AN ANALYSIS ON DERIVATIONAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH NOUN IN NEWSWEEK'S ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with the derivational process of English noun. It is one of the forming word processes. The writer focuses on derivational process of English noun which found in Newsweek's Articles. The objectives of the study are to find out the derivational process of English noun included in Newsweek's Articles, to show the derivational process of English noun contained in Newsweek's Articles and to show the dominant of derivational process of English noun in Newsweek's Articles. Specifically, this research tries to analyze derivational process of English noun which attach to the word that exist in Newsweek's Articles. The derivational process of English noun can be attaches to the verb, adjective and noun. From the analysis, it is found that 69 derivational suffixes of English noun, and the dominant derivational process of English noun found in Newsweek's Articles is suffix –tion with the percentage 17,39 % of all derivational process of English noun which had been found in Newsweek's Articles. And followed by suffix –er or –or with 14,49 % and suffix –ity with 13,04 %. This research made based on the library and other sources, as there are many available sources is collected to support this research.

Keywords: Derivational Process of English Noun, Morphology, English Morphological Process

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is the system of communication (a system of sounds and words to communicate) in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. It can be an identity of a country. Language is an important part and the tool of communication one to another. We can use language to give information about something that happened around us and we can interact with people in the world. Nowadays, English is one of the most important language and popular in the world. Because it is an international language and spoken by many people all over the world. English is also the key to connect

with science, business, entertainment, economy, politics, and bilateral or multilateral agreement.

Language is the most important in human life. The scientific study of language is called linguistics. It is comprised of the study of the structure and development of a particular language and its relationship to other languages, the connection between language and thought, the relation between language and particular group of people. The rules of a language, also called grammar, are learned as one acquires a language. Major subfields of linguistics are phonetics (the study of speech sounds), phonology (the sound system), morphology (the structure of words), syntax (the combination of words into sentences), semantics (the ways in which sounds and meanings are related), and pragmatics (the relation of signs to interpreters).

For the university students of linguistic department, surely they know and learn about morphology. Because morphology is the important process of identify the word. A branch of linguistics that study of the internal structure of words and form of words is called morphology. This study is also interested in how to create new words and deals with the new meanings of words.

According to Nida (1976:1) morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Morphology is linked with the forms of words, and learns about morphemes. Morphemes in morphology are the smallest units that carry meaning or fulfill some grammatical function. For example: the word chair itself consists of one morpheme, and because it can stand by itself it can be called a free morpheme. In the word chairs there are two morphemes chair, which is free, and s which is a bound morpheme, because it cannot stand by itself as it would have no meaning.

When study of morphology, we shall know the morphological process in the words, for example: when we read a magazine, we found the problem of forming word and its meaning. In a word, there are different processes of morphological. One of the morphological processes is derivational process. Many people do not know exactly about derivational processes, especially derivational process of English noun in morphology. Unconsciously, we always use it in our speech and writing. Sometimes we use it in inappropriate formation or structure of word, and make a mistake to put it. Therefore, it is very useful for us to study it in order to make the exact forming word.

The derivational words can be produce variations of word forms and differ from base form. And it can delete, add, or change in the forms to produce a new formed word. A new formed word can changes its class of word or meaning. Sometimes the original word has several derivational endings, the last one of which determines the part of speech. And sometimes to distinguish a female person from a male person, for example: actor and actress from the base form of act.

B. REVIEW OF LITERATURE
1.1 English Morphological Process

Talking about English morphological process, we should know the subject that study about it. It is morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics. Varshney (1995:129) says that morphology is the science and study of the smallest grammatical units of language, and their formation into words, including inflection, derivation and composition. It is the branch of linguistic studies of the ways and methods of structure the words. Morphology is a study that also helps us to analyze and identify a word. So, it is the scientific study of language that focused on patterns of word-forms, how the word is formed and part of speech, what are the affixes that attached in the word, and also the grammatical forms.

When study of morphology, we also know about morphemes. Morphemes can be defined as the smallest meaningful constituent of a linguistic. Morpheme can have various kinds of meanings. Some meanings are very concrete and can be described easily but other meanings are abstract and more difficult to describe. Words may consist of one or more morphemes. For example: in the word of 'boys', it has two morphemes. 'Boy' is one morpheme and 's' is another (plural).

A morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context and it has relationship with morphemes (the smallest meaningful constituent of a linguistic). In morphological process, it is the different ways in which

Morphemes have two type, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

1) Free morpheme
Free morphemes are the type of morpheme that can stand alone as words. They may be lexical, have a sense in and of themselves. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are typical of lexical morphemes, for examples: man, girl, boy, cook, drink, sell, big, ugly, and small. And then, the free morpheme may be grammatical, it does not really have a sense in and of themselves, but they express some sort of relationship between lexical morphemes Prepositions, articles, and conjunctions are typical of grammatical morphemes, for examples: at, but, and, a, if, to, and the.

2) Bound morpheme
Bound morphemes are the type of morpheme that cannot stand alone as words. They may be lexical, for example: 'ceive' as in 'receive'. And they may be grammatical, for example: plural as in books, pens, tables, and lamps. The more familiar term for grammatical morpheme is affixes. Affixes can be subdivided into prefixes (in the beginning of word) and suffixes (in the end of a word). Bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational.

morphemes combine to form new words. Four common English morphological processes are inflectional, derivational, compounding and affixation.

The first of English morphological process is

inflectional. Inflectional is a part of bound morphemes, it does not change either the root's class of words or the meaning, in which a word is transformed to indicate the tense. Varshney (1995: 137) says that inflectional suffixes are always final in the morpheme groups to which they belong. They are wide occurrence, make large words and their distribution is regular. For example: the words 'tables' derives from the root table added with a suffix –s. Both 'table' and 'tables' are noun. The meaning is still the same. The suffix –s only indicates the plural form. In this case, the suffix –s is called inflectional.

Next, the second of English morphological process is compounding. Muchtar (2006:49) says that compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning. Zainuddin and Manullang (2012:42) define that compounding is the combining of two base forms together to form a new word. New words may be formed by stringing together other words to create compound words. The compounds as the result of the combining of the base forms may be noun, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or other form classes. The types of compounds are therefore classified in accordance with them. The examples of Compound noun are: boyfriend, bathroom, department store, grammar book. They derive from Noun + Noun. Pickpocket and flashlight are also Compound noun derive from Verb + Noun.

And the third of English morphological process is Affixes.

Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning or category or the grammatical function of the word. The main classes of affixes are the prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.

1) Prefixes are the affixes which are added to the beginning of a word to make a new word. It is usually changes the meaning of a base but no its word class. So, all prefixes are derivational. It is contrast with English suffixes; it can be inflectional or derivational.
   The examples of prefixes are:
   the prefix *anti-* means 'against' (antisocial)
   the prefix *dis-* means 'not' (disadvantage, dislike, displeasure)
   the prefix *in-* means 'not, in, into' (inability, inactive, incomplete)
   the prefix *mis-* means 'wrong' (misjudge, misplace, misuse)
   the prefix *pre-* means 'before, earlier' (prewar, prehistory)
   the prefix *re-* means 'again' (rewrite)
   the prefix *un-* means 'not' (unbelievable, unclean, unkind, unlucky)

2) Infixes are the affixes which are added within a word. Infixes are less commonly found in English apart from one

mode of analysis of plurals like geese, men.

3) Suffixes are the affixes which are added to the end of a word. English just recognizes two types of affixes: prefixes and suffixes even though in many languages in fixation in normal morphological process.

the suffix –*able* means 'fit for doing, (comfortable) fit for being done'

the suffix –*al* means 'having the property of, act of' (facial, agricultural, structural, traditional)

the suffix -*ance,* means state, act, fact of (assistance, emergence, -*ence* inheritance)

the suffix -*ation* means 'state of being X-ed' (information)

the suffix -*er* means 'agent' (worker, baker, teacher, supplier, player)

the suffix -*ist* means 'one connected with, (artist) often agent'

the suffix -*ness* means 'state, quality, condition of' (innateness)

the suffix -*ship* means 'state, condition of' (friendship)

The last of morphological process is derivational. It is a part of bound morphemes. Zainuddin and Manullang (2012:33) say that derivational morpheme changes the root's class of words or its meaning, or both. For example: the word 'unlucky' derives from the root lucky added with prefix *un-*. Both 'lucky' and 'unlucky' are adjectives. The meaning, however, is totally different. 'She is lucky' is totally different from 'She is unlucky'. In this case, the prefix *un-* is called derivational.

