DERIVATIONAL ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLE "LESSON LEARNED FROM NOV, 4 PROTEST"

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyse the derivational process in The Jakarta Post article "Lesson Learned from Nov. 4 Protest". This study is descriptive qualitative. The technique of collecting the data uses *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap*. The technique of analysis the data applies *Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*. In analysing the data, the writers use some steps. Those are: listing all derivational words in the article, segmenting each derivational words by using segmenting immediate constituents technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*), identifying the derivational affix, describing the analysis through tree diagram, and

establishing conclusion from the analysis as interpretation the findings. This study shows that there are 95 derivational words consisting of 5 derivational prefix, 69 derivational suffix, 20 multiple derivations, and 1 zero-derivation or conversion. From the findings and the analysis, it is found that there are 13 kinds of structures of all derivations. They consist of 2 kinds of structures of derivational prefix, 3 kinds of structures of derivational suffix, 7 kinds of structures of multiple derivations, and 1 structure of zero-derivation or conversion.

A. Introduction

Talking about language as communication tool, vocabulary is one of basic important aspects. Vocabulary refers to words. Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 4) offer words as meaningful building-blocks of language. It can be inferred that we can express our message and thought into string of words. However, there are many complex words which are hard to predict. Thus, it is important to know about the structure of words especially for derivational words to avoid the misinterpretation of the language instead.

Lieber (2009: 37) says that words which have the parts of words inside are called words structure. In English, there are three types of words parts. They are prefix, root, and suffix. By knowing these common elements of words, we can unlock the sense of many new English words, recognize the relative of words that are grounded in the same words structures and enlarge the vocabulary.

Article is an excellent way of expanding the vocabulary. It is the set of written text which contains

the idea or opinion that the author expressed. By reading the article, we can get many information and knowledge and special issue about everything happened in the world. For instances, the information about technology, entertainment, politic, economy, education, social, culture, history, science, issue, life style, sport, etc. Besides, through the article we can find many new vocabulary as well as the new words which have the structures inside. It can be found in some newspapers.

The Jakarta Post is a famous English daily newspaper in Indonesia which can survive from Asean financial crisis in 1997. It was built in 1983 and owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara. It can circulate the newspaper about 40.000 daily. Moreover, it has the special contains on Sunday and online edition which cannot be found on the other newspaper. In addition, it has ever won several awards such as International Marketing Association Editor and Publisher as the first winner and Adam Malik awards from Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hassan Wirajuda. It publishes many articles, advertisements, news, stories, life styles, etc.

One of the articles published by The Jakarta Post is "Lesson Learned from Nov. 4 Protest". This article provides the information about the event happened in November 4th 2016. It discusses about the lesson learned from the event in 4th November. From this article, we can get the knowledge about the valuable lesson from November 4th protest. The lesson concerns about the understanding of democracy, which is very important for us in order to make the reconcilement in this world. Further, another reason why the writers take this article as the data is the article contains many derivational words.

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Considering the explanation above the writers are interesting in conducting a study under the title "The Analysis of Derivational Process in The Jakarta Post Article "Lesson Learned from Nov. 4 Protest"".

B. Literature Review

"Morphology comes from the Greek word morphe 'form, shape', and morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of Morphology." (Carstairs and McCarthy, 2002: 16). Furthermore, Lieber (2009: 144) asserts that Morphology is the study of languages which concerns on the ways of the words formation. Based on those explanations, Morphology is one of the branches of Linguistics which studies about the arrangements of words structure in forming a new word by the set of rule in relation with the morphemes and words in grammatical field.
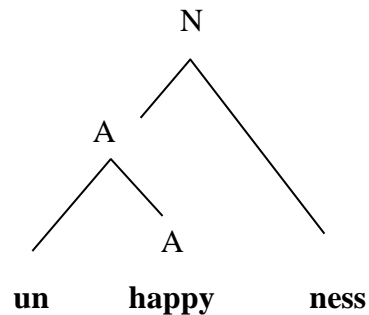
Ramelan (1992: 112) asserts morphemes as the minimal meaningful components of sound. In addition, Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 16) say that smaller parts of words are generally called morphemes. Likewise, Akmajian, et al (2001: 17) state, "Morphemes are the minimal units of word building in a language: they cannot be broken down any further into recognizable or meaningful parts." Considering those citations, morphemes are the smaller meaningful elements of words which cannot be divided any further into smaller parts.

