

DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES IN OPINION COLUMNS OF ONLINE NEWSPAPER: REUTERS

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Abstract : The objectives of this study were to find out derivational morphemes used in the articles of Reuters in terms of types and patterns. Qualitative method with descriptive approach was used in this study. Greenbaum's and Fromkin's theory were used in finding the types and the patterns of derivational morphemes. The result of the study showed that the constructions of verb bases are used to create noun forms especially abstract nouns. There were 235 types of derivational morphemes: 35 (14.89%) were prefixes and 200 (85.10%) were suffixes. Types of prefixes include; 4 (11.42%) was supportive and opposing prefixes, 5 (14.28%) was reservative and deprivative prefixes, 8 (22.85%) was negative prefixes, 3 (8.57%) was pejorative prefixes, 3 (8.57%) was place prefixes, 8 (22.85%) was time prefixes, 1 (2.85%) was status prefixes, 2 (5.71%) was number prefixes, 1 (2.85%) was miscellaneous prefixes, and types of suffixes include; 5 (2.5%) was verb suffixes, 44 (22%) was adjective suffixes, 36 (18%) was suffixes of concrete nouns, 86 (43%) was suffixes of abstract nouns, and 29 (14.5%) adverb suffixes. It was found that suffixes of abstract nouns 86 (43%) was mostly occurred, while status prefixes 1 (2.85%) and miscellaneous prefixes 1 (2.85%) were found as the lowest. There were 221 patterns of derived words found in the study. 185 (83.71%) was words of two morphemes, 34 (15.38%) was words of three morphemes and 2 (0.90%) was words of four morphemes.

Keywords: Morphology, Derivational Morphemes, and Reuters.

Abstrak : Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan morfem derivasional yang digunakan pada artikel koran online Reuter, jenis, dan pola mereka. Metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif digunakan pada penelitian ini. Teori Greenbaum dan Fromkin digunakan untuk mengetahui jenis dan pola morfem derivasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kata kerja dasar digunakan untuk membentuk kata benda, khususnya nomina abstrak. Ada 235 jenis morfem derivasional yang ditemukan. 35 (14.89%) adalah prefiks dan 200 (85.10%) adalah sufiks. Jenis prefiks mencakup 4 (11.42%) prefiks berlawanan dan suportif, 5 (14.28%) prefiks deprivasi dan kebalikan, 8 (22.85%) prefiks negatif, 3 (8.57%) prefiks pejoratif, 3 (8.57%) prefiks kedudukan, 8 (22.85%) prefiks waktu, 1 (2.85%) prefiks status, 2 (5.71%) prefiks angka, 1 (2.85%) prefiks campuran dan jenis sufiks mencakup 5 (2.5%) sufiks kata kerja, 44 (22%) sufiks kata sifat, 36 (18%) sufiks nomina konkrit, 86 (43%) sufiks nomina abstrak, dan 29 (14.5%) sufiks kata keterangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sufiks nomina abstrak 86 (43%) adalah yang paling banyak di temukan, sedangkan prefiks status 1 (2.85%) dan prefiks campuran 1 (2.85%) di ketahui paling sedikit, Ada 221 pola kata imbuhan derivasi di ketahui di dalam penelitian. 185 (83.71%) adalah leksikal dua morfem, 34 (15.38%) adalah leksikal tiga morfem dan 2 (0.90%) adalah leksikal empat morfem.

Kata kunci: Morfologi, Morfem Derivasional, dan Reuters.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The main function of language is to communicate with other people. Language has important role because it is used to give and get information from other people. One feature of language is creativity, namely people can create new words to convey new ideas. One of the studies of linguistics that studies about word structures and how new words are made is morphology. Genetti (2014, p.72) states that morphology deals with how morphemes are combined to form new words. Some new words are formed by adding affixes in initial words or final words, that formation is known as derivational morphemes. Yule (2014, p. 29) states that derivational morphemes are making new words or words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Derivational morphemes include prefixes and suffixes. Crystal (2003, p. 198) states that a prefix is an affix which precedes the base of word, while a suffix is an affix which follows the base. According to Greenbaum (1996, pp. 444-452) a prefix consists of eleven types: (1) supportive and opposing; (2) reversative and deprivative; (3) negative;(4) pejorative; (5) place; (6) size; (7) time; (8) status; (9) number; (10) class-changing; and (11) miscellaneous. While a suffix consists of five types: (1) verb suffixes; (2) adjective suffixes; (3) suffixes of concrete nouns; (4) suffixes of abstract nouns; and (5) adverb suffixes.

