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An Analysis of Affixation Processes of Derivation and Inflection in Article with the Title “The Government of the Republic of Indonesia”

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the derivational and inflection affixation processes in the article entitled "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia". The author also describes the affixation that occurs in sentences or words contained in the article. To make it easier to see derivational and inflectional affixations, the authors use a table to determine each affixation process found. This study explores English words that experience derivational and inflection affixation processes. The source of the data studied is a written text, so this study will use the documentation method. The writer found that there were 24 affixes, namely derivational and inflectional. Of the 24 affixes found in the articles studied, 17 affixes were given derivational affixes and 7 affixes that were affixed with inflections. From the results of the analysis that has been carried out by the researcher, it can be concluded that in the article entitled "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia", there are words that are given affixation process affixes such as derivational and inflection.

Keywords

affixation process, derivation, inflection

Introduction

Morphology is a form of language that depends on identifying words. Morphology in linguistics can be defined as the study of how word formation is about the way new words are created in languages that exist in the world (Erlinawati, 2018). By considering morphology, the characteristics of words will be known and why languages can have morphology. Therefore, morphology plays an important role in building linguistic units and their structures. Every language has a unique morphological term.

According to, Umera-Okeke (2007) to be able to master the spelling of English one of the keys is to master a process of word-formation. In the formation of words must use a mode that can affect spelling. An affix is a group of letters or words that can be added to an original word to produce new words. But when a word gets a new affix, it will become part of the speech of the word will give a chance. Linguistics has identified a lot of ways so that English can form words including Greek, clippings, affixations, acronym conversions, and others. Affixation is a process of forming words that add a prefix or a suffix and undergo a change when an affix is added to it. In the English language, most of the words are known as basic words namely root which the core of the meaning of words is. To expand words, they must be supplemented like an affix and added to the beginning or end of a word. This is a process that attaches affixes called affixation. In affixation, words can be added to the beginning and end. In the prefix given a prefix is called a prefix and for prefix is given in the suffix is called a suffix. And for the root is called the center of the construction of new words. Example:

- Prefix: -dis, un-, im-,
- Root word: advantage, help, measure
- Suffix: ous, full, able
- New word: disadvantageous, unhelpful, and immeasurable.

Based on Umera-Okeke (2007)but in the prefix and suffix is only a combination in two, three, or four letters and has a meaning in English. Therefore, it is referred to as morpheme. A morpheme is a small unit that has meaning and is bound to language units that can never or automatically occur but are always attached to others, for example, "believe" which can be added with -un or -able, which can give the word "unbelievable". A morpheme is related to only two types of affixes, namely prefix and suffix, and is bound by classification in morpheme derivation and inflection. Derivational and inflectional are traditional ideas in the domain of morphology, a linguistic sub-discipline that deals with the internal structure of words (Booij, 2000).

The derivation is the process of forming words that have a smaller number of "bits" (affixes) than English in general listed in dictionaries. According to Sutarman (2017) reveals that derivational is a process of word formation and creating new lexemes, so before creating a new lexeme it must have a "base" because it is the essence of words that can be converted into new lexemes. The root word given by derivational affixes will add a meaning. These derived words will serve as different grammatical functions or create new words without changing speech (Fromkin, et al, 2014 cited in (Sutarman, 2017). Based on Dalimunthe (2021) Derivation is also known to be able to combine affixes

and roots which can make a word and can form new words with new meanings that can change parts of the base word. Derivational is the process of forming a new word that is built from the root or base and through the addition of affixes. When this process occurs, there will be changes to word classes and will give different meanings. Existing prefixes from English are mostly derivational affixes. Derivational has the function of creating new lexemes, and these new lexemes are included in lexical categories such as adverbs, verbs, and nouns (Dalimunthe, 2021).

