A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES (SUFFIX) –ER AND –OR IN THE JAKARTA GLOBE NEWSPAPERS November 1-7, 2012

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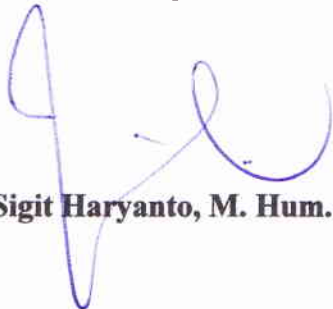Judul Skripsi :" **A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES (SUFFIX) –ER AND –OR IN THE JAKARTA GLOBE NEWSPAPERS November 1-7, 2012"**

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

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Surakarta,   Mei 2013

Pembimbing I   Pembimbing II

Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M. Hum.   **Dra. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.**

ABSTRACT

NUR CHAIRUL AZIS. A 320 009 171. A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES (SUFFIX)-*ER* AND *–OR* IN *THE JAKARTA GLOBE NEWSPAPER NOVEMBER 1-7, 2012*. RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2013.

This study deals with the similarities and differences between *the usage of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7,2012*, describing the characteristic of suffix –er and –or in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7,2012.*

This research paper is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The object of the research is *The Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012.* Method of data collection is documentation and the steps are reading the newspaper, underlying the word that use suffix –er and –or found in newspaper, classifying and writing the data. The technique of analyzing data of this research are identifying the data, classifying and describe the data based on the similarities, differences and characteristic of data.

From the result of analysis, it can be drawn some conclusions. *Firstly* The usage of suffix –er and –or have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix –er and –or, the grammatical category will change into noun category, and the differences between suffix –er and –or are related to the characteristic of each suffix. *Secondly,* the characteristic of suffix –er. The suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 38 data, consonant [y]: 5 data, [t]: 10 data, [d]: 12, [n]: 6 data, [p]: 5 data, [w]: 5 data, [k]: 10 data, [m]: 2 data, [h]: 5 data, [l]: 5 data, [g]: 1 datum, the suffix following noun morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 4 data, consonant [y]: 3 data, [t]: 1 datum, [n]: 4 data, [k]: 2 data, [m]: 4 data, [l]: 2 data, [f]: 1 datum, the suffix following the adjective morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 4 data, consonant [d]: 2 data, [n]: 4 data. Then the characteristic of suffix –or: the suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 26 data, consonant [t]: 10 data, [n]: 1 datum, [s]: 2 data, [d]: 1 datum, the suffix following noun morpheme with final letter consonant [t]: 2 data, [s]: 1 datum, the suffix following adjective morpheme with final letter consonant [t]: 1 datum.

Keywords: morphology, derivational affixes, suffix –er and –or

A. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation. Matthews (1991:3) states that, "Morphology, therefore, is the simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the 'form of words' in different uses and contraction".

Bauer (1988:12) said that derivational affixes are part of morphology lesson. In linguistics, derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning and part speech by addition. For example; the affixes which form noun that obtained from verb, adverb that obtained from adjective, verb that obtained from adjective, and adjective that obtained from noun. "If an affix changes the part of speech of the base, it is derivational" (Bauer, 1988:12). Affixes are divided into three kinds. They are prefix, infix, and suffix. A prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or changes its meaning. An infix is inserted within a root or stem. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like *–ly, -er,-or, -ist, -s, -ing* and *-ed*. For example: *kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed,* etc (Katamba, 1994:44).

Then, the writer chooses The Jakarta Globe newspaper, because it is one of the newspapers that uses English Language. There are some derivational affixes which can be found in The Jakarta Globe. There are several suffixes (-er. –or) in Jakarta Globe news paper like; *singer, rapper, manager, customer, consumer, dancer, leader, producer, grower, offender, officer, enforcer, writer, legislator, director, auditor, governor, investor, editor, perpetrator, visitor, inspector, professor, etc.*

The example of derivational affixes (suffix –er, -or) are:

Singer is constructed by two morphemes, they are sing (base morpheme) and er (bound morpheme). Morpheme "sing" is verb category, and er is suffix. Singer (Noun): sing (verb) + er is derivational affixes when they are combined, because *singer* has changed the meaning and change the grammatical category. That is verb (sing: to make melodious sound), changes into noun (singer: person who do the act of sing). Editor is constructed by two morphemes, they are edit (base morpheme) and or (bound morpheme).