Some words in English are simple that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful segments. But most words are complex that they have a recognizable internal structure. Complex words can consist of one morpheme and some affixes. Fromkin (2011, p. 86) states when a root morpheme is combined with an affix, the root morpheme forms a stem and then other affixes can be added to the stem to form more complex stem. The following is the example of the patterns of derived words:

Root	Believe	Verb
Stem	Believe + able	Verb + suffix
Word	Un+believe+able	Prefix+verb+suffix

Based on the explanation above the researchers is interested in doing a study on derivational morphemes. The researchers concentrates on identifying derivational morphemes in online newspaper. He was interested in online newspaper because it provides new information of current events, gives knowledge and new insights, besides it is also easily accessed. In this study, the researchers conducted a thesis entitled “Derivational Morphemes in Opinion Columns of Online Newspaper: Reuters”.

2. METHODOLOGY

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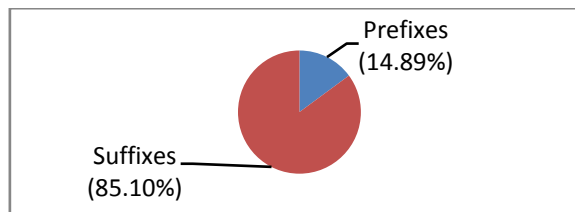
In this study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative research approach to describe the uses, the types and the patterns of derivational morphemes in opinion columns of Reuters online newspaper.

The data were 5 articles taken from opinion columns of Reuter online newspaper, they were collected from April 6 to April 10, 2015 of publication. In collecting the data, the researchers used steps; Firstly, collecting Reuter online newspaper from www.reuters.com. Secondly, finding the opinion columns. Thirdly, reading many times. Fourthly, underlining the words that contain derivational morphemes. Finally, drawing conclusion, while steps in analyzing the data: he classified words, analyzed the data based on Greenbaum's and Fromkin's theory, explained the findings, and made conclusion based on data findings.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researchers found 235 instances of derivational morphemes, 35 prefixes and 200 suffixes in 5 articles of Reuters. The graph 1. explains the number of prefixes and suffixes. out of 235 instances, 35 (14.89%) was prefixes, and 200 (85.10%) were suffixes.

Graph 1. Prefixes and Suffixes

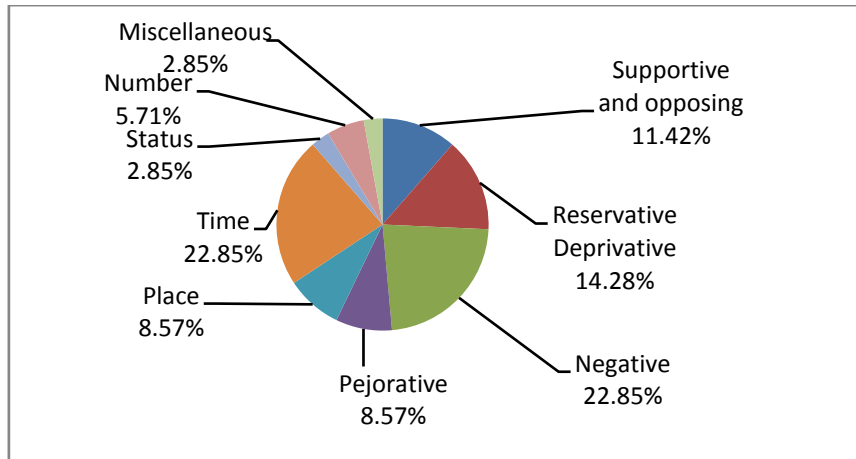


Graph 2. shows the total of instances of prefixes found in 5 articles. Out of 35 instances; 4 (11.42%) was supportive and opposing prefixes, 5 (14.28%) was reservative and deprivative prefixes, 8 (22.85%) was negative prefixes, 3 (8.57%) was pejorative prefixes, 3 (8.57%) was place prefixes, 8 (22.85%) was time prefixes, 1 (2.85%) was status prefixes, 2 (5.71%) was number prefixes, 1 (2.85%) was miscellaneous prefixes.

