

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**  
**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES**  
**IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

**By:**

**PANJI KURNIAWAN**

**Student Number : 1601070160**



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO**

**1443 H/ 2021 M**

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN  
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

Presented as a partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

In English Education Department

**By:**

**PANJI KURNIAWAN  
Student Number: 1601070160**

**Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**English Education Department**

**Sponsor : Dr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M. Pd**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO**

**1443 H/ 2021 M**



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Kl. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: [www.metrouniv.ac.id](http://www.metrouniv.ac.id); E-mail: [iaimetro@metrouniv.ac.id](mailto:iaimetro@metrouniv.ac.id)

**APPROVAL PAGE**

Title : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN  
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER  
Name : Panji Kurniawan  
Students Number : 1601070160  
Department : English Education  
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

**APPROVED BY:**

To be examined in Munaqosyah in Tarbiyah Faculty of State Institute of Islamic Institute of Metro

Head of English Education Department

An Lianto, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Metro, November 2021  
Sponsor

Dr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: [www.metrouniv.ac.id](http://www.metrouniv.ac.id); E-mail: [iaimetro@metrouniv.ac.id](mailto:iaimetro@metrouniv.ac.id)

**NOTIFICATION LETTER**

Number :  
Appendix : -  
Matter : **In order to hold the munaqosyah  
of Trismadhari**

To:  
The Honorable the Dean of Faculty of  
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training  
State Islamic Institute of (IAIN) Metro

*Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb*


We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesiscript which is written  
by:

Name : Panji Kurniawan  
Students Number : 1601070160  
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty  
Department : English Education  
Title : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN  
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER


It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyahand Teacher Training  
inorder to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.*

Head of English Education Department

  
Andianto, M.Pd.  
NIP. 198711022015031004

Metro, November 2021  
Sponsor

  
Dr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd  
NIP. 197506102008011014



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: [www.metrouniv.ac.id](http://www.metrouniv.ac.id); e-mail: [lainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id](mailto:lainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id)

**NOTA DINAS**

Number :  
Appendix : -  
Matter : Pengajuan Munaqosyah

Kepada Yth.,  
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN)  
di-

Tempat

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*


Setelah kami adakan pemeriksaan dan pertimbangan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

Nama : Panji Kurniawan  
NPM : 1601070160  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)  
Judul Skripsi : AN ANAKYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN  
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER


Sudah kami setuju dan dapat dimunaqosahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Head of English Education Department

  
**Andianto, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 198711022015031004

Metro, November 2021  
Sponsor

  
**Dr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 197506102008011014



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: [www.metrouniv.ac.id](http://www.metrouniv.ac.id) E-mail: [lainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id](mailto:lainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id)

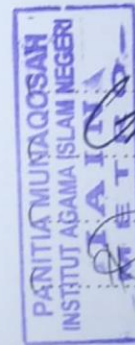
**RATIFICATION PAGE**

No. B-5485 / 111-28-1/D/PP-00-3 / 12 / 2021

The Undergraduate Thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER. Written by: Panji Kurniawan, Student Number 1601070160, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty on Friday, December 10<sup>th</sup> 2021 at 09.00 – 10.30 a.m.

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS:**

Chairperson : Dr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.  
Examiner I : Dr. Umi Yawisah, M.Hum.  
Examiner II : Eka Yuniasih, M.Pd.  
Secretary : Rika Dartiara, M.Pd.



*(Handwritten signatures of the board members over the stamp)*

The Dean Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty



*(Handwritten signature of the Dean)*  
**Dr. Zuhairi, M.Pd**  
NIP.19620612 198903 1 006

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES  
IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

**ABSTRACT**

**BY:**

**PANJI KURNIAWAN**

The purpose of the research was to identify types of derivational morpheme which is used in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The reasearcher use some articles about COVID-19 in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. This thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to find out the derivational morphemes in the sentence.

The technique of analyzing the data the researcher used descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research referred to the meaning, concepts, definitions, symbols and description of the things. The data was analyzed about 10 types of derivational morpheme.

