

Derivation And Inflection Word Formation Used In *Al Jazeera News*

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Cara Sitasi: Nurngani, I., Hastuti, D. P., & Andriani, R. (2019). Derivation And Inflection Word Formation Used In *Al Jazeera News*. *Wanastra*, 11(2), 151–158.

Abstract - New word formation cannot be avoided in making sentences, paragraphs, and also to speak, because words are part of the language which develops interaction between individuals in a society as human communication. The nature of communication are verbal communication (oral and writing) and non verbal communication (sign language and symbols). People often use media in verbal communication, such as written media or mass media (newspaper, magazines, billboards, tabloids and banners). This research analyzed about the structure of words contained in the article *Al Jazeera News* entitled “*Syria’s Refugee Children: Future lost to the war*” which uses derivation and inflection word formation process. This research aims to know how word formation occurs and identifies how many new words are formed by derivation and inflection processes. Descriptive qualitative method uses in this research. It begins by reading theories of word formation which related to journal and books, determine the article, furthermore classifies the words that contain derivation and inflection process. From the both word formation process that used (derivation and inflection) in analyzing the article, the result of the study found inflection is mostly used, because in the article required grammatical function that contained in inflection.

Keywords: Derivation, Inflection, Word formation process

INTRODUCTION

Language as defined is an exclusively human property. Human and language is inseparable unity. As a social beings, human need language for communication. According to (Hartati, 2017:1), “Language is a sound system used by members of communities to work together, interact, and identity”. By using language, people will be able to express their ideas, emotions, and desires.

Communication by means of language may be referred to as linguistic communication. Communication require using a language that contain linguistic. An individual who is not adequately exposed to linguistic input will not spontaneously develop language. Although every normal human is born with the capacity to acquire language, considerable external input is necessary to activate and utilize this capacity.

According to (Oktavia, 2017:2), “Word formation consist of a process in create new word where it was a result modification of old word”. Word is part of language which has important role in forming a

language. People use the word to make a sentence, but people sometimes do not know where the words come from and people do not know how the word is formed. For the example, many words are used in Newspaper either formal or informal. The use of appropriate words in the Newspaper is required.

Newspaper, it uses as an important part of our life. This not looking that much important after digital evolution but people who know its importance still buying and reading. Nowadays E-Newspaper, Electric Newspaper, is replacing printed version and the biggest benefit for people who are read newspapers on tablets, computer and mobile. Sometimes newspaper editor uses a complicated word formation that makes reader hard to understand. Usually English words used in newspaper are not single word. There are combination with other English words.

The writer choose the title Derivation and inflection word formation used in *Al Jazeera News* entitled “*Syria’s refugee children: futures lost to the war*” by Barbara Bibbo aims to classify and analyze word formation process that used. A special focus will be

two of ten word formation process, there are derivations and inflections.

Study of morpheme is a major way to investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Morpheme is important component in word formation. According to (Rustamaji, 2015:16), "Morphology cannot be separated to a linguistic terms for the most element unit of grammatical form. This element unit is called morpheme". Similarly, according to (Kusumawardhani, 2015:3), "Morphology is the study of morphemes, which are the smallest significant units of grammar". It means morpheme is smallest part of language that can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts. One of the functions units grammatical used to indicate past tense. For example the word *reopened* consist of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is *open*, another minimal of meaning is *re-* meaning again, and a minimal unit grammatical function is *-ed* indicating past tense.

Grammatical function of a morpheme is important, the meaning must be constant. Considering the English word *lovely* and *Especially*, end with suffix *-ly*. Although used the same suffix, when add *-ly* to the adjective *especial*, that change into adverb. When add *-ly* to the noun *love*, that create an adjective. The conclusion, not all of the word ending with *-ly* changes to be adverb. What on the surface appears to be a single morpheme turns out to be two. One attaches to adjective (*especial*) and create adverb, the other attaches to noun (*love*) and create adjective.

According to (Mu'tasim, 2014:6), "Morpheme is the meaningful unit that are used to form words". It means, morpheme is part of word, and can not be divided again produce a meaningful unit because word is the smallest part of a sentence.