Graph 2. Types of prefixes

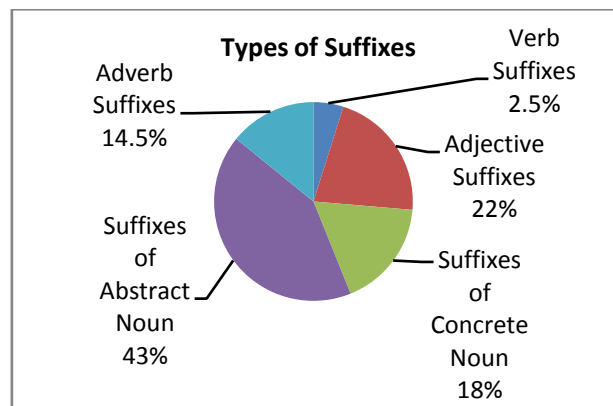
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Graph 3. Shows the total instances of suffixes found in 5 articles. Out of 200 instances; 5 (2.5%) was verb suffixes, 44 (22%) was adjective suffixes, 36 (18%) was suffixes of concrete nouns, 86 (43%) was suffixes of abstract nouns, and 29 (14.5%) adverb suffixes.

Graph 3. Types of suffixes

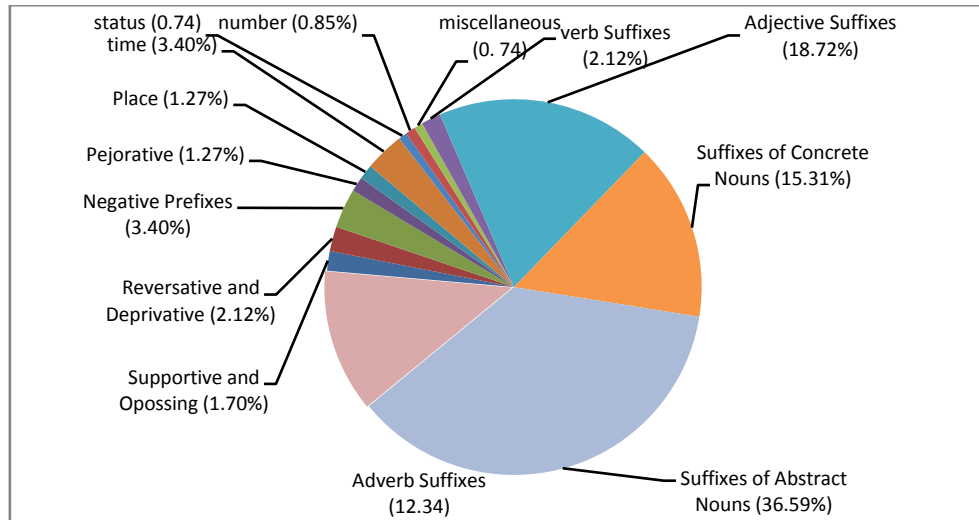


Graph 4. shows the total of instances of derivational morphemes as a whole found in 5 articles. Out of 235 instances; 4 (1.70%) was supportive and opposing prefixes, 5 (2.12%) was reservative and deprivative prefixes, 8 (3.40 %) was negative prefixes, 3 (1.27%) was pejorative prefixes, 3 (1.27%) was place prefixes, 8 (3.40%) was time prefixes, 1 (0.74%) was status prefixes, 2 (0.85%) was number prefixes, 1 (0.74%) was miscellaneous prefixes, 5 (2.12%) was verb suffixes, 44 (18.72%) was adjective suffixes, 36 (15.31%) was suffixes of concrete nouns, 86 (36.59%) was suffixes of abstract nouns, and 29 (12.34%) adverb suffixes.