As the result of analyzing, there are 45 word of derivational morpheme found in 10 types of derivational morpheme either it is Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun, Noun to Adverb, Adjective to Verb, Verb to Verb, Noun to Noun, and Adjective to Adjective. From those types, in Jakarta Post Newspaper found the types of derivation as follows : there are 1 Noun to Adjective, 12 Verb to Noun, 1 Adjective to Adverb, 11 Noun to Verb, 2 Adjective to Noun, 1 Noun to Adverb, 3 Adjective to Verb, 9 Verb to Verb, 4 Noun to Noun, and 1 Adjective to Adjective.

**Keywords:** Derivational Morpheme, Types Derivation

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES  
IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

**ABSTRAK**

**OLEH:**

**PANJI KURNIAWAN**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis derivasional morphem yang digunakan dalam Koran Jakarta Post. Peneliti menggunakan beberapa artikel tentang COVID-19 yang ada di dalam Koran Jakarta Post. Tesis ini akan bermanfaat baik sebagai sumber teoritis maupun praktis dalam mempelajari bagaimana menentukan derivasional morphem dalam suatu kalimat.

Teknik analisis data peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian kualitatif mengacu pada makna, konsep, definisi, simbol, dan deskripsi sesuatu. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan sepuluh jenis derivasional morphem.

Dari hasil analisis, terdapat 45 kata tentang derivasional morphem yang ditemukan dalam sepuluh jenis derivasional morphem baik itu noun ke adjective, verb ke noun, adjective ke adverb, noun ke verb, adjective ke noun, noun ke adverb, adjective ke verb, verb ke verb, noun ke noun, dan adjective ke adjective. Dari jenis-jenis tersebut, dalam artikel Koran Jakarta Post ditemukan jenis-jenis derivasional sebagai berikut : terdapat 1 Noun to Adjective, 12 Verb to Noun, 1 Adjective to Adverb, 11 Noun to Verb, 2 Adjective to Noun, 1 Noun to Adverb, 3 Adjective to Verb, 9 Verb to Verb, 4 Noun to Noun, dan 1 Adjective to Adjective.

**Kata kunci:** Derivasional Morphem, Jenis Derivasional



## STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The Undersigned:

Name : PANJI KURNIAWAN

NPM : 1601070160

Study Program : English Education Department (TBI)

Faculty : Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty

States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of certain parts which are excerpted from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, Desember 2021



PANJI KURNIAWAN  
Student Number: 1601070160

## ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertandatangan dibawah ini:

Nama : PANJI KURNIAWAN

NPM : 1601070160

Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, Desember 2021



PANJI KURNIAWAN  
NPM: 1601070160

MOTTO

هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَانِ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَانُ

*“Is there any reward for good other than good?”*

(AR-RAHMAN: 60)

## **DEDICATION PAGE**

This undergraduate thesis would highly be dedicated to:

1. Allah who always give His full rohmah and blessing.
2. My beloved parents Supandi and Lilik Suhartini who always pray and support in their endless loved.
3. My Sponsor, Mr. Dr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd thanks for guiding me.
4. My beloved sisters Yulinda Pratiwi who always being my support systems.
5. My family in UKM IMPAS who always being my support system.
6. My beloved friends Eka Annisa Yuli Prastiti, Lidya Hardijanti, Bagus Firmansyah, Umi Kulsum, Nur Anisya and all of my friends who always give me support, care to me and miss me.
7. My Almamater IAIN Metro the place where I got much knowledge and good experience.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Glory be to Allah SWT, the most gracious merciful, who always gives all what we need. Allah has given His gift to the researcher that he could finish his undergraduate thesis. This is the undergraduate thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER”.

The researcher would like to thank for his parents for financial and spiritual support. His deepest thanks to Mr. Ahmad Subhan Roza, M. Pd for their spending time to support and guide the researcher to finish this undergraduate thesis. The researcher also would like to express his thanks to the honorable lecturers of English Education Department who help him, the students of English Education Department who become a good partner in studying English and also all of his friends whenever they are who support and pray for him.

The researcher apologizes for all mistakes of this undergraduate thesis. Hopefully, this writing can be a meaningful benefit for the researchers especially and for our campus and all readers generally.

Metro,

The researcher



**PANJI KURNIAWAN**  
**NPM: 1601070160**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>TITLE .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>NOTIFICATION LETTER.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>RATIFICATION PAGE.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>MOTTO .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>DEDICATION PAGE.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of Study.....	1
B. Research Question.....	3
C. Objective and Benefit of the Study .....	3
D. Prior Research.....	4
<b>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW .....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Morphology .....	6
B. Morpheme.....	7
C. Types of Morpheme .....	8
1. Free Morpheme.....	8
2. Bound Morpheme .....	9
a. Inflection .....	11
b. Derivation .....	13
1). The Function of Derivational morphemes.....	16
a). Noun Formation .....	16
b). Verb Formation .....	17

c). Adjective Formation .....	17
d). Adverb Formation .....	18
D. Articles .....	20
E. Jakarta Post .....	20
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>22</b>
A. Characteristics and Types of The Research.....	22
B. Data and Source .....	23
C. Data Colleting Technique .....	24
D. Data Analysis Technique.....	25
<b>CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>26</b>
A. Data Findings .....	26
B. Data Analysis .....	31
1. Types of Derivational Morphemes .....	32
C. Discussions .....	37
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
A. Conclusion .....	37
B. Suggestion.....	38
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: The Example of Morpheme .....	8
Table 2.2: Differentiation of derivational and inflectional .....	18
Table 4.1: Data of Derivational Morphemes .....	27
Table 4.2: Results Analysis from Types of Derivational Morphemes .....	34
Table 4.3: Precentage the Types of Derivational Morphemes .....	35



## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1: The Results data of Derivational Morphemes
- Appendix 2: The Percentages Data of Derivational Morphemes
- Appendix 3: Table Data of Derivational Morphemes
- Appendix 4: The Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper
- Appendix 5: Biography the Chief-In-Editor of Jakarta Post Newspaper
- Appendix 6 Surat Izin Pra-Survey
- Appendix 7 Surat Balasan Izin Pra-Survey
- Appendix 8 Kartu Konsultasi Bimbingan Proposal Pembimbing
- Appendix 9 Surat Bimbingan Skripsi
- Appendix 10 Surat Tugas
- Appendix 11 Surat Izin Research
- Appendix 12 Surat Balasan Izin Research
- Appendix 13 Kartu Konsultasi Bimbingan Skripsi Pembimbing
- Appendix 14 Surat Keterangan Bebas Pustaka IAIN Metro
- Appendix 15 Surat Keterangan Bebas Pustaka Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris
- Appendix 16 Curriculum Vitae

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Language is one of communication tool for human life. Language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The important role of language for people is as a medium to express feelings, thoughts, needs, and requirements as an individual creature or society.

Meanwhile, language comprehension and production will be hampered because of a lack of vocabulary. The vocabulary entries as written in the dictionary are called words, but morpheme is different from the word. Generally, most people more familiar with the term ‘word’ rather than ‘morpheme’. All languages have words, and words are probably the accessible units to the layman.

Then, a morpheme is something as important as a word in study language, particularly morphology. Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies word structures, especially in terms of morphological<sup>1</sup>. Morphology is investigating “basic forms in language” since it puts morpheme as the emphasis of the investigation. Morphology studies about the details of the structure of a word, morpheme, allomorph, base, the process of inflection, and all of the coverage that exists in the derivation<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Radford, A (2009). *An Introducton to English Sentence Structure*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 41.

<sup>2</sup> Yule, G (2010). *The Study of Language: An Introduction*, Seventh Edition. (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press), 208.

However, morpheme as the smallest unit of meaning in a language. Morphemes have two categories: free and bound morpheme. The morphemes which may constitute words by themselves are called free morphemes. Other morphemes which cannot stand alone as words are called bound morpheme, such as -er, -ly, and -s. Generally, bound morphemes are also known as affixes.

Then, affixes are morphemes that are not free and always must be attached to a base morpheme. Affix is divided into prefix and suffix. Prefix occurs before other morphemes, such as un-, dis-, and in-, but suffix is following other morphemes, such as -ness, -ly, and -ion. When base is added by prefix or suffix, it will be a new word formation and also can create a new meaning. Affix is also categorized into derivation and inflection. In English, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational, but only suffixes can be inflectional. Derivational morphemes produces a new word class and a new meaning but inflectional morphemes are not. When the readers are able to identify derivational morphemees they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly<sup>3</sup>.

