motherland, announcement, largely, civilian, bombardment, allegation, historic, speculation, declaration, serviceman, silence, widely, shortly, warplane, cancellation, fully, governor*. Each analysis of those words can be represented by tree diagram, which presents by the analysis of *justification*.



The process of affixation for the noun “justification” can be found out as follows: Justify (V) + -cation → Justification (N)

The process of derivational affix above produces the new member of part of speech when the base morpheme “justify” attached to the bound morpheme “-cation”. It denotes that the verb “justify” can change form into noun “justification”.

Relating 12 multiple derivations, they consist of *demilitarize, denazify, unfounded, inevitably, unavoidable, unconfirmed, considerably, nationally, repeatedly, subsequently, nationalist, and activity*. Each analysis of those words can be represented by tree diagram which explains the analysis of *demilitarize*.



The morphological rules of the word “demilitarize” can be described as follows:

De- + military → Demilitary (A)

Demilitary (A) + -ize → Demilitarize (V)

The verb demilitarize is built by the base morpheme “military” and bound morpheme “de-” and “ize”. In addition, the tree diagram above construes the derivational prefix “de-” is added into the adjective “military” and it does not produce new category of word. After that the adjective “military” is attached by the derivational suffix “-ize”. This derivational process makes a new category of adjective into verb.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings and analysis from the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 95 derivational words which can be classified into 6 derivational prefix, 77 derivational suffix, and 12 multiple derivations. Further, from the analysis also can be found that there are 12 kinds of structure, it contained of 3 kinds of structure of derivational prefix, 3 kinds of structures of derivational suffix, and 6 kinds of structure of multiple derivations.

Acknowledgement

First of all, the writers would like to be grateful to Allah SWT, the merciful for the blessing, chance and inspiration, so that the writers can finish writing this article. Furthermore, the writers would like to express deepest gratitude to Dr. Muh. Kadarisman S.H., M.Si as the Rector of Universitas Peradaban, Dr. , Winarto, M.Pd, as the Dean of Educational Science and Teacher’s Training Faculty, and Yuniar Fatmasari, S.S, M.A., as the head of English Education Study Program.

Bibliography

- Booij, Geert. 2005. *The Grammar of World. An introduction to linguistic Morphology* Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Carstairs-McCarthy, Andrew. 2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology, Words and Their structure*. Britain: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Katamba, F. 1993. *Modern linguistics morphology*. Hampshire: Palgrave
- Katamba, F. 1993. *Morphology*. London: Macmillan Press
- Kirby, Paul. 2021. Why has Russia invaded Ukraine and what does Putin want? www.bbc.com/amp/s/world-europe-56720589.amp (Accessed on June 24th, 2022 at 17.10)
- Nordquist, Richard. 2020. Definition and Examples of Derivation in English <https://www.thoughtco.com/derivation-words-term-1690438#:~:text=Glossary%20of%20Grammatical%20and%20Rhetorical%20Terms&text=In%20morphology%2C%20derivation%20is%20the,its%20adjectival%20form%20is%20derivational.>

Payne, Thomas E. 1997. *Describing MorphoSyntax*:
Cmbridge University Press

Ramlan. 1980. *Morfologi: suatu tujuan deskriptif*.
Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada