A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON
DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES (SUFFIX) –ION AND –ATION
USED IN OXFORDLEARNER’S POCKET DICTIONARY

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A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON
DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES (SUFFIX) –ION AND –ATION
USED IN OXFORD LEARNER’S POCKET DICTIONARY

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ABSTRACT


The research paper aims at clarifying the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –ion and –ation in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, describing the characteristics of suffix –ion and –ation in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary. The study analyzes the words in terms of it’s suffix and morphologically. The object of this research is affixes in suffix –ion and –ation. The data source is Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary. In collecting the data the writer uses documentation as the technique. The technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis. From the result of analysis, it can be drawn some conclusions. Firstly, the similarities between the usage of suffix –ion and –ation is in the function of each suffix and the differences between the usage of suffix –ion and –ation is related to the characteristics of each suffix. Secondly, the characteristics of suffix –ion: The suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter consonant [d]: 1 datum, the suffix following the verb and noun morphemes with final letter consonant [s]: 13 data, the suffix following the noun and adjective morphemes with final letter consonant [x]: 2 data. Then the characteristics of suffix –ation: the suffix following the adjective morpheme with final letter consonant [c]: 4 data, the suffix following the verb morphemes with final letter consonants [l] 3 data, [m] 5 data, [n] 3 data, and [x] 3 data, the suffix following the noun morphemes with final letter consonant [y]: 2 data.

Keywords: Morphological, Suffixes, Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary
A. Introduction

Background of the Study: Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Matthews (1991:3) states that, “Morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of words’ in different uses and contraction”. In other words, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word’s meaning.

In linguistics, “if an affix changes the part of speech of the base and may have an irregular meaning, it is derivational” (Bauer, 1988:12). Derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning by addition or affixation a word which noun is derived from verb, adjective derived from adverb, and adjective derived into noun. In other words, derivational occurs when a person attaches affixation in a word together to make them one word. Word is the most important thing in a language. Everyone knows that language as a communication used by society to work together, interacting, and to identification itself. The words are usually can be found in dictionary, magazine, bulletin, and newspaper.

A dictionary is one of the books that explain the meaning of words in many languages. It has functions for helping people to recognize the new words. Then, in this study the writer uses Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary to collect and analyze the data. Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary is a monolingual dictionary published by Oxford University Press. The dictionary is translated from one language that is English to English.

For example, in a word “irritation”, it can be analyzed that a noun irritation is formed by the base morpheme “irritate” and the bound morpheme “-ion”. The category of “irritate” is a verb, while “-ion” is suffix. The addition of suffix “-ion” in the morpheme “irritate” can change the grammatical category from the verb into noun. It is called derivational affixes. The final silent of morpheme “irritate” is “e”, Thus, the suffix begins with a
vowel “-ion”. We cannot distinguish the correct meaning if we do not understand before about the derivational affix (suffix) –ion and –ation whether they change the lexical category and how it is formed. Therefore, the writer is going to analyze suffix -ion and -ation found in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary.

**Previous Study**: First, Prawidヤastri consulted *An Analysis of Derivational Process of Affixes used in the Manual of Mobile Phone*, which gives some information about the meaning of derivational process of affixes that are adjectives forming affixes, adverb forming affixes, noun forming affixes, and verb forming affixes. Second, Triani, consulted *An Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Hello Magazine Articles*, which gives some information about lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. Then, she classified two types of derivational process of English nouns; they are lexical categories of verb and adjective.

**Limitation of the Study** is the writer only focuses on derivational affixes (suffix) -ion and -ation, because the writer wants to know about the similarities and the differences between that suffixes. The writer takes the data from *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*.

**Problem Statement**: First, what are the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –ion and -ation in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*. Second, what are the characteristics of suffix –ion and -ation in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*?

**Objective of the Study**: First, to clarify the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –ion and -ation in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*. Second, is to describe the characteristics of suffix –ion and –ation in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*. 
B. Research Method

In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data source is library data. The step to conduct the research are determining of the study, determining the object of the study, determining data and data source, determining technique of collecting data and determining of data analysis. Object of the study is affixes in suffix -ion and –ation. The data source is taken from *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*.