Inflectional is a morpheme that is bound but does not change the category of word syntax or morpheme attached to it and is always attached to complete words and in the internal structure of bricks attached to affixes (Fromkin 1990 cited in Sutarman, 2017). Inflectional affixes are some affixes that, when attached to a root or base, do not change part of the basic speech, and will not form new words. Inflectional only has certain grammatical functions (Rahmadie, 1990:31 cited in Dalimunthe, 2021). There is a relationship between morphology and syntax which is called inflectional morphology. The implications are evident in the formation of data which is an element of inflectional morphology. According to Todd (1987 cited in Nurjanah et al., 2018) states that inflection never involves a class change. Researchers have also concluded that morpheme is bound by changing meaning without changing the class of words contained in the sentence. For example, "unkind" is an adjective, then for the end of the word is "kind" which an adjective is. Therefore, there is no change in the meaning of the words "kind" and "unkind" because the two words have the same part of speech, namely adjectives, although they have different meanings.

Previous researchers have researched derivational and inflectional affixation processes of various problems that occurred. Gultom (2014) conducted a study on affixation with the title "Derivational and Inflectional Processes in Some Selected Articles of English Tempo Magazine" which focused on analyzing derivational and inflectional processes regarding their type, structure, and changes. The next study from Nurhikmah et al., (2018) researched derivational and inflectional affixes on words with the research title "The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes Found in Facebook 'BBC News' September 8, 2017". Ratih, (2021) conducted a study entitled "An Analysis of Using Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on Joko Widodo's Speech" in this study the researchers analyzed the frequency of occurrence and processes of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in Joko Widodo's speech. Aprianti & Parmawati (2020) conducted a study on the analysis of a song to identify and find out derivational and inflectional affixations in the lyrics of the song, with the research title "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga 'A Star is Born' Album". The result of this research is that there are more types of derivational affixation. Fitria (2020) conducted a study entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.co", the researcher analyzed derivational and inflectional affixation, and the results found in that study that there was more use of inflectional compared to derivational.

Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods in collecting and analyzing data. The descriptive qualitative research method is one of the research designs that can be used in describing and analyzing derivational and inflectional affixation processes. The descriptive qualitative method is one of the methods used to describe the results of the research conducted and analyze the phenomena from the data collected. Based on Puspawati (2018), descriptive qualitative research methods have the aim of investigating and providing a more accurate understanding of the results of the research conducted. In this study, the researcher used three stages in collecting the first data, namely data collection; second, analyze the data; third data cover. For the first stage, namely data collection, researchers got it from an article entitled "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia" Nad, Budankami (2015), and the information obtained was used to assist in processing affixation analysis, namely derivational and inflectional. Next, to collect data, the researcher will analyze the data to obtain derivational and inflectional affixation data in the article "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia". After conducting the analysis, the researcher will select and process the affixation data which is included in derivational and inflectional using a table to make it easier to categorize the results obtained.

Results

In this study analyzes a news article with the title "The Government of the Republic of Indonesia" by Nad, Budankami (2015): <http://www.indonesia.cz/the-government-of-the-republic-of-indonesia/>

Table 1. *Derivational and Inflectional in article The Government of the Republic of Indonesia"*

No	Morpheme	Word	Type of affixes		Analysis
			Prefix	Suffix	
1	Derivational	Fundamentals	-	-al	Fundament (<i>noun</i>) Fundamentals (<i>adjective</i>)
		Democracy	-	-acy	Democrat (<i>noun</i>) Democracy (<i>noun, plural</i>)
		Democratic	-	-ic	Democrat (<i>noun</i>) Democratic (<i>adjective</i>)
		Population	-	-aion	Populate (<i>verb</i>) Population (<i>noun</i>)
		Representatives	-	-ive	Present (<i>adjective</i>) Representatives (<i>noun</i>)
		Consultative	-	-ive	Consultant (<i>noun</i>) Consultative (<i>adjective</i>)
		Relatively	-	-ly	Relative (<i>noun</i>) Relatively (<i>adverb</i>)

		Philosophic	-	-ic	Philosophy (<i>noun, plural</i>) Philosophic (<i>adjective</i>)
		Consultation	-	-ion	Consultant (<i>noun</i>) Consultation (<i>noun</i>)
		Centralized	-	-ize	Central (<i>adjective</i>) Centralized (<i>verb</i>)
		Separation	-	-ion	Separate (<i>verb</i>) Separation (<i>noun</i>)
		Divided	-	-ed	Divide (<i>verb</i>) Divided (<i>adjective</i>)
		Executive	-	-ive	Execute (<i>verb</i>) Executive (<i>noun</i>)
		Legislative	-	-ive	Legislate (<i>verb</i>) Legislative (<i>adjective</i>)
		Authority	-	-ty	Author (<i>noun</i>) Authority (<i>noun, plural</i>)
		Respective	-	-ive	Respect (<i>noun</i>) Respective (<i>adjective</i>)
		Experienced	-	-ed	Experience (<i>noun</i>) Experienced (<i>adjective</i>)
2	Inflectional	Represent	re-	-	Present (<i>adjective</i>) Represent (<i>verb</i>)
		Representatives	re-	-	Present (<i>adjective</i>) Representatives (<i>noun</i>)
		Ethnicities	-	-es	Ethnic (<i>adjective</i>) Ethnicities (<i>noun plural</i>)
		Exchange	ex-	-	Change (<i>verb</i>) Exchange (<i>verb</i>)
		Countries	-	-es	Country (<i>noun</i>) Countries (<i>noun plural</i>)
		Applies	-	-es	Apply (<i>verb</i>) Applies (<i>verb</i>)
		Exporter	-	-er	Export (<i>verb</i>) Exporter (<i>verb</i>)

Based on the results listed in the table above, it was found that derivational and inflectional affixations were divided into two, namely suffixes and prefixes. The suffixes and prefixes found in the analyzed articles are for the suffixes -al, -acy, -ic, -aion, -ive, -ly, -ion, -ize, -ed, -ty, -es, -er, while for re- and ex- prefixes. Each word found in the article has a different function depending on the derivational and inflectional. Based on the analysis above, it was found that there were more uses of words that were affixed with derivational consisting of 17 words while for inflectional only 7 words. It can be stated that there is more use of derivational words than inflectional.

Discussion

From the results of the research that has been done, it can be stated that various derivational and inflectional affixation processes were found in the article "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia". The derivational and inflectional affixation processes found in the article are suffixes and prefixes. The suffix is an affix that is added to the back or root of a word, while prefix is an affix that is added to the front of a root word. The types of suffixes found in this article are -al, -acy, -ic, -aion, -ive, -ly, -ion, -ize, -ed, -ty, -es, -er suffixes which have different functions for each. word depends on the sentence as well as the context of the article. The function of the suffix contained in the article can help the reader understand the meaning of the article. Meanwhile, in the prefix, there are affixes re- and ex- which do not change the base word class but are added to create new words with the same word class but have different meanings. The prefix is a derived morpheme because the word added with the prefix in front and its meaning always changes.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been carried out, derivational and inflectional affixation processes are quite often found in the article entitled "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia". Derivational and inflectional are used to add affixes and give different meanings to words. In derivational and inflectional affixation, some suffixes and prefixes are used to give affixes to words in the article. From the data that has been collected, it can be stated that the article uses derivational affixation more than inflectional affixation. In addition, words that are given affixes use more suffixes than prefixes. From the results obtained, the use of derivational affixation is more dominantly used in this article.

From the research that has been done, it is hoped that it can help other researchers who will conduct research related to the topic raised and assist readers in obtaining information about derivational and inflectional affixation processes. This research is still very limited and does not include the shortcomings of either the subject or the object used as research. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future researchers who will research the same topic can conduct more extensive research on derivational and inflectional affixation processes.

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