A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PROCESS
(SUFFIX) –MENT AND –NESS USED IN OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY PUBLISHED 2003

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A. ABSTRACT

Morphology is the study of word structure. Morphemes may be free or bound morpheme. Bound morphemes are classified as either inflectional or derivational. Derivational morphology is a process where one word is changed into another. This research aims at knowing the character of base in derivational process (suffix) —ment and —ness, and explaining the function of derivational process (suffix) —ment and —ness used in Oxford English Dictionary. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The technique of collecting data is documentation method, and the steps are reading the dictionary, classifying and analyzing the data, taking notes, and browsing to the internet. The result of the research shows that derivational process (suffix) by —ment are in 30% words of the dictionary, and derivational process (suffix) by —ness are in 70% words of the dictionary.

Key words: morphological analysis, morphology, derivational process, and suffix.

B. INTRODUCTION

The theory used in this research is morphological theory by Francis Katamba. In this research, the morphological theory of Katamba is employed by the researcher to study and understand derivational process through Oxford English Dictionary.

Morphology is the study of word structure. Many words are morphologically simple. For examples, the, fierce, desk, eat, boot, at, fee, mosquito. The term morpheme is the smallest units of meaning (Katamba, 1993: 19). There are many common morphemes in English. Such changes in derivational morphology are used to convert noun, adjectives and verbs into one another. For example, nouns can be converted into verbs and adjectives.
It is possible for each class of word into another class of word is a sign of the flexibility of English.

Morphemes may be free, zero, and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is one that may constitute a word by itself. A zero morpheme is a zero allomorph without phonemic content (Srijono, 2001: 50). Bound morphemes are classified as either inflectional or derivational.

Inflection is the process of adding inflectional morphemes to a word, which indicate grammatical information. Inflections in English include the genitive 's; the plural –s; the third person singular s; the past tense –d; -ed; or –t, etc. the word "book", for instance, derives from the root book added with a suffix –s. both book and books are noun. The meaning is still the same. The suffix –s only indicates the plural from. In this case, the suffix –s is inflectional.

A derivational prefixes do not normally after the word class of the bare word, that is, a prefix is added to a noun to form a new noun with a different meaning. For example, patient = outpatient.

A derivational suffix usually change both the meaning and the word class, that is, a suffix often added to a verb or adjective to form a new noun with a different meaning. For instance, accompaniment and astuteness.

Accompaniment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "accompany" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "accompany" belong to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Accompaniment (n) = accompany (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Astuteness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "astute" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "astute" belong to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Astuteness (n) = astute (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.
C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. The type of research is descriptive qualitative research.

2. Object of the Research
   The object of the research is derived word categories and its meaning of derivational process in Oxford English Dictionary.

3. The Data and the Data Source
   The data in this study can be divided into two kinds of data, namely primary and secondary data. The primary data is Oxford English Dictionary. Secondary data are supporting data consisting of underlying theory. In this case, the secondary data are the data concerning Morphological Analysis.
   a. Primary Data Source
      Primary data in this study consist of data collected from the Dictionary in Oxford English Dictionary. The data are taken from all of words which have suffix –ment and -nes’ and all of the statement related to the problems.
   b. Secondary Data Source
      Secondary data are collected from other sources related to the research like the dictionary, website, and also the book related to the research in Morphological Analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection
   Data collecting technique in this study is library research. The necessary steps are as follows:
   a. Reading the dictionary twice or three times.
   b. Classifying and analyzing the data.
   c. Taking notes of the important parts in both primary and secondary data sources.
   d. Browsing to the internet to get some information.
5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The data analysis in this study consists of two steps:

a. Classifying and verifying the data

b. Interpreting the data based on morphological theory conducted by Francis Katamba.

D. DISCUSSION

A derivational morpheme is the prefix or suffix used to create one word from another. A derivational suffix usually changes both the meaning and the word class, that is, a suffix often added to a verb or adjective to form a new noun with a different meaning. Below are the examples of the analysis on derivational process (suffix) —ment and -Hess found in Oxford English Dictionary that the writer chooses.