Free morpheme according to (Yule, 2010:68), "Morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example *open* and *tour*". It means free morpheme can stand alone which can potentially create word formation from basic word and have a meaningfully. While bound morpheme according to (Yule, 2010:68), "Forms that cannot normally stand alone and typically attached to another form, example as *re-*, *-ist*, *-ed*, *-s*. These forms are called affixes. Affixes consist of two kinds, namely prefixes and suffixes. In English, all affixes are bound morphemes". It means bound morpheme is depending of free morpheme.

1. Word formation processes

Theory of word formation included in morphology, the branch of linguistic which deals with studying word form and also word formation process. According to (Rustamaji, 2015:19), "Word

formation is referred to all processes connected with changing the form of the word". It means to changing the word to the other word, that makes a new form or new meaning needed the process that is word formation.

Meanwhile, according to (Oktavia, 2017:2), "Word formation is dealing with the formation of words". In addition, according (Oktavia, 2017:2), "Word formation consist of a process in create new word where it was a result of modification of old word". From the definition, word formation processes is technic or way of creating new words and the new uses of the old words.

2. Derivation

(Rahmawati, 2012:10) stated, "Derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, and adverb, or another part of speech". It means derivation morpheme changes the meaning of word through changing the class of word. Example Marry to Married, the base word is verb changes into adjective by adding *-ed*.

Whereas, According to (O'Grady, 1997:122), "Derivation forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of verb base through the addition of an affix". It means derivation is a process of word formation by adding affixes.

According to (Yule, 2010:59), "Affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. *un-*, *mis-*). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. *-less*, *ish*) and are called suffixes". It means Affixation divided into two forms, they are prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes placed before the base word, and Suffixes are affixes placed after the base word.

3. Inflection

Language studies about singular and plural, past, present, and future. According to (O'Grady, 1997:135), "Inflection is the modification of a words form (through affixation, internal change, reduplication or suppletion) to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs". It means inflection marked the contrast of grammatical subclass such as number (singular, plural), person (first, second, third), tense (past, present, future).

In the some word may be derivation and inflection will be found in the same word. (Katamba, 2005:47) stated, "When both inflectional and derivational morphemes are present, the inflectional morphemes are on the outer fringes of the word. Example:

Inflection of stems with derivational suffixes
De-regul-at(e)-ed(*de-regul-ed-ate) Perfect-ion-ist-

s(*Perfect-s-ion-ist)

In other words, derivation can create the input to inflection. A new lexeme that has been yielded by derivation can subsequently undergo inflection in order to ensure that the word has appropriate grammatical properties for the syntactic position in which it occurs". It means derivation attached first while inflection is added later, that is why they are presented in the same word, because from derivation can make inflection present in the word.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. According to (Masruhah, 2015:37), "The methods of qualitative research are step that used to collect data by researcher usually use interview, observation, questionnaire, test and documentation". The writer collects some data from Al Jazeera News and search for some informations from books and internet to help in analyzing process.

The analysis of this research was started from reading and comprehending the theories of English word formation from the journal articles and theoretical books. The next step is reading Al Jazeera News to determine the article to be analyzed. Furthermore, identifying and classifying words which contain inflection and derivation, breaking them into their smaller units in order to find out the process within the word, and also double check the new meaning using dictionary. After the relevant data are obtained, inventorying them into observation table to conclude which word formation that mostly used in article which have been analyzed from Al Jazeera News.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 120 words formation which consist of two types of English word formation process (Derivation and Inflection) used in article which have been analyzed from Al Jazeera News.

For derivation analysis, there are 5 words that formed by derivation prefixes, they are: (1) 1 prefix Em-, (2) 1 prefix Re-, (2) 1 prefix Im-, (3) 2 prefix Un-. Furthermore, there are 42 words consist of derivation suffixes, they are: (1) 1 suffix -an, (2) 8 suffix -ing, (3) 1 suffix -ist, (4) 1 suffix -ee, (5) 4 suffix -ion, (6) 8 suffix -ed, (7) 1 suffix -ive, (8) 8 suffix -ly, (9) 1 suffix -ment, (10) 3 suffix -ty, (11) 1 suffix -y, (12) 3 suffix -ation, (13) 1 suffix -ity, (14) 1 suffix -ence (15) 1 suffix -less.

For inflection analysis, there are 63 words, used 5

inflection suffixes, they are: (1) 32 noun plural marker (-s), (2) 18 past tense (-ed), (3) 4 present tense (-s), (4) 8 progressive aspect (-ing), (5) 1 superlative adjective (-est). The last is derivation and inflection analysis in one word. There are 10 words that formed with derivation and inflection analysis.