There are many ways to enrich vocabulary. For example, reading a book, novel or article, listening foreign song, watching movie can also be a media to enrich vocabulary. This research analyzes the Jakarta Post Newspaper. He use this kind of article about COVID-19 because from this article we can increase our knowledge, culture and vocabulary to defined derivational morpheme. Moreover, Jakarta Post Newspaper Vol. 39 No. 122

---

<sup>3</sup> Lieber, R (2010). *Introducing Morphology*, Third Edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.43.

are used as a data source because these newspaper have many words that we never know. In addition, in the way to learn the vocabulary, derivation, and inflection, the readers are also earning some new words and the meaning. Furthermore, many people are still confused when differentiating word class. This study is interesting and may benefit the learners, because it can enrich and widen the vocabulary of the learners by deriving words and also the learners may have good knowledge as to how differentiate the word class. When the students are able to identify derivational morpheme, they will be able to develop their vocabulary and know the word formation and find the kinds of word with new meaning. Entitle "*An Analysis of Derivational English Morphemes in Jakarta Post Newspaper*".

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on the background above, the writer would like to the questions as follows:

1. What kinds of derivational English morphemes that are found?
2. What types of derivational morpheme is mostly used in the article?

## **C. Objectives and Benefits of the Study**

### **1. The objective of the Study**

This research will be aimed at:

- a. To identify the types of Derivational Morphemes expressions found in Jakarta Post Newspaper.
- b. To identify the mostly used the type of derivational morphemes in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

## 2. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of study are as follow:

1. **For students**, hopefully, this research will provide a reference for morphemes expressions.
2. **For teachers**, hopefully, this research can reference teaching morphology in the teaching process.
3. **For the other researchers**, this research is intended to be one reference to further research on the derivational morphemes expressions.

## D. Prior Research

The first research are from Zainuddin, entitled “A Study on Derivational morphemees of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective”<sup>4</sup>. This study investigated the types of derivational morphemees of Indonesian noun-formation in Indonesian newspaper editorial of kompas. This study used a descriptive qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics to interpret the grammatical meaning carried out in the process of derivational morphemees of Indonesian noun-formation. The method of analysis data applied distributional method in terms of classifyng lexical category of Indonesian derived nouns producing affixation

Then, The second research from Tizazu entitled “A linguistic Analysis of Errors in Learners’ Compositons: The Case of Arba Minch

---

<sup>4</sup> Zainuddin. (2016). *A Study on Derivational morphemees of Indonesian NounFormation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective*. International Journal of English Linguistics. 6(3), 150.

University Students”<sup>5</sup>. This study reports the dominant linguistic errors that occur in the written productions of Arba Minch University (hereafter AMU) students. It examines the nature of the errors that AMU students commit in expressing their ideas in writing. A sample of paragraphs was collected for two years from students ranging from freshmen to graduating level. The sampled compositions were then coded, described, and explained using error analysis method. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses showed that almost all components of the English language (such as orthography, morphology, syntax, mechanics, and semantics) in learners’ compositions have been affected by the errors.

However, The theme of analysis in those studies above and this study is similar. It is concerned with morphological study. Those studies are concerned to the error, and two language construction. Meanwhile, this study focuses on derivation and inflection processes in text. The data source of the previous studies is different from this study. They were analyzed newspaper and student’s paper as the data. However, this study analyses the Jakarta Post Article’s About Covid-19.

Equally, most of the research focused in the derivational and inflectional affixes, so it does too general for the analysis. This study aims to analysis the derivational morphemes. Based on both of the study above, the researcher to focus an analyzing the word of derivational morpheme in Jakarta post newspaper. After knowing the word of derivational morpheme, the researcher hopes this study will give some information of understanding the word of derivational morpheme.

---

<sup>5</sup> Tizazu, Y. (2014). *A linguistic Analysis of Errors in Learners’ Compositons: The Case of Arba Minch University Students*. International Journal of English Language and Linguistics Research. 2(2). 69-101.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter discusses the statements of literature and some relevant studies related to this research. It includes several concerns: morpheme, affix, inflection, and derivation.