Graph 4. The types of derivational morpheme found in online newspaper of Reuters

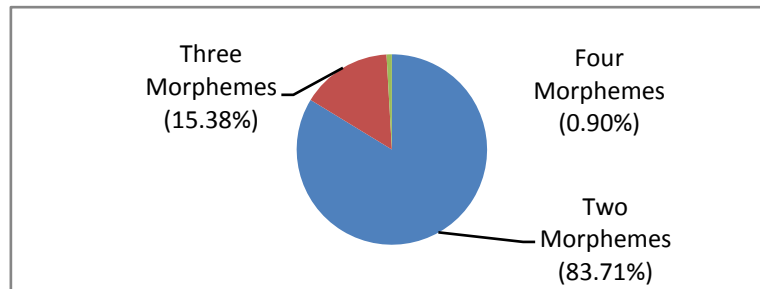
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Graph 5. shows the total number of the patterns of the derived words found in 5 articles. The researchers found there were 221 patterns of derivational morphemes; 185 (83.71%) of the patterns was two morphemes, 34 (15.38%) was three morphemes and 2 (0.90%) was four morphemes.

Graph 5. Patterns of derivational morpheme found in online newspaper of Reuters



The followings are 5 examples of the analyses done by the researchers.

1. Text 1

From the first text entitled *Turkey unveils restored great synagogue of Edirne as Jewish population fades*, there were 56 types of derivational morphemes found, 12 types are prefixes and 44 are suffixes, they are: 3 supportive and opposing prefixes, 2 reversative and deprivative prefixes, 1 negative prefix, 1 place prefix, 3 time prefixes, 1 number prefix, 5 adjective suffixes, 11 suffixes of concrete nouns, 22 suffixes of abstract nouns and 7 adverb suffixes.

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From the article 1 the researchers gave 5 samples of types and patterns of derivational morphemes that represent the whole data, they include; (1) supportive and opposing prefix and suffix of abstract noun, (2) reversative and deprivative prefix, (3) negative prefix and a suffix of abstract noun, (4) place prefix, and (5) adverb suffix. The explanation of those representative data, including the following:

(1) Anti-semitism (1L, 6P, 1T)

The word *anti-semitism* undergoes the addition of both a prefix and a suffix. The first step is the noun *semitic* is combined with the suffix *-ism* to form *Semitism*. And it doesn't affect a change of word category. The second step is the prefix *anti-* is added to the noun *Semitism* to form *anti-semitism*, and it keeps not changing a word category. Therefore *anti-semitism* consists of supportive and opposing prefix and suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of anti-semitism can be explained as follows;

Root	Semitic	Noun
Stem	Semit + ism	Noun + suffix
Word	Anti + semit + ism	Prefix + noun + suffix

(2) Unveil (Title, 1T)

In this word the prefix *un-* is added to the verb base *veil*. In this process the addition of derivational morpheme *un-* results a new word with the same category as the base, but with different meaning. *Unveil* consists of reversative and deprivative prefix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of unveil can be explained as follows;

Root	Veil	Verb
Word	Un + veil	Prefix + verb

(3) Indifference (2L, 11P, 1T)

The word *indifference* undergoes the addition of both a prefix and a suffix. Firstly, the verb base *differ* is combined with the suffix *-ence* to form *difference*, and it affects a word change form a verb to a noun. Second, the prefix *in-* is added to the word *difference* to form *indifference* and makes the same word class. So the addition of the prefix *in-* does not cause a change of the word class. Therefore, *indifference* consists of a negative prefix and a suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of indifference is explained as follows;

Root	Differ	Verb
Stem	Differ + ence	Verb + suffix
Word	In + Differ + ence	Prefix + verb + suffix

(4) Outrage (1L, 8P, 1T)

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The derived word *outrage* comprises the prefix *out-* and the noun base *rage*. Through this process, there is no change in word class since the base and the derived word have the same word categories as a noun. *Outrage* consists of place prefix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of outrage is as follows

Root	Rage	Noun
Word	Out + rage	Prefix + noun

(5) Occasionally (2L, 24P, 1T)

In this process, the base *occasion* is combined with two suffixes to form the derived word *occasionally*. First, the addition of the suffix *-al* to the base *occasion* to form *occasional* this process makes a change in category from noun to adjective. Second, the addition of the suffix *-ly* to the word *occasional*, it results the derived word *occasionally*. It is clear that the suffix *-ly* has a function to convert the adjective into the concrete noun. So, *occasionally* consists of adverb suffix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of the occasionally is as follows;

Root	Occasion	Noun
Stem	Occasion + al	Noun + suffix
Word	Occasion + al + ly	Noun + suffix + suffix

2. Text 2

From the second text entitled *An American in London gets almost nostalgic for a two party system*, the researchers found 52 types of derivational morphemes, 8 types of prefixes and 44 types of suffixes. They are; 1 supportive and opposing prefix, 1 reverstive and deprivative prefix, 3 negative prefixes, 3 time prefixes, 2 verb suffixes, 15 adjective suffixes, 8 suffixes of concrete nouns, 13 suffixes of abstract nouns and 6 adverb suffixes.