After doing analysis, the base form of word by the word formation process used derivation or inflection could be known. Mostly used in article is inflection word formation, it is because in writing or speaking needed grammatical function, which is included in inflection.

1. Derivation Analysis

Derivation is divided into two categories, which is prefixes and suffixes. There were some derivational prefixes found in the article:

Table 3.1. Derivation Prefixes Categories

No	Word	Base Word	Explanation
1.	Empower	Power	The base word is noun changes into verb by adding Em-
2.	Rebuild	Build	The word is still verb, but by adding Re- the meaning has changes into again
3.	Impossible	Possible	The word is still adjective, but by adding Im- the meaning has changes to negative
4	Unrealistic	Realistic	The word is still adjective, but by adding Un-the meaning has changes to negative

From data number one, it can be seen that the word *Empower* is derived from the word *Em-* + *power*. *Empower* belongs to verb, whereas *power* is a noun and it is added prefix *Em-* before the base word to form the new word *Empower*. It can be said that prefix *Em-* changes a noun into verb.

Data number two is a process derivation that only changes the meaning from the word *Rebuild* derived from *Re-* + *build* because not all derivation processes changes the part of speech. *Build* and *Rebuild* belongs to verb, this process is called derivation because different category of both words.

The base word added prefix that is *Re-* changes the meaning into “*again*”. That means prefix *Re-* used with the meaning “*again*” to indicate repetition.

The word *Impossible* in data number three is adjective derived from an adjective *possible*. It is derived from prefix *Im-* + *possible*. That means prefix *Im-* of the word *Impossible* changes the meaning relating incapable of happening or incapable undertaken (negative meaning).

From data number two and three, the word *Unrealistic* is an adjective have same derivation process that is not changes the part of speech. The word *Unrealistic* derived from prefix *Un-* + *realistic* (adjective). Prefix *Un-* same as prefix *Im-*, changes the meaning of word that is giving negative or opposite force.

Derivation prefixes categories 5 words found in the article that are: empower, rebuild, impossible, unrealistic, uncommon, but only formed from four prefixes. Prefix *Em-* changes noun into verb, prefix *Re-* indicate repetition and prefix *Im-* and prefix *Un-* giving negative meaning.

There were some derivational suffixes found in the article:

Table 3.2. Derivation Suffixes Categories

No	Word	Base Word	Explanation
1.	Syrian	Syria	The base word is noun changes into adjective by adding <i>-an</i>
2.	Dreaming	Dream	The base word is noun changes into verb by adding <i>-ing</i>
3.	Journalist	Journal	The word is still noun, but the meaning is changes from goods to a person by adding <i>-ist</i>
4.	Refugee	Refuge	The word is still noun, but the meaning is changes from place to a person by adding <i>-ee</i>
5.	Education	Educate	The base word is verb changes into noun by adding <i>-ion</i>

6.	Married	Marry	The base word is verb changes into adjective by adding <i>-ed</i>
7.	Inquisitive	Inquisition	The base word is noun changes into adjective by adding <i>-ive</i>
8.	Abruptly	Abrupt	The base word is adjective changes into adverb by adding <i>-ly</i>
9.	Improvement	Improve	The base word is verb changes into noun by adding <i>-ment</i>
10.	Opportunity	Opportune	The base word is adjective changes into noun by adding <i>-ty</i>
11.	Bloody	Blood	The base word is noun changes into adjective by adding <i>-y</i>
12.	Documentation	Document	The base word is verb changes into noun by adding <i>-ation</i>
13.	Relentlessly	Relent	The base word is verb changes into adjective by adding <i>-less</i> and changes into adverb by adding <i>-ly</i>
14.	Electricity	Electric	The base word is adjective changes into adverb by adding <i>-ity</i>
15.	Influence	Influent	The base word is adjective changes into noun by adding <i>-ence</i>

Data number one is a sample that derivation changes noun *Syria* into adjective *Syrian* derived from the word *Syria* + *-an*. The suffix *-an* that shapes a noun into adjective. In the article, suffix *-an* only found in one word that is *Syrian*.

