

## DERIVATIONS IN HEADLINE ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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### Abstract

This study aimed to see types of derivation, processes undergone, and structures of derived words. This study used content analysis selecting four headline articles from The Jakarta Post newspaper. The findings showed that three types of derivations: derivational prefix, derivational suffix, and multiple derivations were obtained. Each of derivation indicated 14 types of structures of derived words relating to derivation; 3 relating to derivational prefix, 3 types of derivational suffix, and 8 types to multiple derivations. Relating to processes of derivations, there were class of maintaining derivation and class of changing derivation. Derivational prefix brought to change in meaning (class maintaining derivation) and derivational suffix caused the change both in meaning and category (class changing derivation).

**Keywords:** derivations, headline articles, The Jakarta Post.

**Received: 10 November, 2016; Accepted: 10 December 2016**

### 1. INTRODUCTION

People are social creatures in which they cannot stand alone by themselves. They need one another almost in their entire life. As social creatures, people need to communicate and to make relation to another and language is a means to do so. A language and people who speak it basically have reciprocal correlation. If people need language in these ways, a language needs the role of a human for its development and existence because language itself is something that can be extinct.

A language and people then run together as well. The development of a human being brings also a significance influence for the development of language. In order to develop themselves, people develop their communication in which a language is the object. They do not put their effort after they have their own language; they always try to develop it such as by forming new words, because basically, all human languages have the potential to create new words (O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Aronoff, 1989:99). Although forming new words can be applied to all human languages, every language has its own variety of ways in forming new words and so with English. English, for

instance, creates new words by using words that have already existed in the language. New words that are built from this way are likely to undergo certain processes. One of the processes is known as derivation.

Forming new words with a derivation process is characterized by adding one or more affixes to the base words. A base is any form to which affixes can be added. A base can be in free form, form that can stand alone for examples *luck*, *wide*, *strong*, *long*, etc. In a fact, not all of the word can be added with an affix and not all of affixes can be added to the word. Sometime it also has a bound form that must be combined with other morphemes because it cannot stand by itself. One of the examples of bound form is the base *turb* in the words *disturb*, *perturb*, and *turbulent* (Francis in Naomi2004:5). Another characteristic indicating the derivational processes is the tendency of the changes in category or meaning (O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Arronof, 1989:99). For instance, the addition of prefix *-un* to an adjective *predictable* result another adjective *unpredictable*. It is clearly seen that there is no change in the category of word, but since the prefix means 'not', the meaning of the derived word becomes 'not predictable'. It shows that the prefix only change the meaning of the word, not the category.

In other hand, the addition of an affix can change both category and meaning. One of the examples is in the word *potentially*, in which the suffix *-ly* is added. In this word, the additional of suffix *-ly* to an adjective *potential* change the word into adverb. It shows that the affix bring the changing into the meaning and the category of the word. Although the two words above have difference processes of derivation, it appears that derivations can control the usage of the words. The derivational processes are meant to optimize the use of words and to avoid wordiness. For example, rather than use *one who collect*, people prefer to use the derived word *collector*.

The use of derivation, especially in English, can be found either in spoken or written form. As derivations use more frequently and broadly in English, they then become a problem for the new English learners, especially for the writer, since derived words sometimes look arbitrary and their meaning sometimes even cannot be found in some dictionaries. Then, the way to understand the meaning of derived words clearly is by understanding the meaning and the patterns of affixations added to the base.

To understand deeply about derivations, the writer is interested in investigating derivations in the form of written text. The writer considers written text as the object of investigation because it provides more data of derivations and is easier to be investigated. The writer takes one of the forms of written text, particularly an article to be analyzed. Article itself is a piece of writing, usually dealing with a particular issue or topic in a newspaper, magazine, academic journal, the internet, etc. The information is usually delivered in certain language performance which covers clarity, conciseness, and coherence. Beside language, words also become another consideration in writing since they are parts of language. The using of words, including the derived ones is apt to be chosen carefully. The article which will be analyzed is taken from one of English newspapers, *The Jakarta Post*. The writer chooses the newspaper because *The Jakarta*

*Post* is the English newspaper which read widely in Indonesia. As the English newspaper, *The Jakarta Post* provides a lot of articles discussing different issues such as economic, politic, culture, sport, archipelago, etc. In charge of making the finding be more varied, the writer will take as many topics as possible. However, not all articles will be used in the research; the writer will only investigate the headline articles on Monday edition which are published on July 2011.