Spencer and Zwicky (2001:44) say that unlike inflectional morphology, which specifies the grammatical functions of words in phrases without altering their meaning, derivational morphology or word formation is so named because it usually results in the derivation of a new word with new meaning.

In English derivational process, it can be prefixes or suffixes, all of the prefixes are derivational. In English derivational, it is generally:

1) Change the part of speech or the basic meaning of a word.
2) Not required by syntactic relations outside the word.
3) Are often not productive, derivational can be selective about what they will combine with, and may also have erratic effects on meaning.
4) Typically occur "inside" any inflectional affixes.

Derivational processes are the morphemes conjoined to words to make a new word is derived or formed. Fromkin and Rodman (1983:48-49) define that the derived word may have a different meaning than the original word and may even be in a different grammatical class than the underived word. There are four types of derivational process of English, namely: derivational process of English adjective, derivational process of English verb, derivational process of English adverb and derivational process of English noun.

1.2 Derivational Process of English Adjective

Most adjective derivational suffixes have little semantic content; they merely serve as part of speech indicators. Adjective suffixes are usually added to nouns or verbs.

a) Suffixes changing nouns to adjectives.
   The adjective forms that could be formed from some nouns by adding suffixes such as: *-(i)al, -ar, -ary or –ery, -ed, -en, -esque, -ful, -ic(al), -ish, -istic, -less, -like, -ly, -ous, -ward, -wide, -y* and prefixes: *anti-* and *pre-.*

b) Suffixes changing verbs to adjectives.
   The adjective forms that could be formed from some verbs by adding suffixes, such as: *-able* or *–ible, -ent or –ant, -ed, -ile, -ing, -ive, -(at)ory* and prefixes: *pre-* and *non-.*

c) The adjective forms that could be formed from the adjective itself by adding some prefixes, such as: *in-. dis-, un-, im-, il-* and *ir-*

1.3 Derivational Process of English Verb

The number of derivational forms that mark verbs is quiet small.

a) The verb forms that could be formed from the noun by adding some prefixes, such as: *en-, be-, re-* and suffixes: *-ify, -ize, -en,* and *-ate.*

b) The verb forms that could be formed from the adjective by adding prefixes, such as: *en-, be-* and suffixes: *-en, -ize, -ate, and -ify.*

c) The verb forms that could be formed from verb itself by

adding prefixes, such as: *re-, mis-*.

1.4 Derivational Process of English Adverb

This derivational process changes the part of speech of a word into an adverb by adding a suffix *–ly* at the ending, especially, the process of this derivational takes an adjective to be changed into an adverb.

For examples: Happy (adjective) + suffix *–ly* = happily (adverb)
Quick (adjective) + suffix *–ly* = quickly (adverb)

1.5 Derivational Process of English Noun

In derivational process of English noun is a kind of derivational process that derives the word class of a word into a noun or from a noun into a noun itself by adding affixes such as prefixes or suffixes. Frank (1972: 15) states that only nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs have derivational forms. They may express some degree of lexical meaning, or may be little more than part of speech indicators.

Derivational forms consist chiefly of special endings that may:
1) Change one part of speech to another.
This kind of ending is attached to a word that already exists, for example: engage + *-ment* = engagement, perhaps with some change in the original word (destroy + *-tion* = destruction). Sometimes the original word has several derivational endings, the last one of which determines the part of speech (nation + *al* + *ize* + *ation* = nationalization, a noun).

2) Distinguish one part of speech from another, without being added to an already existing word (distance-noun, distant-adjective).