Data number two, the word *dreaming* derived from the word *dream* + *-ing*. *Dreaming* belongs to verb, whereas *dream* is noun and it is followed by the suffix *-ing* to form the new word *dreaming*. In other hand, the suffix *-ing* can formed verb into adjective (live into living) and verb into noun (make into making). The suffix *-ing* in the article found in eight words, that are dreaming, living, according, making, neighbouring, calling, running, fighting.

From data number three, it can be seen that the word *journalist* is derived from the word *journal* + *-ist*. As I mentioned before not all derivation processes changes the part of speech. In this case, the word *journalist* is noun derived from a noun *journal*. That means *-ist* is a suffix of noun, but changes the meaning *goods* to *a person*. One word only in the article used the suffix *-ist*.

The word *refugee* in data number four same from data number four before, derivation process not changes the part of speech but changes the meaning only. It is derived from the word *refuge* + *-ee*. The word *refugee* is noun derived from a noun *refuge*. That means suffix *-ee* changes the meaning from *place* to *a person*. In the article one word only used the suffix *-ee*.

Data number five is a sample that derivation changes verb *educate* into noun *education*, derived from the word *educate* + *-ion*. The suffix *-ion* that shapes a verb into a noun. In the article, four words used suffix *-ion* there are education, determination, generation, protection.

From data number six, it can be seen that the word *married* is derived from the word *marry* + *-ed*. *Married* belongs to adjective, whereas *marry* is verb and it is followed by the suffix *-ed* to form the new word *married*. There are seven words in the article used suffix *-ed* as derivation process: married, educated, protacted, displaced, wounded, registered, recruited.

The word *inquisitive* in data number seven, shows a derivation process of suffix *-ive* that changes noun *inquisition* into adjective *inquisitive*. This process can be drawn as *inquisition* + *-ive*. The suffix *-ive* in the article used only in one word.

Data number eight, the word *abruptly* that is adverb derived from the word *abrupt* + *-ly*. Suffix *-ly* in derivation process changes adjective *abrupt* into adverb *abruptly*. Eight words in the article used the suffix *-ly*: abruptly, internally, apparently, especially, serously, nearly, relentlessly.

The word *improvement* in data number nine is derived from the word *improve* + *-ment*. The suffix *-ment* changes the word from verb

improve into noun *improvement*. In the article, the suffix *-ment* only used in the one word.

From data number ten, it can be seen that the word *opportunity* is derived from the word *opportune* + *-ty*. *Opportunity* belongs to noun, whereas *opportune* is adjective and it is followed by the suffix *-ty* to form the new word. There are three words in the article that used the suffix *-ty* : opportunity, proverty, electricity.

Data number eleven, the word *bloody* is derived from the word *blood* + *-y*. *Bloody* is a noun followed by the suffix *-y* changes into adjective. The suffix *-y* in the article used only in one word.

The word *documentation* in data number twelve is derived from the word *document* + *-ation*. *Documentation* belongs to noun, whereas *document* is verb, by the suffix *-ation* followed the word that can changes into the new word. Three words in the article used the suffix *-ation* that are: documentation, starvation, exploitation.

From data number thirteen, the word *relentlessly* is derived from the word *relent* + *-less* + *-ly*. *Relentlessly* can be form because followed by two suffix that are suffix *-less* and than suffix *-ly*. *Relentlessly* belongs to adverb, whereas *relent* is verb, by adding suffix *-less* the word changes into adjective, and then followed the suffix *-ly* changes into adverb. In the article, the word that used two suffix in one word only relentlessly.

Data number fourteen, it can be seen the word *electricity* derived from the word *electric* + *-ity*. The word *electricity* is noun, whereas *electric* is adjective and it is followed by the suffix *-ity* to form the new word *electricity*. The suffix *-ity* in the article used only in one word that is *electricity*.

The word *Influence* in data number seventeen derived from the word *influent* + *-ence*. The suffix *-ence* changes an adjective *influent* into a noun *influence*. In the article, suffix *-ence* only used in one word that is *influnce*.

From data of analysis, 42 words have been found in article that use only 16 suffixes.

2. Inflection Analysis

There are 63 words which is formed by inflection suffixes, 5 Inflection suffixes that used in the article: noun plural marker (-s), past tense (-ed), present tense (-s), progressive aspect (-ing), superlative adjective (-est).