In achieving the objectives, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The data source of this research is *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*. In collecting the data the writer uses documentation and the steps are reading the dictionary, underlying the word that use suffix –ion and –ation found in dictionary, classifying and writing the data. The technique of analyzing data of this research are identifying the data, classifying and describing the data based on similarities, differences, characteristics, and drawing conclusion.

C. Research Finding

In this research, the writer uses three steps. In the first step, the writer gives the data presentation for the analysis. Then in the second step, the writer determines the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix -ion and -ation used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*. Then the writer classifies the characteristics of suffix -ion and -ation used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*.

1. The Similarities and Differences between the Usage of Suffix -ion and -ation Used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*

The researcher finds 350 data of derivational affixes using suffix -ion and -ation in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary. There are 264 data of suffix -ion and 86 data of suffix -ation, which have similarities and differences from the usage of each suffix.
a. The Similarities between the Usage of Suffix -ion and -ation Used in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary

The usage of suffix -ion and -ation has the similarities in the function category. When the word category such as verb and adjective is followed by suffix -ion and -ation, the grammatical category will change into noun category. It is called derivational affixes noun forming. However, the noun category which is followed by suffix -ion and -ation, does not change the grammatical category, because there is no change between noun into noun.

Based on the explanation above, the analysis of the derivational affixes noun forming is as follows:

1) Derived category from verb
   a) *formulation*

   ![Tree Diagram for formulation]

   From the tree diagrams above, it can be analyzed that a noun *formulation* is formed by the base morpheme “formulate” and the bound morpheme “-ion”. The category of “formulate” is a verb, while “-ion” is suffix. The addition of suffix “-ion” in the morpheme “formulate” can change the grammatical category from the verb into noun. It is called derivational affixes.

2) Derived category from adjective
   a) *definition*

   ![Tree Diagram for definition]

   From the tree diagrams above, it can be analyzed that a noun *definition* is formed by the base morpheme “definite” and the bound morpheme “-ion”. The category of “definite” is an adjective, while “-ion” is suffix. The addition of suffix “-ion” in the morpheme “definite” can change the grammatical category from the adjective into noun. It is called derivational affixes.
The word “definition” consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “definite” and the bound morpheme “-ion”. The category of morpheme “definite” is noun, while “-ion” is suffix. The addition of suffix “-ion” in the morpheme “definite” changes the grammatical category from adjective “definite” into noun “definition”.

b. The differences between the usage of suffix -ion and -ation found in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary

After analyzing the data, the researcher does not find the specific differences between the usage of suffix -ion and -ation in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary. The differences are related to the characteristics of each suffix. The morpheme that is followed by suffix -ion often consists of one, two, three, and four syllables. Then, the morpheme is followed by suffix -ation usually consists of two and three syllables except the word that followed by more than one suffix.

The analysis of the derivational affixes that represent multiple affixations is as follows:

a) nationalization

```
Adjective
  noun
  | suffix
  | nation
  | -al

(i)
```

```
Verb
  adjective
  | suffix
  | national
  | -ize

(ii)
```
From the first diagram above, the word “national” is formed from the base morpheme “nation” and the bound morpheme “-al”. Then, the category of morpheme “nation” is a noun while morpheme “-al” is suffix. The addition of suffix “-al” can changes the grammatical category from noun into adjective, and this is called derivational affixes.

In the second diagram, the word “nationalize” is formed from the base morpheme “national” and the bound morpheme “-ize”. Then, the category of morpheme “national” is a noun while morpheme “-ize” is suffix. In the word “nationalize”, the derivational affix is happening, because the grammatical category is changing when these morphemes are joined. The noun category is changed into verb category in a word “nationalize”.