In article 2 the researchers gave 5 samples of type and pattern of the derivational morpheme that become the representative of the data as a whole, they include; (1) time prefix, (2) verb suffix, (3) adjective suffix, (4) suffix of concrete noun, and (5) suffix of abstract noun. The explanations of those representative data are explained in turn, including the following:

(1) Post-debate (3L, 8P, 2T)

The derived word is formed through the addition of the prefix *post-* to the verb base *debate*. The prefix *post-* has a function to make verb with different meaning. So the prefix *post-* class-maintaining and results a new meaning. *Post-debate* consists of time prefix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of post-debate can be explained as follows;

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Root	Debate	Verb
Word	Post + debate	Prefix + verb

(2) Alienate (4L, 7P, 2T)

The suffix *-ate* has a function to create verb. When it is added to the noun base *alien*, the change of word category that occurs is from noun *alien* to verb *alienate*. *Alienate* consists of verb suffix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme can be explained as follows;

Root	Alien	Noun
Word	alien + ate	Noun + suffix

(3) Sunny (2L, 1P, 2T)

Sunny is formed from the suffix *-y* and the base *sun*. The suffix *-y* is added to the noun base that results adjectives form. The suffix in this word is class changing that changes the class category of its base. *Sunny* consists of adjective suffix.

The pattern of the word *sunny* can be explained as follows:

Root	Sun	Noun
Word	Sunn + y	Noun + suffix

(4) Performer (2L, 5P, 2T)

The use of the *-er* suffix in this derived word has a role to make a noun. It can be seen that the addition of the *-er* suffix to the base *perform* creates a change in word category that is a change from a verb to a noun. So, *performer* consists of suffix of concrete noun.

The pattern of the derivational morphemes is as follows:

Root	Perform	Verb
Word	Perform + er	Verb + suffix

(5) Membership (4L, 6P, 2T)

In this process, *membership* is formed from the suffix *-ship* and the base *member*. The suffix *-ship* is added to the noun base and results noun as well. This process is called class maintaining due to the suffix does not change the form of its base. *Membership* consists of suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of the derived word in *membership* represents as follows:

Root	Member	Noun
Word	Member + ship	Noun + suffix

3. Text 3

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In the third text entitled “*Why Jerry Brown’s second California drought may leave his greatest legacy*” the researchers found 45 types of derivational morphemes, 4 types of prefix and 41 types of suffixes. They are; 1 negative prefix, 1 pejorative prefix, 1 time prefix, 1 number prefix, 8 adjective suffixes, 11 suffixes of concrete nouns, 15 suffixes of abstract nouns, and 6 adverb suffixes.

From the article 3, he gave 5 samples of types and patterns of derivational morphemes that represent the data as a whole, they include; (1) pejorative prefix and a suffix of abstract noun, (2) number prefix, (3) suffix of concrete noun, (4) suffix of abstract noun, and (5) adverb suffix. The explanation of those representative data, including the following:

(1) Mishandling (3L, 10P, 3T)

The word *mishandling* undergoes the process of the addition of both a prefix and a suffix. In this process, the first step is the verb base *handle* is combined with the suffix *-ing* to form *handling* and it causes a change of word category from a verb to a noun. The second step is the prefix *mis-* is added before the noun word *handling* to form noun word as well *mishandling*. In this process the addition of the prefix *mis-* does not cause a change of the word category. *Mishandling* consists of pejorative prefix and a suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of the derived word of mishandling is explained as bellow;

Root	Handle	Verb
Stem	Handl +ing	Verb + suffix
Word	Mis + handl + ing	Prefix + verb + suffix

(2) Multi-year (3L, 2P, 3T)

Multi-year is formed from the prefix *multi-* and the base *year*. The prefix *multi-* is added to the noun bases and results the same class category as the base. This process is class maintaining that doesn’t change the form of its base. *Multi-year* consists of number prefix.

