

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL FORMING  
NOUN ON *KANG GURU* MAGAZINE**



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education  
in English Department**

**by:**

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**APPROVAL**

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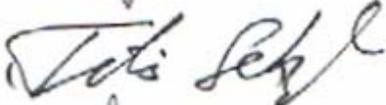
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## ACCEPTANCE

Accepted by the board of examiners  
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## SUMMARY

**DENNY ARIYANTO. A 320 030 080. AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL FORMING NOUN ON *KANG GURU* MAGAZINE. RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2012.**

This research paper is aimed at answering the two problems. The problems are: (1) What lexical categories are there in derivational process, and (2) What are the phonological conditions in the derivation process of English nouns. This research uses documentation and observation methods to get the data. The data are words taken from the articles on the magazine. The writer concerns with the Analysis of Derivational Forming Noun on *Kang Guru* magazine.

To answer those problems, this research employs morphological analysis. The objectives are Identifying and analyzing the new derived words whether or not they have changed based on syntactical category. Analyzing the new derived words whether or not they have phonological changes based on phonological condition.

The result of this study shows that first, there are some lexical categories that are changed into noun, they are: derived lexical categories from verb, derived lexical categories from adjective, and lexical categories from noun . Second, there are phonological configurations in bases in derivational process.

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Background of the Study**

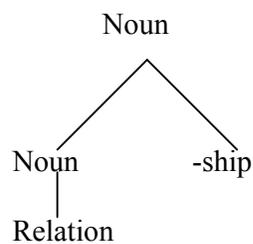
Understanding words is interesting because it plays an important role in humans live. Language cannot be separated from words. Language experts try to explain the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own, called words. Base from Katamba (1994:11), “a word is a minimum free form of language”. He also said that “it is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller unit that can be used independently to convey meaning. For example child is word. We cannot divided up into smaller unit for example ‘ch’or’ild’to convey the meaning when they stand alone.

As a unit of language, a word is the unity of sound and meaning. Knowing a word means knowing the sound and meaning. But, actually there is still another part of language called morpheme. A morpheme may be defined as the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit in which there is an arbitrary union of sound and meaning and that cannot be further analyzed. Words consist of one and maybe more than one morpheme. The combination of morphemes can create the new words which are different from the base forms.

Morphology as a part of linguistics study, will explain more about word structure. The study also explains about the internal structure of word, morphemes and the rules by which words are formed. In morphology, the process of word formation and how the smallest meaningful units of language called morpheme form a word.

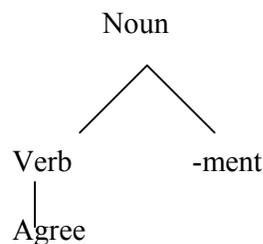
In morphology study, the process of creating a new language form is called derivational process. Derivation is the process by which other words categories are created. The writer is going to analyze derivation process of English nouns which can be found in the *Kang Guru* magazine. The examples of derivation of English nouns found in *Kang Guru* magazine are:

1. Relationship



**Relationship** consists of two morphemes. There are morpheme **Relation** and morpheme '**-ship**'. Morpheme 'relation' belongs to noun category, while morpheme '-ship' is affix. It is derivational affix; it does not change the grammatical category from the noun into noun. Suffix -ship indicates the instrument used to perform them the action of the noun relation-ship.

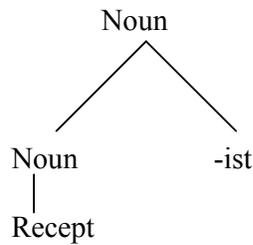
2. Agreement.



**Agreement** consists of two morphemes. There are morpheme '**agree**' and morpheme '**-ment**'. Morpheme 'agree' is verb category, while morpheme '-ment' is affix. It is derivational affix, because it changes the grammatical

category from the verb into noun. Suffix –ment indicates the instrument used to perform them action of the verb agree-ment.

### 3. Receptionist



The word **Receptionist** is formed from the noun ‘**recept**’ and suffix **-ist**.

The word receptionist refers to person. Morpheme –ist has the meaning of ‘some one who does what ever the verb mean. A receptionist is the person who receives the guest.

The application of morphological rules brings the application of phonological rules. The adding of the affix to the base can make some differences to the pattern and the pronunciation of the affixes.

Analysis: Contribution = contribute + -ion  
= /kən'trɪbjʊ:t/ + -ion  
= [“kɔntrɪ'bjʊ:ɹn”]

Suffix –ion changes the form become –ation when the suffix attached to the base in vowel (e).

Based on the fenomena above, the writer is interested in doing reseach entitled “*An Analysis of Derivational Forming Nouns on Kang Guru Magazine.*”

## **2. Problem Statement**

The writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are lexical categories in of English Noun in *Kang Guru Magazine* the derivational process?
2. What are the phonological conditions in the derivational process of English nouns?

## **3. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problems statement above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To classify of English Noun in *Kang Guru Magazine* the derivational process.
2. To determine identify the phonologically conditioned environments which happen in the derivational process.

## **4. Previous Study**

The first study of derivation process has ever been conducted by Srihartini (2005) entitled "*Morphological Analysis on the Word in Internet.*" On her research, she analyzed about morphological process on the word in internet. They are as follows compounding, clipping, blending, acronym, and affixation. Most of the internet registers are formed by the process of compounding and blending. Related to the meaning, the

researcher identified the words in internet based on the meaning in the special dictionary of internet.