Bound morphemes which can change the words to other parts of speech and make a new meaning are called derivation. For example, the adjective *sad* can change into the adverb *sadly* by adding the derivational morpheme –*ly* after the root *sad*. The verb *employ* can produce the nouns *employment* or *employee* by attaching the derivational

morphemes *-ment* or *-ee*. Derivational morphemes are also called as derived word.

Moreover, Yule (2006: 58) declares that in the derivational process, the word is produced by the addition of affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes. Some affixes which occur before the roots such as un-, dis-, re-, etc are called prefixes. Meanwhile, suffixes are the set of affixes that follow after the roots such as -ish, -ness, -ion, etc. Most of English words have either prefixes or suffixes or both in the forms of derivational process.

Carstairs and McCarthy (2002: 73) suggest that one of ways to draw a visual representation of word structure of derivational affixes is by employing tree diagrams. For example, the tree diagram for *unhappiness* is as follows:

The process can be represented by the following processes of affixation:
Un- + happy (A) = unhappy (A)
Unhappy (A) + -ness = unhappiness (N)

C. Method of Investigation

The writers employ descriptive qualitative as the type of the research as the data are analysed through the word or image not statistically and this type of the research enables to produce new theory or

develop the entire concept. Thus, the writers collect and analyse the data qualitatively and interpret the findings descriptively.

The source of data of this study is taken from The Jakarta Post article entitled "Lesson Learned from Nov 4 Protest" written by Muhammad Fajar published on November 10th, 2016 at 10:14 am. This research focuses on words containing derivational affixes from English article "Lesson Learned from 4 Nov Protest".
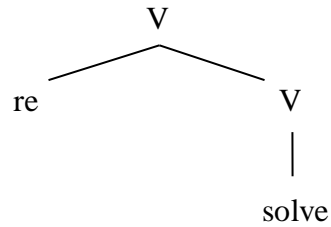
The writers apply *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* to collect the data, through which the writers only act as the observer or the analyst of the language. The writers are not directly involved in the use of the language.

The writers implement segmenting immediate constituents technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*) by disparting the construction into some constituents. In analysing the data, the writers use tree diagram. These steps are used in analysing the data: listing all derivational words in the article, segmenting each derivational word by using segmenting immediate constituents technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*), identifying the derivational affix, describing the analysis through tree diagram, and establishing conclusion from the analysis as interpretation the findings.

D. Findings and Discussion

The writers find 95 derivational words from The Jakarta Post article entitled "Lesson Learned from Nov. 4 Protest". Then, from the whole 95 derivational words, they are classified into 5 derivational prefixes, 69 derivational suffixes, 20 multiple derivations attached by both prefix and suffix or more than one affix, and 1 zero-derivation or conversion which does not contain any affix.

The whole 5 derivational prefixes consist of *resolve, proclaim, unable, incompetent,* and *reshape*. Each analysis of those words can be described by tree diagram, exemplified by the analysis of *resolve*. Thus, the analysis of *resolve* represents the analysis of *proclaim, unable, incompetent,* and *reshape*.