#### **A. Morphology**

Morphology is the study of form or forms. In biology morphology refers to the study of form and structure of organisms, and in geology it refers to the study of the configuration and evolution of land forms. In linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they formed<sup>6</sup>.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics (and one of the major components of grammar) that studies word structures, especially regarding morphemes, which are the smallest units of language. They can be base words or components that form words, such as affixes. The adjective form is morphological.

The two branches of morphology include the study of the breaking apart (the analytic side) and the reassembling (the synthetic side) of words; to wit, inflectional morphology concerns the breaking apart of words into their parts, such as how suffixes make different verb forms. Lexical word formation, in contrast, concerns the construction of new base words, especially complex ones that come from multiple morphemes. Lexical word formation is also called lexical morphology and derivational morphology.

---

<sup>6</sup> Aronoff, M & Fudeman, K. (2011) . *What is Morphology*, Second Edition, Malden, USA: John Wiley & Sons

## B. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified. Furthermore, the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which word are created.<sup>7</sup> Morpheme could not be decomposed into smaller units, which were the meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function, like singular or plural number in the noun. In fact, a single word can carry a number of morphemes. For instance, the word unlovable consists of three morphemes, the word ‘un’ which makes the word to be negative form, “love” which means get strong feeling of deep affection, and ‘able’ which means the ability to do something. Furthermore, a morpheme can also be classified based on whether they are base or not. A root is the primary form of a word which can either be free morphemes or bound morphemes; meanwhile a base is a word that does not have any words added either at the beginning or its ending and it can stand on its own and has meaning. For example, in the word transports, the word trans is a base and port is a root. When a base morpheme is combined with an affix, it forms a stem. Stem is a part of a word which inflectional affixes attach to, for example, in the word unlovable, the word lovable is a stem.<sup>8</sup> Other affixes can be added to a stem to form a more complex stem, for example, in the word unlovable, the word unlovable is a complex stem. The following table provides other examples of morphemes.

---

<sup>7</sup> Katamba, F., & Stonham, J. (2006). *Morphology*, Second Edition. London, England: Red Globe Press. 20.

<sup>8</sup> Plag, I. *Word-Formation in English*. (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. 2003)



Table 2.1 Example of Morphemes<sup>9</sup>

No	Types of Morpheme	Example
1	One morpheme	Boy Desire Meditate
2	Two morphemes	Boy + ish Desire + able Meditate + ion
3	Three morphemes	Boy + ish + ness Desire + able + ity
4	Four Morphemes	gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity

### C. Types of Morpheme

Morpheme is different with the word. Morphemes could not stand as a word on their own. Therefore, the concept of morphemes and the concept of words are different. Morpheme into two types. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*, Ninth Edition (International Edition). Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning. 38.

<sup>10</sup> Katamba, F., & Stonham, J. (2006). *Morphology*, Second Edition. London, England: Red Globe Press. 41.

## 1. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is one morpheme that may stand alone in a language, without requiring any other morphemes. For instance, cat, book, and happy can occur on its own as a word; those words do not have to be attached to another morpheme. A free morpheme is categorized into two: open class (content words) and closed class (function words). Open class denote concepts such as objects, actions, attributes, and ideas that the readers can think about as children, build, beautiful, and seldom. However, closed class specifies grammatical relations and has little or no semantic content.<sup>11</sup>

## 2. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a morphological element that can only appear as a proper subpart of a word, such as -ish, -ness, -ly, and un-. Bound morphemes are never words by themselves but are always parts of words. These affixes are bound morphemes and they may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and end of a word. The set of morphemes that are on bound category are divided into two types: namely derivational and inflectional morpheme. These two types of bound morphemes are going to be discussed in a different section.

---

<sup>11</sup> Lieber, R. *Introducing Morphology*, Third Edition. (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. 2010),37.

### a. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. For example, the –s morpheme attached to the word likes indicates the present tense for singular person<sup>12</sup>. The key point about inflection is that applying it never gives a new word class, but only a different form of the same word. For instance, when adding certain affixes to the word write, producing forms like writes, writing, and written, those words do not get any new word class, but only grammatically distinct forms of the same words. Another example is the word books; it consists of a free morpheme book and a suffix –s. The bound morpheme –s does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme book. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word books is plural. However, the word class is still the same in which the noun book when added a suffix –s is still a noun.