Morpheme "edit" is verb category, and or is suffix. Editor (Noun): edit (verb) + or is derivational affixes when they are combined, because *editor* has changed the meaning and change the grammatical category. That is from verb (edit: the act of correcting) changes into noun (editor: person who do the act of correcting). Based on the reason above, the writer conducts a research entitled: **a Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (suffix) –er and –or in the Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012.**

Previous Study: The first research was conducted by Triani (*UMS*, 2009) entitled *An Analysis Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Hello Magazine Articles.* The goal of her research is to classify lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns.The other research that has related to the research was conducted by Harlinanto (*UMS*, 2008) entitled *An Analysis of Noun Forming affixes in Time Magazine Issued on January 7, 2008*. On that research, he employs the morphological analysis. The objectives are identifying and analyzing noun forming affixes based on syntactical category. Therefore the writer conducts a research entitled: **a Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (suffix) –er and –or in the Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012.**

Problem Statement: First, what are the characteristics suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*? Second, what are the similarities and differences of suffix -er and –or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*?.

Objective of the Study: First, to classify the characteristics suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*. Second, to clarify the similarities and differences suffix -er and -or in *the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012*.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. He takes qualitative research because the writer desires to clarify the differences and similarities the usage between suffix -er and -or in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper*

November 1-7, 2012, to describe the characteristic suffix -er and -or in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012*, and to analyze the function suffix -er and -or in *Jakarta Globe Newspapers November 1-7, 2012.*

C. RESEARCH FINDING

In this research, the writer uses three steps to analyze the data. In the first step, the writer presents data. Then in the second step, the writer classifies the characteristic of suffix –er and –or used in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012. T*he writer determines the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –er and –or used in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012*.

1. **Characteristic of Derivational Affixes (suffix) between –er and –or found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012.**

   The writer elaborates the characteristic of derivational Affixes (suffix) between –er and –or found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012.

   a. **The Characteristic of Suffix –er Found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012**

   The writer finds twenty three categories of word using –er and derive into nouns. They are 5 data the final letter of verb with consonant [y], 3 data the final letter of noun with consonant [y], 38 data the final letter of verb with vowel [e], 4 data the final letter of adjective with vowel [e], 4 data the final letter of noun with vowel [e], 10 data the final letter of verb with consonant [t], 1 datum the final letter of noun with consonant [t], 12 data the final letter of verb with consonant [d], 2 data the final letter of adjective with consonant [d], 6 data the final letter of verb with consonant [n], 4 data the final letter of adjective with consonant [n], 4 data the final letter of noun with consonant [n], 5 data the final letter of verb with consonant [p], 5 data the final letter of verb with consonant [w], 10 data the final letter of verb with consonant [k], 2 data the final letter of noun with consonant [k], 2 data the final letter of verb with consonant [m], 4 data the final

letter of noun with consonant [m], 5 data the final letter of verb with consonant [h], 5 data the final letter of verb with consonant [l], 2 data the final letter of noun with consonant [l], 1 datum the final letter of verb with consonant [g], 1 datum the final letter of noun with consonant [f].

b. **The Characteristic of Suffix –or Found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012**

The writer finds eight categories of word using –or and derived into nouns. They are 26 data the final letter of verb with vowel [e], 10 data the final letter of verb with consonant [t], 2 data the final letter of noun with consonant [t], 1 datum the final letter of adjective with consonant [t], 1 datum the final letter of verb with consonant [n], 2 data the final letter of verb with consonant [s], 1 datum the final letter of noun with consonant [s], 1 datum the final letter of verb with consonant [d].

2. **The Similarities and Differences between the usage of Suffix –er and -or used in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012*.**

The writer finds 181 data of derivational affixes using suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012. There are 137 data of suffix –er and 44 data of suffix –or, which have similarities and differences from the usage of each suffix.
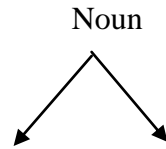
a. **The Similarities between The Usage of Suffix –er and –or Used in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012**

The usage of suffix –er and –or have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix –er and –or, the grammatical category will change into noun category. It is called derivational affixes noun forming. The writer will elaborate some similarities between usage of suffix –er and-or used in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012.

a. Derivational affixes (suffix) –er

1) Writer

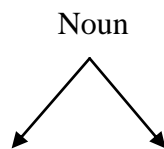Derivational affixes (suffix –er): verb + -er