## 2. METHODS

This study used qualitative approach which implements content analysis as the research design. The objective of this study is to find out derivational processes that occur in the article of *The Jakarta Post*. The data of this study were derivations found in headline articles of *The Jakarta Post*. The data were collected from headline articles of *The Jakarta Post* published on July 2011. To analyze the data, the writer used a flow model of analysis proposed by Miles and Hubberman (1994:10-12). In the reduction process, the writer did at least two steps to make the analysis of the data. At first, the writer indentified the derivations that are applied to the words in the headline articles of *The Jakarta Post*. Second, she determined the types of structures that belong to the derived words. Related to the process of identifying and determining the derivations, the writer read through the article and marked the derivations she found. Because most articles usually have the same derived words that take place in different lines, to avoid repetitions in the analysis, the words were written once but the line where they were found were described completely. Besides that, some words usually undergo two or more processes such as inflectional and derivational or compounding, derivational and/or inflectional. To differentiate those words with word that purely undergo derivational processes, the writer gave different mark for each process.

## 3. FINDINGS

### 3.1. Types of Derivations

From the analysis of 167 derived words in four headline articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper, the writer found three types of derivations namely derivational prefix, derivational suffix, and multiple derivations.

#### a. Derivational Prefix

Derivational prefix is characterized by the addition of derivational prefixes; they are affixes which are put before the base. As shown in the table below, the affixes include *un-*, *en-*, *co-*, *bi-*, *over-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *out-*, and *inter-*. However, not many of derived words in the four headline articles undergo this type of derivation. See Table 1.

Table 1 Derivational Prefix

Articles	Line	Derived words	Analysis	Structures
Anas Keeps	10a	Returns* (V)	Re + turn	Pf + V
Top Post	13b	Recommended* (V)	Re + commend	Pf + V
Despite	20	Enriching* (V)	En + rich	Pf + N
Scandals	37a	Resources* (N)	Re + source	Pf + N
	39	Disappointed* (V)	Dis + appoint	Pf + V
	51	Outside (N)	Out + side	Pf + N
	66	Interview (N)	Inter + view	Pf + N
	72b	Remark (V)	Re + mark	Pf + V
		Reforms* (V)	Re + form	Pf + V

#### b. Derivational Suffix

Compared to the derivational prefix, derivational suffix occurs more often in the articles. Derivational suffixes that mark the process are also more varied not only in the forms but also in their functions. For instance, the derivational suffixes *-ion*, *-ation*, *-ment*, *-ship* and *-er* have function as noun makers, *-ial/-al*, *-ic* as adjective makers and *-ly* as adverb maker. See table 2.

Table 2 Derivational Suffix

Articles	Line	Derived words	Analysis	Structures
RI 'Should	2a	Hiring (N)	Hire + ing	V + Sf
Escalate'	4a	Kingdom (N)	King + dom	N + Sf
Maid Abuse	4b	Decision (N)	Decide + ion	V + Sf
Cases to UN	14	Indonesian (N)	Indonesia + an	N + Sf
Body	16	Government (N)	Govern + ment	V + Sf
	17	Officials* (N)	Office + ial	N + Sf
	19	Negotiations* (N)	Negotiate + ion	V + Sf
	20	Understanding (N)	Understand + ing	V + Sf

#### c. Multiple Derivation

In the articles, multiple derivations can be seen in the derived words which undergo several different additions of affixes. The type is characterized by the addition of prefix and suffix, or two or more suffixes. The lists of multiple derivations that are found in the articles are in the table 3 below.

Table 3 Multiple Derivations

Articles	Line	Derived words	Analysis	Structures
RI 'Should Escalate' Maid Abuse Cases to UN Body	2b	Officially (Adv)	Office + ial + ly	N + Sf + Sf
		Retaliatory (Adj)	Retaliate + or + ry	V + Sf + Sf
Body	12	Beheading (N)	Be + head + ing	Pf + N + Sf
	60	International (Adj)	Inter + nation + al	Pf + N + Sf
	61	Organizations* (N)	Organ + ize + ation	N + Sf + Sf

### 3.2. Types of Structures of the Derived Words

Based on the analysis of all derivations from the four headline articles, the writer finds 14 types of structures of the derived words. The types are grouped according to their connection with the types of derivations that are undergone by the words; they are derivational prefix, derivational suffix and multiple derivation.

Relating to derivational prefix, it is found three kinds of structures belong to the derived words. The structures are:

1. Pf + V, as in *returns\**, *remark*, and *reforms\**,
2. Pf + N, as in *enriching\** and *resources\**,
3. Pf + Adj as in *uncertain*.

Relating to derivational suffix, derived words which undergo this process have three different structures as follow.

1. N + Sf, as in *democratic*, *provincial*, *extremely*, and *treasurer*,
2. V + Sf, as in *allegations\**, *actions\**, *commitments\**, and *supporters\**,
3. Adj + Sf, as in *corruption*, *political*, *immediately*, and *activity*,

As seen from the data found, multiple derivations can be formed from the bases nouns, verbs or adjectives with the additions of prefix and suffix or two or more suffixes. As its derived word that is more complicated than others, the structures of the derivations relating to this type are also more varied. The structures resulted from this process are as follow.