The pattern of the derived word in multi-year is described as follows:

Root	Year	Noun
Word	Multi + year	Prefix + noun

(3) Governor (1L, 1P, 3T)

Governor is formed from the suffix *-or* and the base *govern*. The suffix *-or* is added to the verb bases and forms another word category concrete noun. The suffix *-or* is class-changing process that undergoes a change in the form of its base. *Governor* consists of suffix of concrete noun.

The pattern of the derived word in governor can be described as follows;

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Root	Govern	Verb
Word	Govern + or	Verb + suffix

(4) Emergency (1L, 5P, 3T)

Emergency is formed from the suffix *-ency* and the base *emerge*. The suffix *-ency* is added to the verb bases and results abstract noun. The suffix *-ency* in this process undergoes a change in the category from verb to noun. *Emergency* consists of suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of emergency can be explained as follows;

Root	Emerge	Verb
Word	Emerge + ency	Verb + suffix

(5) Politically (3L, 6P, 3T)

In this process, the base *politic* is combined with two suffixes to form the derived word. First, the addition of the suffix *-al* to *politic* it makes a change in category from noun to adjective. Second, the addition of the suffix *-ly* to the word *political*, it makes the derived word *politically* adverb form. Therefore, the suffix *-ly* functions to create adverb. *Politically* consists of adverb suffix.

The pattern of the derived word in politically can be explained as follows;

Root	Politic	Noun
Stem	Politic + al	Noun + suffix
Word	Politic + al + ly	Noun + suffix + suffix

4. Text 4

In the fourth text entitled ***“By condemning nuclear deal, Netanyahu prioritizes his own personal fortune”*** the researchers found 33 types of derivational morphemes, 5 types of prefixes and 28 types of suffixes. They are; 1 negative prefix, 1 place prefix, 1 time prefix, 1 status prefix, 1 miscellaneous prefix, 1 verb suffix, 10 adjective suffixes, 1 suffix of concrete nouns, 13 suffixes of abstract nouns, and 3 adverb suffixes.

From the article 4, the researchers gave some samples of types and patterns that have represented the data as a whole, they include; (1) a place prefix and an adjective suffix, (2) status prefix, (3) miscellaneous prefix, and (4) verb suffix, and (5) suffix of abstract noun. The explanations of those representative data are explained in turn, including the following:

(1) International (3L, 2P, 4T)

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The word *international* undergoes the process of the addition of both a prefix and a suffix. The first step is the noun *nation* is combined with the suffix *-al* to form *national*. And it changes category from noun to adjective. The second step is the prefix *inter-* is added before the adjective *national* to form *international*, and it does not change a word category. Therefore, *international* consists of a place prefix and an adjective suffix.

The pattern of the international can be explained as follows;

Root	Nation	Noun
Stem	Nation + al	Noun + suffix
Word	Inter + nation + al	Prefix + noun + suffix

(2) Archenemy (2L, 1P, 4T)

The derived word is formed through the addition of the prefix *arch-* to the noun base *enemy*. The prefix *arch-* is used to make another noun with different meaning. *Archenemy* consists of status prefix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of archenemy includes the following;

Root	Enemy	Noun
Word	Arch + enemy	Prefix + noun

(3) Paramilitary (1L, 9P, 4T)

Paramilitary is formed from the prefix *para-* and the base *military*. The prefix *para-* is added to the adjective base and results the same word category as the base. The prefix *para-* maintains the forms its class, so this process can be known as class maintaining process. *Paramilitary* consists of miscellaneous prefix.

The pattern of the derived word of paramilitary is explained as follows;

Root	Military	Adjective
Word	Para + military	Prefix + adjective

(4) Prioritizes* (Title, 4T)

Prioritize is formed from the base *priority* and the suffix *-ize*. The suffix *-ize* is added to the noun base and results verb form. The suffix *-ize* in this process undergoes a change of class category. *Prioritize* consists of verb suffix.