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            V
           / \
         re    V
               |
             solve
```
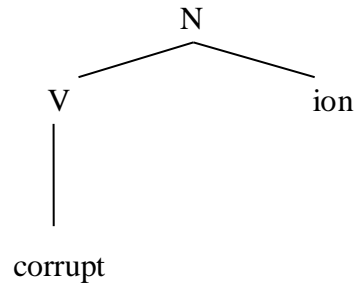
The following is the demonstration of morphological process of derivational affix:
Re- + solve (V) → resolve (V)

Considering the analysis above, the verb "resolve" is constructed by the base morpheme "solve" as verb and the bound morpheme "re-" as derivational prefix. It is the process of derivational affix. However, it does not form new grammatical category of the word class itself. This process is called as verb derived from verb.

Furthermore, the whole 69 derivational suffixes consist of *materialize, soundly, security, massive, valuable, corruption, understanding, investigation, capitalism, socialism, conclusion, competitive, simplify, basic, constitutive, contestation, political, competition, collective, action, pluralism, Indonesian, defender, religious, fundamentalism, sadly, argument, currently, opposition, expectation, solidly, movement, authority, officer, negotiation, leader, statement, firmly, reading, situation, national, audience, growing, intelligibly, vigorous, intellectual, television, commentary, discussion, rising, sufficiently, systematic, popularly, anxiety, increasing,*

necessity, fundamentalist, pressure, conservative, domination, minority, majority, supporter, follower, different, behavior, protester, capitalize, and *difference*. The each analysis of those words can be represented by the following tree diagram, which portrays the analysis of *corruption*.

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                    N
                   / \
                  /   \
                 V     ion
                 |
                 |
                 |
               corrupt
```
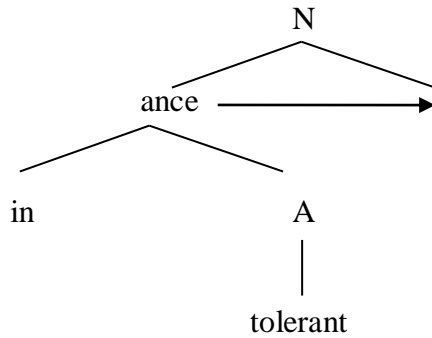
The tree diagram above demonstrates the process of affixation as follows:
Corrupt (V) + -ion → corruption (N)

The tree diagram above describes the process of affixation for the word "corruption". It comprises two morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. They are root "corrupt" as a verb and bound morpheme "-ion" as derivational suffix. The noun "corruption" is created by the attachment of verb category "corrupt" and derivational suffix "-ion". This process of derivational affix results on the change of the verb "corrupt" becoming noun category "corruption". This process is also recognized as noun derived from verb.

Related to 20 multiple derivations, they consist of *intolerance, inequality, academically, irrationally, logically, organized, unfortunately, meaningful, organization, unexpected, unchallenged, propluralism, activist, reaction, successfully, effectively, mobilization, mobilization, unorganized, activism.* The each analysis of those words can be

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represented by the following tree diagram which describes the analysis of *intolerance*.

```
                              N
                         ╱        ╲
                    ance ─────────────►
                   ╱      ╲
                 in         A
                            │
                         tolerant
```
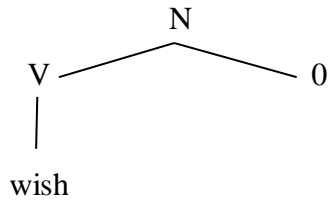
The morphological rules for the word "intolerance" can be described as follows:
In- + tolerant → intolerant (A)
Intolerant (A) + -ance → intolerance (N)

The adjective "intolerance" is built by the base morpheme "tolerant" and the bound morphemes "in-" and "ance". In addition, the tree diagram above construes that derivational prefix "-in" is added into the adjective "tolerant" and it does not produce new category of word. After that the adjective "tolerant" is attached by the derivational suffix "-ance". This derivational process makes a new category of adjective into noun.

Meanwhile, there is a derivational word which is not added by any affix. It is named as zero-derivation or conversion as in *wish*. The analysis of that word can be represented by the following tree diagram.

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            N
          /    \
        V        0
        |
       wish
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The morphological rule of the above analysis can be showed as follows:

Wish (V) + -0→ wish (N)

Considering the tree diagram above, it can be clarified that the noun "wish" is derived from verb "wish". It denotes that there is a change of the grammatical category without attaching any derivational affix. However, it involves the process of derivation. Certain case is known as zero-derivation or conversion. This process is also recognized as noun derived from verb.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 95 derivational words which are classified into 5 derivational prefixes, 69 derivational suffixes, 20 multiple derivations, and 1 zero-derivation or conversion. Moreover, from the analysis it also can be found that there are 13 kinds of structures from all derivations which consist of 2 kinds of structures of derivational prefix, 3 kinds of structures of derivational suffix, and 7 kinds of structures of multiple derivations.

Acknowledgement

The writers would like to express the deepest gratitude to all of people who have supported the writers in completing this article especially English Education Study Program lecturers of Peradaban University.

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