Frank (1972: 15) also states that the derivational of nouns consist of the following suffixes:
1) Suffixes changing verbs to nouns:
   a) suffixes indicating the state of __-ing*: -age, -al, -ance* or *–ence, -(e)ry, -ment, -t, -tion* or *–sion, -ure.*
   b) suffixes indicating a person who__-s, or a person who is active in ___, or a person who comes from ___ (agent suffixes): *-ant* or *-ent, -er* or *–or* or *–eer, -(i)an* or *–arian, -ist.*
2) Endings distinguishing nouns from verbs.

Verb	Noun
believe	belief
prove	proof

   Suffixes changing adjectives to nouns to indicate the state of being ____: *-ity, -ness, -th.*
3) Suffixes distinguishing nouns from adjectives: *-ant* or *–ent* adjective *– ance* or *–ence* noun.
4) Suffixes changing concrete nouns to abstract nouns, to indicate the state of being a ____: *-hood, -ism, -ship.*

5) Suffixes changing nouns to other nouns, to indicate a doctrine, theory, or school of belief –ism; and a follower or advocate of such a doctrine, theory, or school of belief –ist.

6) The suffix –ess, to distinguish a female person from male person, for examples: waiter – waitress, actor – actress, host – hostess, steward – stewardess. Other less frequently used suffixes denoting a female person are –ine (hero - heroine), -ix (aviator - aviatrix), and –ette (suffragist - suffragette). Only by the use of this type of derivational suffix does the English noun make a distinction for gender.

A prefix is a word-part that is added at the beginning of a word-part, called the base, to make a new word. Muchtar (2006:19) defines that the affix that comes before the root is called a prefix. Unlike suffixes, which often change the base from one word class to another, prefixes usually change the meaning of the base but not its word class (there is one exception to this general rule: the prefix en-, or em- which forms verbs). There are some prefixes in derivational process of English noun, such as:

1) Prefix *dis-* : Prefix *dis-* + ability (noun) = disability (noun)

2) Prefix *ex-* : Prefix *ex-*+ soldier (noun) = ex-soldier (noun)

3) Prefix *im-* : Prefix *im-* + balance (noun) = imbalance (noun)

4) Prefix *in-* : Prefix *in-* + justice (noun) = injustice (noun)

5) Prefix *mis-* : Prefix *mis-* + behavior (noun) = misbehavior (noun)

6) Prefix *non-* : Prefix *non-* + fiction (noun) = nonfiction (noun)

7) Prefix *pre-* : Prefix *pre-* + caution (noun) = precaution (noun)

8) Prefix *sub-* : Prefix *sub-*+ division (noun) = subdivision (noun)

9) Prefix *re-* : Prefix *re-* + print (noun) = reprint (noun)

10) Prefix *auto-* : Prefix *auto-* + biography (noun) = autobiography (noun)

11) Prefix *mono-* : Prefix *mono-* + theism (noun) = monotheism (noun)

1.5.1 Meaning of Derivational Process of English Noun

The meaning of derivational process of English noun is a kind of derivational process that derives the word class of a word into a noun or from a noun into a noun itself by adding affixes such as prefixes or suffixes.

1.5.2 Function of Derivational Process of English Noun

The functions of derivational process of English noun can be explained below:
- Prefixes
    All of the derivational prefixes of English noun do not change the base form.

- Suffixes
    The functions of derivational suffixes are:

a) change into the other meaning (base form), for example: Suffix *–ment, –al, –t, –ance* or *–ance, –sion, –ssion, –y* or *–ery, –tion, –ness, –ity, –ification, –er* or *–or, –ant* or *–ent, –ation, –(t)ure, –ition, –age, –ist, –th, –ician, –acy*

b) does not change the base form, for example: Suffix *–ship* and *–hood, –ism, –ess*

1.5.3 Distribution of Derivational Process of English Noun

Distributions of derivational process of English noun are:

a) Can be attached at the end of the base form of a verb: Suffix *–ment, –al, –t, –ance, -sion, –ssion, –y, –tion, –ification, –er* or *–or, –ant* or *–ent, –ation, –(t)ure, –ition ,–age ,–ist*

b) Can be attached at the end of the base form of an adjective: Suffix *–ence* or *–ance, –ness, –ity, –th, -ician*

c) Can be attached at the end of the base form of a noun: Suffix *–ery, –ship* and *–hood, –ism, –ist, –acy, –ess*

And all of the derivational prefixes of English noun can be attached at the end of the base form of a noun.