Table 3.3. Inflection Suffixes Categories

No	Word	Base Word	Explanation
1.	Years	Year	The base word is year added –s, it shows noun plural
2.	Forced	Force	The base word is force added –ed, it shows the event happen in the past (past tense)
3.	Steps	Step	-s it shows present tense verb, the activity is done in present
4.	Including	Include	The base word is include added –ing, it shows that activity is on going
5.	Youngest	Young	The base word is young added –est, it shows superlative adjective

From data sample number 1, the suffix –s in the word years is indicating of plural marker. The suffix –s can be said as inflection because does not change the category and part of speech. In the article there are 32 words that used the suffix –s: years, schoolmates, brides, books, steps, jeans, ones, girls, agencies, means, families; countries, refugees, camps, communities, needs, prospects, remains, parties, months, reports, casualties, injuries, deaths, times, daughters, brides, parents, kids, tents, camps, events.

Another type of suffix indicating the process of inflection is suffix –ed in the word *forced* which indicates the past form of the verb *force*. Suffix –ed used in 18 words in the article that are: forced, spearheaded, dropped, needed, conducted, received, killed, verified, abused, started, campaigned, hated, looked, scorned, seemed, supported, called, witnessed.

Another inflectional suffix is found in the sample number 3. The suffix –s in the data number 3, is different case from data number 1. The suffix –s in data number 1 is plural marker, whether the suffix –s in the data number 3 (*steps*) indicates that the word is present tense verb. In the article 4 words used the suffix –s it shows present tense verb, that are : shows, steps, matters, sides.

The suffix –ing in the word *including*, indicates progressive aspect it shows that activity is on going. In the article 8 words that used suffix –ing :

struggling, including, providing, returning, going, visiting, waiting, failing.

From data number 5, the suffix –est in the word *youngest* indicate superlative adjective. Therefore, the word young, younger, and youngest are representations of the same lexeme *young*. Only the one word that is *youngest* used suffix –est in the article.

3. Derivation and Inflection Analysis

In the article , there are 10 words that formed with derivation and inflection in one word:

Table 3.4. Derivation and Inflection Form Categories

No	Word	Base Word	Explanation
1.	Encircled	Circle	The base word is added with En- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with –ed that shows inflection (past tense)
2.	Represents	Present	The base word is added with Re- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with –s that shows inflection (activity is done in present tense)
3.	Displaced	Place	The base word is added with Dis- which is included derivation (prefix) that means negative word indicating removal and also added with –ed that shows inflection (past tense)
4.	Beloved	Love	The base word is added with Be- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with –ed that shows inflection (past tense)

5.	Becomes	Come	The base word is added with Be- which is include derivation (prefix) and also added with –s that shows inflection (activity is done in present)
6.	Recalled	Call	The base word is added with Re- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with –ed that shows inflection (past tense)
7.	Unaccompa nied	Accomp any	The base word is verb changes into adjective by adding Un- derivation (prefix) and also added with –ed that shows inflection (past tense)
8.	Encouraging	Courage	The base word is added with En- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with –ing that shows inflection (activity is on going)
9.	Encouragem ent	Courage	The base word is added with En- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with –ment that shows inflection (noun)
10.	Especially	Special	The base word added with E- which is included derivation (prefix) and also added with -ly that shows inflection (adverb)

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the article of Al Jazeera News,

derivation affixation produces new word with different meaning from the base word since the addition of suffixes or prefixes helps to form a new word, and sometimes new class of word. For example, suffixes of “Journal” into “Journalist”. Journal is the base word that is noun, when adding suffixes –ist not changes the class of word, but the meaning changes from goods to a person.

Different from derivation, inflection is the process of forming word by adding affixes that only has additional suffixes. Inflection is the formation of word by adding affixes without changing the word class or the meaning of the base word but marked grammatical function. For example, “Book” that means a single book, when added -s into “Books” it shows plural book. However, both “Book” and “Books” are both still as noun.

Mostly used in the article which have been analyzed from Al Jazeera News with two word formation processes (derivation and inflection) is inflection, it is because writing or speaking needed grammatical function , which is included in inflection.

By analyzing of word formation, the writer knows how words are formed to the new words with new meaning, with different class of word (derivation) or the new word marked grammatical function (inflection). As the result the word formation process, easier to make a sentence with the new words from the base words, facilitate the reader to understand the new meaning of the new word which carried by a word formation.

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PROFIL PENULIS

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