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional morphemes:

- 1) Do not change meaning or part of speech e.g. big and bigger are both adjective.
- 2) Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence e.g. the present tense morphemes –s in waits

---

<sup>12</sup> Kracht, M. (2007). *Introduction to Linguistics*. Los Angeles, LA: Hilgard Avenue. 82.

shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).

- 3) Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.
- 4) Typically occur at the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations

Modern English has eight inflectional morphemes to indicate the following<sup>13</sup>:

- a) -s third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at home.
- b) -ed past tense, e.g.: She wait-ed at home.
- c) -ing progressive, e.g.: She is eat-ing the donut.
- d) -en past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donuts.
- e) -s plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-s.
- f) -'s possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
- g) -er comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
- h) -est superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short-est hair.

## **b. Derivational Morpheme**

A derivational morpheme is one that is added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification<sup>14</sup>. When derivational morpheme is added to the base

---

<sup>13</sup> Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*, Ninth Edition (International Edition). Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning. 47

<sup>14</sup> Kolanchery, G. (2015). *Analytical Components of Morphology In Linguistics*. Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161.

of a word, it can result into a change in the part of speech or grammatical category of that word. For instance, when the suffix –ness is added to the adjective ‘happy’, the adjective ‘happy’ become the noun ‘happiness’. Bound morphemes like –ify, -cation, and –arian are called derivational morphemes. When they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. The form that results from the addition of derivational morphemees is called a derived word. Moreover, when a base is added by derivational morphemees, it changes meaning.

There are some processes of derivational morphemees<sup>15</sup>:

1) Noun to adjective.

e.g.: boy + ish = boyish

health + ful = healthful

alcohol + ic = alcoholic

2) Verb to noun.

e.g.: create + ion = creation

sing + er = singer

predict + ion = prediction

---

<sup>15</sup> Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*, Ninth Edition (International Edition). Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning. 45

3) Adjective to adverb.

e.g.: exact + ly = exactly

4) Noun to verb.

e.g.: moral + ize = moralize

glory + ify = glorify

5) Adjective to noun.

e.g.: free + Dom = freedom

specific + ity = specificity

6) Verb to adjective.

e.g.: read + able = readable

create + ive = creative

7) Adjective to verb.

e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize

en + rich = enrich

Derivation can also occur without any change of form, such as 'telephone' (noun) and to 'telephone' (verb). This is known as



inflectional from derivational morphemes, the table below will show the summary of the differences between inflectional and derivational morphemes.<sup>17</sup>

### 1) **The Function of Derivational morphemes**

The function of certain derivational morphemes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to.<sup>18</sup> There are the functions of derivational morphemes that will be analyzed.

#### a) **Noun formation**

Noun formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into noun formation. Noun formations consist of:

##### 1) Verb into Noun

For example: Government = Govern (Verb) + (-ment) =  
Government (noun)

##### 2) Adjective into Noun

For example: Opportune (Adjective) + (-ity) = Opportunity  
(Noun)

---

<sup>17</sup> Katamba, F., & Stonham, J. (2006). *Morphology*, Second Edition. London, England: Red Globe Press.

<sup>18</sup> Kolanchery, G. (2015). *Analytical Components of Morphology In Linguistics*. Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 164.



**b) Verb formation**

Verb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation. Verb formations consist of:

## 1) Adjective into Verb

For example: Off (Adj) + (-er) = Offer (Verb)

## 2) Noun into Verb

For example: Courage (Noun) + (-ed) = Discouraged (verb)

**c) Adjective formation**

Adjective formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adjective formation. Adjective formations consist of:

## 1) Verb into Adjective

For example: Understand (Verb) + (-able) = Understandable (Adj)

## 2) Adverb into Adjective

For example: Ever (Adv) + (-y) = every (Adj)

## 3) Noun into Adjective

Home (noun) + (-less + -ness) = Homelessness  
(Adj)

#### d) Adverb Formation

Adverb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adverb formation. Adverb formations consist of:

##### 1) Adjective into Adverb

For example: Probable (Adj) + (-ly) = Probably (Adv)

##### 2) Noun into Adverb

For example: consideration (Noun) + (ly) = Considerably (Adverb)

##### 3) Verb into Adverb

For example: (A-) + Round (verb) = Around (Adv)

Derivational morphemes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristics of derivational morphemes. Derivational morphemes have any characteristics, just below: <sup>19</sup>

- a. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix “- ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail

---

<sup>19</sup> Lieber, R.(2010) *Introducing Morphology*, Third Edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 37.

combines only with “-ure” to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).