The pattern of the derived word of prioritize is as follows:

Root	Priority	Noun
Word	Priorit + ize	Noun + suffix

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(5) Existence (4L, 2P, 4T)

The derive word *existence* is formed through the addition of the suffix *-ence* to the verb base *exist*. In this case the suffix *-ence* is used to make a noun. Therefore, *Existence* consists of suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of existence includes the following;

Root	Exist	Verb
Word	Exist + ence	Verb + suffix

5. Text 5

In the fifth text entitled “**Who pays for a bullet in the back?**” the researchers found 48 types of derivational morphemes, 6 types of prefixes and 42 types of suffixes. They are; 2 reversative and deprivative prefixes, 2 negative prefixes, 2 pejorative prefixes, 2 verb suffixes, 6 adjective suffixes, 5 suffix of concrete nouns, 23 suffixes of abstract nouns, and 7 adverb suffixes.

From the article 5, the researchers gave some samples of the types and patterns of the derivational morphemes that have represented the data as a whole, they include: (1) reversative and deprivative prefix and suffix of abstract noun, (2) verb suffix, (3) adjective suffix, (4) suffix of abstract noun, and (5) adverb suffix. The explanation of those representative data are explained in turn, including the following:

(1) Dehumanization (2L, 2P, 5T)

The word *dehumanization* undergoes the process of the addition of a prefix and 2 suffixes. Firstly, the noun *human* is combined with the suffix *-ize* to verb form *humanize*. Secondly, the suffix *-ation* is added to the verb *humnanize* to form abstract noun *humanization*. Thirdly, the prefix *de-* is added to the noun *humanization* to form *dehumanization* and it does not change a word category. *Dehumanization* consists of reversative and deprivative prefix as well as suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of derivational morpheme in dehumanization is:

Root	Human	Noun
Stem	Human + iz	Noun + suffix
Stem	Human + iz + ation	Noun + suffix + suffix
Word	De + human + iz + ation	Prefix + noun + suffix + suffix

(2) Penalize (1L, 14, 5T)

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Penalize is formed from the base *penal* and the suffix *-ize*. The suffix *-ize* is added to adjective base and verb result. *penalize* consists of a verb suffix.

The pattern of the the derived word of *penalize* can be show as follows:

Root	Penal	Adjective
Word	Penal + ize	Adjective + suffix

(3) Narrative (1L, 5P, 5T)

The use of the suffix *-ive* in the verb base *narrate* has a role to make an adjective form. It can be stated that the addition of the suffix *-ive* brings a change in word category from verb to adjective. *Narrative* consists of an adjective suffix.

The pattern of the derivational morpheme of narative is;

Root	Narrate	Verb
Word	Narrat + ive	Verb + suffix

(4) Brutality (1L, 1P, 5T)

Brutality is formed from the base *brutal* and the suffix *-ity*. In this derivational morpheme, the change of the word class happens from the adjective base to the noun results. *Brutality* consists of suffix of abstract noun.

The pattern of brutality is

Root	Brutal	Adjective
Word	Brutal + ity	Adjective + suffix

(5) Surely (1L, 3P, 5T)

Surely is formed from suffix *-ly* and the base *sure*. The suffix *-ly* is attached to the adjective base and results adverb form. This addition results a change category. It can be seen that *surely* constitutes an adverb suffix.

Its pattern is as follows;

Root	Sure	Adjective
Word	Sure + ly	Adjective + suffix

The most frequent type of derivational morphemes found in five articles was suffixes of abstract nouns. There were 86 instances of suffixes of abstract nouns or (36.89%) out of 235 derivational morphemes. They were used to produce new words categories such as converting verb, nouns, and adjective into noun form. The reason that Suffixes of abstract nouns is frequently used is they

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are more productive than other types of derivational morphemes. In addition, the suffixes of abstract nouns can freely be added to verb bases to make new invented words.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that 235 instances of derivational morphemes had been found in 5 articles. 35 (14.89%) types belong to prefixes and 200 (85.10%) types belong to suffixes out of 235 instances. Suffixes were more frequent found than prefixes. The largest number of suffixes was suffixes of abstract nouns 86 (36.59%) out of 235 types. While The lowest number was status and miscellaneous prefixes 1(0.74%) out of 235 instances.

There were 221 patterns of the derived words. The highest number was the two morpheme-derived words, that is 185 (83.71%) out of 221 words and the lowest number was the four morpheme-derived words, that is 2 (0.90%) out of 221 words.

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