C. METHOD OF THE STUDY

The research design is related to all process needed in planning and doing a research. It used descriptive qualitative study. It means that descriptive is a method of study that makes the description of the situation of events, so that this method has a purpose to accumulate the dominant of derivational process of English noun in the Newsweek's articles and applies descriptive qualitative approach through which the description of the data is presented qualitatively. It focused on the word that should be analyzed in the articles of Newsweek magazine dated on March 12, 2012.

In collecting the data, the writer gets the source of data from library research. The writer uses a method of collecting data which study the sample or generally called survey. She takes two samples of the articles of Newsweek magazine published on March 12, 2012 and analyzed about derivational process of English noun. The writer just analyzes two articles of the magazine that is in column periscope titled "Symbols and Strength. Women in the World" and in column NewsBeast Controversy titled "Dershowitz Convicts DSK The Maid was Discredited. The Former IMF chief got off. But was he guilty? By John Solomon".

In data analysis procedure, the writer makes some steps as the following:
1. Collecting the mainly theory and definition which related to the derivational process of English noun, such as morphology as a branch of linguistics, morphological process, derivational process, and derivational process of English noun as the object to be analyze.

2. Analyzing the form of derivational process of English noun.
3. Identifying the distribution of derivational process of English noun.
4. Classifying the data based on the need of writing the research.
5. Percentage the data. The percentages of the data analysis are drawn as following:

$$N = \frac{X}{Y} \text{ x } 100\%$$

Note: N = the dominant result of the analyzing

X = the analyzing of derivational process of English noun

Y = sum of derivational process of English noun that had been analyzed

D. RESEARCH FINDINGS

As the findings of this research, the writer has analyzed that she found about 17 kinds of derivational process of English noun where the quantity takes about 69 derivational suffixes of English noun and has not found the derivational prefixes of English noun. The dominant derivational process of English noun found in Newsweek's Articles are suffix –tion, suffix –er or –or and suffix –ity.

Thus the following tables are a representative of the sample and the percentages of derivational process of English noun found in Newsweek's Articles.

No.	Derivational Suffix of English Noun	Quantity	Percentage
1.	-ment	4	5,79 %
2.	-al	4	5,79 %
3.	-ance, -ence	8	11,59 %
4.	-sion	1	1,44 %
5.	-tion	12	17,39 %
6.	-ation	3	4,34 %
7.	-ity	9	13,04 %
8.	-er, -or	10	14,49 %
9.	-ant, -ent	3	4,34 %
10.	-ship, -hood	1	1,44 %
11.	-(t)ure	3	4,34 %
12.	-ist	1	1,44 %
13.	-th	4	5,79 %
14.	-ism	2	2,89 %
15.	-ician	1	1,44 %
16.	-acy	2	2,89 %
17.	-ess	1	1,44 %
Total		69	100 %

In two articles that should be analyzed, the writer has not found the derivational prefixes of English noun.

E. Conclusions

In derivational process of English noun is a kind of derivational process that derives the word class of a word into a noun or from a noun into a noun itself by adding affixes such as prefixes or suffixes. Specifically, there are about 17 kinds of derivational suffixes of English noun that found in Newsweek Magazine's Articles which consist of suffix *–ment, –al, -ance* or *–ence, –sion, –tion, –ation, –ity, -er* or *–or, -ant* or *–ent, -ship* or *–hood, -(t)ure, -ist, -th, -ism, -ician, -acy,* and *–ess.*

In the Newsweek's Articles, there are no derivational prefixes of English noun. It meant that derivational prefixes of English noun rarely used in the articles.

The dominant derivational process of English noun found in Newsweek's Articles is suffix *–tion* with the percentage 17,39 % of all derivational process of English noun which had been found in Newsweek's Articles. And followed by suffix *–er* or *–or* with 14,49 % and suffix *–ity* with 13,04 %.

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