Noun

Write (verb) er (doer)

Writer is constructed by two morphemes, they are write (free morpheme) and –er (bound morpheme). Morpheme "*write*" is verb category, and –er is suffix. Writer (noun) : write (verb) + -er are derivational affixes when they are combined, because writer has changed meaning and the grammatical category. That is verb (*write*: mark (letters, word, or other symbols) on a surface, typically paper, with a pen, pencil, or other implement), changes into noun (*writer*: a person who has written something or who writes in a particular ways). The morpheme "*write*" consist of one syllable and has a final letter vowel [e].

b. Derivational affixes (suffix) –or

1) Competitor

Derivational affixes (suffix –or): verb + -or

Noun

Compete (verb)   or (doer)

Competitor constructed by two morphemes, they are compete (free morpheme), and or (bound morpheme). Morpheme "*compete*" is verb category, and -or is suffix. Competitor (noun): compete (verb) + or are derivational affixes when they combined, because *competitor* has

changed meaning and the grammatical category. That is verb (*compete*: strive to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others), changes into noun (*competitor*: a person who takes part in sporting contest). The morpheme "*compete*" consists of three syllables and has a final letter vowel [e].

b. The Differences between the usage of Suffix –er and –or Found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012

After analyzing the data, the writer does not find the specific differences between the usage of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012. The differences are related to the characteristic of each suffix. That is followed by suffix –er often consist of one, two, three, and four syllables then the final letter often consists of [y], [w], [d], [e]. [n], [k], [t], [m], [h], [p], [l], [g], [f]. Than the morpheme that is followed by suffix –or often consist of one, two, three, and four syllables then the final letter often consists of [e], [t], [n], [s], [d]. Then suffix –or are seldom from adjective category than suffix –er.

D. Conclusion

Base on the analysis above, the writer can take some conclusions as follow:

1. The characteristic of derivational affixes (suffix) between –er and –or found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012

   a. The characteristic of suffix –er found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012.

   The writer found 138 data of suffix –er.

   1. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letters of verb with consonant [y] with 5 data.

   2. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letters of noun with consonant [y] with 3 data.

3. The suffix –er often followed by the final letters of verb with vowel [e] are 41 data.

4. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letters of adjective with vowel [e] with 4 data.

5. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with vowel [e] with 4 data.

6. The suffix –er often followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [t] with 10 data.

7. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [t] with 1 datum.

8. The suffix –er often followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [d] with 12 data.

9. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of adjective with consonant [d] with 2 data.

10. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [n] with 6 data.

11. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of adjective with consonant [n] with 4 data

12. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [n] with 4 data.

13. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [p] with 5 data.

14. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [w] with 5 data.

15. The suffix –er often followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [k] with 10 data.

16. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [k] with 2 data.

17. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [m] with 2 data.

18. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [m] with 4 data.

19. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [h] with 5 data.

20. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [l] with 5 data.

21. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [l] with 2 data.

22. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [g] with 1 datum.

23. The suffix –er can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [f] with 1 datum.

b. The characteristic of suffix –or found in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012.

   The writer found 44 data of suffix –or.

1. The suffix –or often followed by the final letter of verb with vowel [e] with 26 data.

2. The suffix –or often followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [t] with 10 data.

3. The suffix –or can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [t] with 2 data.

4. The suffix –or can be followed by the final letter of adjective with consonant [t] with 1 datum.

5. The suffix –or can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [n] with 1 datum.

6. The suffix –or can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [s] with 2 data.

7. The suffix –or can be followed by the final letter of noun with consonant [s] with 1 datum.

8. The suffix –or can be followed by the final letter of verb with consonant [d] with 1 datum.

2. The similarities and differences between usage of suffix –er and –or used in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012

   a. The similarities of suffix –er and –or used in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012 are when the word from category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix –er and –or, the grammatical category will change into noun category. Then mostly has the final letter vowel [e] and consonant [t]

   b. The differences of suffix –er and –or used in Jakarta Globe Newspaper 1-7 November 2012 are related to the characteristic of each suffix. That is followed by suffix –er often consist of one, two, three, and four syllables then the final letter often consists of [y], [w], [d], [e]. [n], [k], [t], [m], [h], [p], [l], [g], [f]. Than the morpheme that is followed by suffix –or often consist of one, two, three, and four syllables then the final letter often consists of [e], [t], [n], [s], [d].

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