Accompaniment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "accompany" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "accompany" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix.
Accompaniment (n) = accompany (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Accomplishment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "accomplish" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "accomplish" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix.
Accomplishment (n) = accomplish (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Agreement consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "agree" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "agree" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix.
Agreement (n) = agree (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.
Amusement consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "amuse" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "amuse" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Amusement (n) = amuse (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Annulment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "annul" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "annul" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Annulment (n) = annul (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Arraignment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "accompany" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "arraign" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Arraignment (n) = arraign (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Arrangement consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "arrange" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "arrange" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Arrangement (n) = arrange (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Assessment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "assess" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "assess" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Assessment (n) = assess (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Assignment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "assign" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "assign" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Assignment (n) = assign (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.
Astonishment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "astonish" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "astonish" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Astonishment (n) = astonish (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Attachment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "attach" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "attach" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Attachment (n) = attach (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Attainment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "attain" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "attain" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Attainment (n) = attain (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Banishment consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "banish" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "banish" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Banishment (n) = banish (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Basement consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "base" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "base" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Basement (n) = base (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Battlement consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "battle" and the bound morpheme "-ment". Morpheme "battle" belongs to a verb category, while morpheme "-ment" is suffix. Battlement (n) = battle (v) + -ment. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.
Astuteness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "astute" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "astute" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-Hess" is suffix. Astuteness (n) = astute (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Awareness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "aware" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "aware" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Awareness (n) = aware (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Awkwardness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "awkward" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "awkward" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Awkwardness (n) = awkward (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Baldness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "bald" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "bald" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Baldness (n) = bald (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Bitterness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "bald" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "bald" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Baldness (n) = bald (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Blandness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "bland" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "bland" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Blandness (n) = bland (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.
Blindness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "blind" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "blind" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Blindness (n) = blind (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Bluntness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "blunt" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "blunt" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Bluntness (n) = bald (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Brightness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "bright" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "bright" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Brightness (n) = bright (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Brusqueness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "brusque" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "brusque" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Brusqueness (n) = brusque (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Business consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "busy" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "busy" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Business (n) = busy (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Carefulness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "careful" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "careful" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Carefulness (n) = careful (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.
Cheapness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "cheap" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "cheap" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Cheapness (n) = cheap (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Closeness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "close" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "close" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Closeness (n) = cheap (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

Clumsiness consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme "clumsy" and the bound morpheme "-ness". Morpheme "clumsy" belongs to adjectives category, while morpheme "-ness" is suffix. Clumsiness (n) = clumsy (adj) + -ness. It is derivational affix, because the adjectives category changes the grammatical category from the adjectives into noun.

The writer found derivational process (suffix) –ment and –ness in Oxford English Dictionary. Suffix –ment consists of: accompaniment, accomplishment, agreement, amusement, annulment, arraignment, arrangement, assessment, assignment, astonishment, attachment, attainment, banishment, basement, battlement, catchment, commandment, commitment, concealment, curtailment, debasement, derailingment, detachment, development, disagreement, disappointment, disarmament, discernment, discouragement, disillusionment, displacement, enchantment, encouragement, endorsement, endowment, engagement, enlargement, enlistment, enrollment, entertainment, enticement, entitlement, excitement, impediment, improvement, management, mismanagement, nourishment, pavement, punishment, refinement, reimbursement, reinforcement, settlement, and treatment.

Suffix –ness consists of: astuteness, awareness, awkwardness, baldness, bitterness, blandness, blindness, bluntness, brightness, brusqueness, business, carefulness, cheapness, cleseness, clumsiness, coarseness, coldness, compactness, completeness, conciseness,
conscientiousness, consciousness, coziness, craftiness, craziness, curtness, cuteness, dampness, decisiveness, dimness, dinginess, drowsiness, drunkenness, dryness, dullness, dumbness, earnestness, exactness, expressiveness, faintness, fatness, fineness, firmness, forwardness, frankness, freshness, fullness, furtiveness, fuzziness, gentleness, gladness, goodness, governess, happiness, hardiness, holiness, hopelessness, illness, impulsiveness, kindness, lameness, listlessness, madness, manliness, narrowness, nastiness, nearness, neatness, offensiveness, officiousness, paleness, playfulness, powerlessness, precociousness, sadness, sameness, sickness, smallness, smartness, smoothness, staleness, strangeness, suppleness, tameness, togetherness, toughness, vindictiveness, weirdness, wilderness, wildness, and willingness.

The function of derivational process (suffix) –ment changes the grammatical categories from the verb into noun and function of derivational process (suffix) –ness changes the grammatical categories from the adjectives into noun.

E. CONCLUSION

There are 55 or 30% of suffix –ment, 92 or 70% of suffix –ness. Total is 147 (100%). The function of derivational process (suffix) –ment changes the grammatical categories from the verb into noun and function of derivational process (suffix) –ness changes the grammatical categories from the adjectives into noun.

F. BIBLIOGRAPHY