The similarity between Srihartini research and the writer research is both are doing the research to analyze the new word formation and they use descriptive research. The difference is that research is the analyzed about morphological process and the identified the word in internet based on the meaning the special dictionary of internet.

The second research by Widyastuti (2003, Widya Dharma University, Klaten) entitled "*Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Derivation Forming Nouns*". On her research, she analyzed about morphological process on the English and Indonesian language derivation forming noun including, derivational and inflectional process. Most of derivation process in English and Indonesian is formed by, noun derived from noun, noun derived from verb, noun derived from adjective. Related to the similarities and differences, the researcher identified the word from the formed the word meaning.

The similarity between Widyastuti research and the writer research is both are doing the research to analyze the change new word category and they use descriptive research. The difference is that research is the analyzed about morphological process and the identified differences between English and Indonesian forming nouns based on the word.

Based on the previous research, the writer tries to analyze the morphological process especially in derivation process of English nouns found in the *Kang Guru* magazines.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **1. Data**

The data are derivation nouns found in all the articles on the *Kang Guru* magazine April 2004 edition. There are 83 articles and he find 97 data derivational forming nouns

### **2. Data Source**

The objects of the research are derivations forming nouns taken from the articles on the magazine. The writer concerns with the articles taken from the *Kang Guru* magazine.

### **3. Data Collection**

The methods in collecting data are selecting words that were considered as nominal forms whose bases/ roots are in verb forms and classified by classifying the words based on the suffixes.

### **4. Data Analysis**

In brief, the following steps are used by the writer in analyzing the data, those are:

- a. Finding the words which were considered as nouns and classified them according to the bases and suffixes.

- b. The new derived words were checking whether or not they have changed their meaning and the syntactic category.
- c. The new derived words were checking whether or not they have phonological changes.
- d. Determining the derived lexical categories in derivational processes.
- e. Identifying the phonologically conditioned environments which happen in the derivational process.

### C. FINDINGS AND DISSCUSION

This sub chapter deals with some findings obtained from all the data analyzed. These finding are based on the problem statements on the phonological conditions in the derivation process of English nouns. The following are those findings draw from the data analyzed.

From the analysis above, there are three kind lexical categories in derivational process. Having analyzed the 97 data above, the writer founds three lexical categories are there in derivational process. The categories are verb, adjective, and noun. Derived lexical category from Verbs there are 54 words : *Requirement, Entertainment, Government, Punishment, Imprisonment, Management, Improvement, Engagement, Development, Establishment, Involvement, Department, Interaction, Protection, Edition, Contribution, Competition, Comprehension, Suggestion, Prevention, Attraction, Elevation, Communication, Participation, Integration, Location, Connection, Relation, Visitor, Conductor, Leader, Manager, Teacher,*

*Reader, Listener, Speaker, Learner, Announcer, Winner, Explorer, Traveller, Caller, Information, Implementation, Recommendation, Presentation, Guidance, Appearance, Performance, Marriage, Celebrity, Tourist, and Existence* . Derived lexical category from Adjectives there are 8 words : *Opportunity, Suitability, selection, Awareness, Uniqueness, Goodness, Foreigner, and Pregnancy*. And the derived from noun there are 35 word : *Stronger, Owner, Surfer, Coaster, Customer, Villager, Worker, Supporter, Reporter, Farmer, Producer, Teenager, Musician, Indonesian, Darwinian, Russian, Australian, Canadian, Accessibility, Availability, Originality, Package, Competency, Association, application, coordination, Institution, Artist, Scientist, Guitarist, Formation, Apprenticeship, Scholarship, Placement, and Motherhood*. For details, it can be seen in the following table:

No	Lexical Category	Number
1.	Verb	54
2.	Adjective	8
3	Noun	35

Related to the phonological conditions, the researcher identified phonological configuration based on the categories of the affix which are attached. Suffix *-ion* is actually same meaning but different in from. Suffix *-ion* has other forms: *-ation, -sion, and -ition*.

## D. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

### 1. Conclusion

Word formation is one of the methods that are used by human being to fulfill their need to make easy their communication. Human being always products new words to get the proper intention when they communicate to each other. One of the characteristics of human being is productivity, it means that be ability of human being to produce and understand an indefinite number of new utterance. Some word in *Kang Guru* articles are formed by derivation processes based on the theory of derivation. From the analysis above, there are some kind of lexical categories in derivational process. The researcher found two lexical categories that derived into nouns, namely verb and adjective.

Related to the phonological configuration, the researcher collects 8 data of affixes that changes their pronunciation.

Based on the analysis state on the previous chapter, the researcher draws several conclusions. The conclusions are described as follows:

1. There are lexical categories that derived into nouns.
  - a. Verb to noun are 54 data (55,67 %)
  - b. Adjective to noun are 8 data (8,24 %)
  - c. Noun to noun are 35 data (36,08 %)
2. There are 8 affixes that change their pronunciation (8,24 %).

## **2. Conclusion**

After drawing conclusions the researcher gives some suggestion as follows:

It's possible for the next researchers who are interested in analyzing derivation from different aspect like meaning (lexical) with different source of the data.

For the researcher : the study more about derivation, because, there are many of derivation aspects which are not analyzed yet. The writer expects the other researcher to continue and analyze the research based on different aspect of derivation. Thus, this research will be more complete.

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