However, in the third diagram the word “nationalize” has changed to be “nationalization”. It is also derivational affixes because there is a change from verb category into noun category. “Nationalization” is formed from the base morpheme verb “nationalize” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ation”. In this case, the word “nationalization” belongs to multiple affixations because followed by more than one suffix. The morpheme “nationalize” consists of four syllables. Then, the suffix of “-ize” in a morpheme “nationalize” must be followed by suffix “-ation” because to make noun “nationalization”. 
2. The Characteristics of Suffix –ion and –ation Used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*

The researcher finds 345 data of derivational affixes using suffix –ion and –ation in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary. There are 261 data of suffix –ion and 84 data of suffix –ation.

a. **Derivational affixes of suffix –ion used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary***

The researcher finds twelve categories of words using suffix –ion and derived into nouns. They are 1 datum with the final letter of verb with consonant [d], 148 data the final letter of verb with vowel [e], 9 data the final letter of noun with vowel [e], 14 data the final letter of adjective with vowel [e], 1 datum the final letter of noun with consonant [p], 12 data the final letter of verb with consonant [s], 1 datum the final letter of noun with consonant [s], 55 data the final letter of verb with consonant [t], 6 data the final letter of noun with consonant [t], 12 data the final letter of verb with consonant [t], 1 datum the final letter of noun with consonant [x], and 1 datum the final letter of adjective with consonant [x].

b. **Derivational affixes of suffix –ation found in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary***

Based on the data, the researcher also finds 84 data of suffix –ation, they are 4 data the final letter of adjective with consonant [c], 2 data the final letter of verb with consonant [d], 44 data the final letter of verb with vowel [e], 3 data the final letter of verb with consonant [l], 5 data the final letter of verb with consonant [m], 3 data the final letter of verb with consonant [n], 15 data the final letter of verb with consonant [t], 3 data the final letter of noun with consonant [t], 3 data the final letter of verb with consonant [x], and 2 data the final letter of noun with consonant [y].
D. Conclusion

Based on the result of the analysis, the writer draws several conclusions. The conclusions are described as follows:

1. The similarities and differences between the usage of suffix -ion and -ation used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*
   a. The similarities between the usage of suffix -ion and -ation used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary* is in the function of each suffix. In the word category such as verb and adjective followed by suffix -ion and -ation, the grammatical category will change into noun category. It is called derivational affixes noun forming. However, the noun category which is followed by suffix -ion and -ation does not change the grammatical category, because there is no change between noun into noun. Then, both of the suffixes can follow the morpheme with final letter consonant [d], vowel [e], and consonant [t].
   b. The differences between the usage of suffix –ion and –ation used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary* is related to the characteristics of each suffix.

2. The characteristics of suffix -ion and -ation used in *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*
   a. The characteristics of suffix –ion:
      The writer collects 261 data of suffix –ion, 75,65%:
      1) The morpheme usually consists of one, two, three, and four syllables.
      2) The suffix is seldom following the verb morpheme with final letter consonant [d]: 1 datum.
      3) The suffix is often following the verb, noun, and adjective morphemes with final letter vowel [e]: 171 data.
      4) The suffix is always following the noun morpheme with final letter consonant [p]: 1 datum.
5) The suffix is always following the verb and noun morphemes with final letter consonant [s]: 13 data.

6) The suffix is often following the verb, noun, and adjective morphemes with final letter consonant [t]: 61 data.

7) The suffix is always following the noun and adjective morphemes with final letter consonant [x]: 2 data.

b. The characteristics of suffix -ation:

The writer collects 84 data of suffix -ation, 24.34%:

1) The morpheme usually consists of two and three syllables except for the morpheme followed by two suffixes.

2) The suffix is always following the adjective morpheme with final letter consonant [c]: 4 data.

3) The suffix is seldom following the verb morpheme with final letter consonant [d]: 2 data.

4) The suffix is often following the verb morphemes with final letter vowel [e]: 44 data.

5) The suffix is always following the verb morphemes with final letter consonants [l] 3 data, [m] 5 data, [n] 3 data, and [x] 3 data.

6) The suffix is usually following the verb and noun morphemes with final letter consonant [t]: 15 data.

7) The suffix is always following the noun morphemes with final letter consonant [y]: 2 data.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