- b. In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective active we could add “-ate”, making it verb activate.
- c. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

*Table 2.2 Differentiation of derivational and inflectional<sup>20</sup>*

INFLECTION	DERIVATION
Grammatical function	Lexical function
No word class change	May cause word class change
Small or no meaning change	Some meaning change
Often required by rules of grammar	Never required by rules of grammar
Follow derivational morphemes in a word	Precede inflectional morphemes in a word
Productive	Nonproductive

Hence, inflectional morphemes are productive; they apply freely to nearly every appropriate base (except irregular forms). Most nouns take an –s

---

<sup>20</sup> Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*, Ninth Edition (International Edition). Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

inflectional suffix to form a plural, but only some nouns take the derivational suffix – ize to form a verb; idolize, but not picturize.

#### **D. Articles**

An article is a freelance writing that contains an opinion or someone's opinion that thoroughly explores an issue that is actual and usually controversial with the aim of informing, influencing, entertaining and convincing the reader.

Linguists believe the common ancestor of the Indo-European languages, Proto-Indo-European, did not have articles. Most of the languages in this family do not have definite or indefinite articles: there is no article in Latin or Sanskrit, nor in some modern Indo-European languages, such as the families of Slavic languages (except for Bulgarian and Macedonian, which are rather distinctive among the Slavic languages in their grammar, and some Northern Russian dialects), Baltic languages and many Indo-Aryan languages. Although Classical Greek had a definite article (which has survived into Modern Greek and which bears strong functional resemblance to the German definite article, which it is related to), the earlier Homeric Greek used this article largely as a pronoun or demonstrative, whereas the earliest known form of Greek known as Mycenaean Greek did not have any articles. Articles developed independently in several language families.

Not all languages have both definite and indefinite articles, and some languages have different types of definite and indefinite articles to distinguish finer shades of meaning: for example, French and Italian have a partitive article

used for indefinite mass nouns, whereas Colognian has two distinct sets of definite articles indicating focus and uniqueness, and Macedonian uses definite articles in a demonstrative sense, with a tripartite distinction (proximal, medial, distal) based on distance from the speaker or interlocutor. The words *this* and *that* (and their plurals, *these* and *those*) can be understood in English as, ultimately, forms of the definite article *the* (whose declension in Old English included *thæs*, an ancestral form of *this/that* and *these/those*).

In many languages, the form of the article may vary according to the gender, number, or case of its noun. In some languages the article may be the only indication of the case. Many languages do not use articles at all, and may use other ways of indicating old versus new information, such as topic–comment constructions.

### **E. Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies

to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

However, the Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily" The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

During the early years of publication, The Jakarta Post had difficulty attracting advertisers, to the point that some editions ran without ads. However, circulation increased dramatically, from 8,657 in 1983 to 17,480 in 1988. Although it was originally hoped that the paper would begin to turn a profit within the first three years, the recession in the early 1980s led to the start-up funds being depleted. Eventually, in 1985 the paper took out an interest-free loan and received Rp 700 million from its owners. After advertising increased, The Jakarta Post was able to turn a profit by 1988 and was considered "one of the most credible newspapers" in Indonesia.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Characteristics and Types of The Research

Approach of the study used descriptive qualitative method because the data were in form of words or written language. Descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this study as that the writer was led in exploring and capturing the social situation to be analyzed thoroughly, broadly, and intensively by the formulation of descriptive problems.<sup>21</sup> On the other hand, Qualitative research as an umbrella concept covering several forms of inquiry that helps us understand and explain clarify the nature of social phenomena with as little disruption of the natural setting as possible.<sup>22</sup> As descriptive qualitative approach is needed to analyze and explore a written language form. It can help people to gain the meaning from social phenomena in this term such as morphemes which always spread and develop through time to time.