1. Pf + N + Sf, as in *coordination*, *infighting*, and *international*,
2. Pf + V + Sf, as in *transactions\**,
3. Pf + Adj + Sf, as in *illegally*,

### 3.3. The Processes of Forming Derivations

Derivations commonly undergo one or more processes of addition the affixes. The addition of the affixes can cause the change in meaning only (class maintaining derivation) or even the change in category and meaning of the word (class changing derivation). Based on these two parameters, the writer analyzes the processes that are undergone by the derivations to form a new word. The lists of the chosen derived words are in the table 4 below.

Table 4 Types of Derivations and Structures of Derived Words

Articles	Line	Derived words	Analysis	Structures
RI 'Should Escalate' Maid Abuse Cases to UN Body	60	Officially (Adv)	Office + ial + ly	N + Sf + Sf
	90	International (Adj) Enforce (V)	Inter + nation + al En + force	Pf + N + Sf Pf + V
RI, US Boost Economic Ties	11b	Bilateral (Adj)	Bi + lateral	Pf + Adj
	47	Relationships* (N)	Relate + ion + ship	V + Sf + Sf
	55	Intensively (Adv)	Intense + ive + ly	Adj + Sf + Sf
Anas Keeps Top Post Despite Scandals	13a	Illegally (Adv)	Ill + legal + ly	Pf + Adj + Sf
	20a	Resources* (N)	Re + source	Pf + N
	41	Intentionally (Adv)	Intent + ion + al + ly	N+ Sf + Sf + Sf
	93	Representatives* (N)	Re + present + ate + ive	Pf + V + Sf + Sf

From the fourteen derived words above, we can identify the processes of forming new words through derivations and seeing whether there is class change and meaning change or only meaning change.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Results of the analysis in this study show that derivations in fact are very common to be found in written text, included article. From the four headline articles the writer chose, she found 167 derived words. Each derived words commonly undergoes different processes. The addition of affixes also causes different effects to the derived words such as the meaning change, class change, structure. The derived words resulted from the processes are more varied since the affixes attached are more varied too and they give their different sense and meaning to the word they derived for. Moreover, there are various affixes that have more than one or two different function in changing the base.

From the analysis to the 167 derived words, it is discovered three types of derivations, namely derivational prefix, derivational suffix, and multiple derivations. The types of derivations are identified based on the affixes attached to; whether they are before the base, after the base, or before and after the base. In line with the types of derivations which are affected by the affixes, the meaning and/or classes of the derived words are also change. This study found that the addition of derivational suffix mostly

brings a change both in meaning and class of the word it derived. It can be seen in the words *optimistic*, *national*, *allegations\**, *politics*, *initially*, *organizers\**, and many others.

In the opposite of derivational suffix, derivational prefix almost never causes the change in category or word class, but only brings the change in meaning. Especially in this study, there is not found any derivational prefix which brings the change in meaning. Even so, it is still possible to be found in other researches that derivational prefix can also bring the change in category. The examples of derivational prefix found in this research are *returns\**, *enriching\**, *resources\**, *uncertain*, and so on.

Besides, some affixes tend to have the same function whatever they attached to. These affixes always cause a change with the same pattern although they are attached to different word. For instance, the suffix *-ship* and *-ity* which always changes the word it attached to into noun (noun-maker), as in *chairmanship\*\**, *relationships\**, *entrepreneurship*, *university*, *activity*, and *authorities\**, suffix *-ly* which changes the word class into adverb (adverb-maker), as in *intentionally*, *extremely*, *repeatedly*, *immediately*, *markedly*, *publicly* and many others, suffix *-ic* that causes a change into adjective (adjective-maker), as in *optimistic*, *democratic*, and *economic*, suffix *-ize* which changes the word into verb (verb-maker), as in *organize* and *analyze*.

Another finding found by the writer related to this research is that several words sometime tend to undergo not only derivation, but also other word formation processes, especially inflection and compounding. In this case, the writer gave mark ‘\*’ to the words which undergo derivation and inflection, and mark ‘\*\*’ to the words that undergo compounding and derivation. However, the writer just ignored and did not analyze the other processes since she only concern in derivations. The words that undergo these multiple processes can be seen in the words *recommended\**, *allegations\**, *commitments\**, *chairmanship\*\**, and so on.

## 5. CONCLUSION

From the four headline articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper, a large numbers of words which undergo derivational processes are found. Among 167 derived words, some are resulted from derivational process with the addition of prefix (derivational prefix), some with the addition of suffix (derivational suffix), and the rests with the addition of prefix and suffix or two or more different suffixes (multiple derivation). From the three types of derivations found, derivational suffixes appear more often than other processes. Moreover, derivational suffixes in the articles are usually followed by the change in classes and in meaning (class-changing derivation), while derivational prefix only cause a change in meaning (class-maintaining derivation).

Derivational process also causes a new structure to word they derived for. According to the types of derivations, there are three structures relating to derivational prefix, three structures relating to derivational suffix, and seven structures in connection to multiple derivations. The variations formed since the word class of the bases have

various forms such as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Besides, the types and numbers of affixes added to the bases are varied enough.

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