Moreover, qualitative research is a general term that embraces various interpretive techniques that attempt to represent, decode, translate, and otherwise pertain to the meaning, rather than the frequency, of the phenomena that occur in the natural social world.<sup>23</sup>

Therefore, in this research, the researcher will use qualitative descriptive research to examine Derivational morphemes in the Jakarta's Post Articles.

#### B. Data and Source

---

<sup>21</sup>Sugiyono,(2015) *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D* Bandung: Alfabeta, 283.

<sup>22</sup>Sharan B. Merriam,(2009) *Qualitative Research Aguid to Design and Implementation*, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 13.

<sup>23</sup> Sharan B. Merriam,(2009) *Qualitative Research Aguid to Design and Implementation*, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 13.

Data are the important thing of the research. Data refers to and represents phenomena (such as emotions, beliefs, experiences, or events) that occur independently of the data and the environment in which they were collected or produced.

Meanwhile, source refers to the location from which data is collected. The individuals or objects from which the researcher gathers data are referred to as data sources. The following are the data and sources that were used in this research:

## **1. Data**

For gathering accurate information, the researcher needs accurate data from a qualified source. In conducting this research, the researcher has used the Jakarta Post articles as a source of data. Basically, data sources are divided into two kinds of data, that is, primary and secondary data. In the analysis or documentary history, the quality of primary and secondary sources is the primary qualification to be included in the database.<sup>24</sup>The data of this research is presented in the form of words. The unit of analysis is then derivation morphemes expression-containing utterances or sentences. These utterances and sentences serve as the primary source of data for analysis.

## **2. Source**

### **a. Primary**

---

<sup>24</sup> Sharan B. Merriam, (2009) *Qualitative Research A Guide to Design and Implementation*, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 75.



The source of this study was taken from the Jakarta Post Newspaper. The Jakarta Post is the name of an English-language Indonesian newspaper headquartered in Jakarta. This newspaper is published by PT Bina Media Tenggara, whose head office is located at The Jakarta Post Building, Gelora, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta.

b. Secondary

The researcher uses secondary data to other sources outside the articles that are closed to the subject and can support primary data, such as textbooks, dictionary, another undergraduate thesis, and internet sources.

### C. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection defines as the procedure of collecting, measuring, and analyzing accurate insights for research using technique.<sup>25</sup> There are several ways to collect the data, such as observation and documentation or document analysis.<sup>26</sup> Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents—both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material. Document analysis involves skimming (superficial examination), reading (thorough examination), and interpretation. The data of this study is the Jakarta Post Article. In the process of collecting data, I took some following steps:

1. Choosing articles

---

<sup>25</sup> Salkind, N. J. (2012). *Exploring Research, Eighth Edition*. London, England: Pearson Longman.

<sup>26</sup> Johnson, B., & Christensen, L. (2014). *Educational Research, Fourth Edition*. California, CA: Sage.

2. Determining the words expressions which contains of derivational morphemes.
3. Listing all the derivational morphemes found in the articles.

#### **D. Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information. The purpose of data analysis uses analytical and logical reasoning to gain information from the data. Moreover, the

purpose of data analysis is to answer the research questions and to help determine the trends and relationship among the variables. In analyzing the data, I took the following steps: <sup>27</sup>

1. Identifying the data selected about which data indicating derivational morphemes
2. Calculating the types of derivational morphemes found in the Jakarta Post article.
3. Grouping the types of derivational morphemes.
4. Drawing the conclusion by completing the study about derivational morphemes found in the Jakarta Post article.

After the data is shown and interpreted, the researcher concludes. The conclusions were made clear to make it easier for the reader to know the result of the judgment.

---

<sup>27</sup> Salkind, N. J. (2012). *Exploring Research, Eighth Edition*. London, England: Pearson Longman.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the researcher will serve the finding and discussion of the research of Derivational English Morphemes in Jakarta Post Newspaper consists of 3 articles. There are three sub-chapters of this part, the first is data findings, the second is data analysis, and the last is discussion.

#### **A. Data Finding**

In this section, the writer took the data by articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper as document of sources data and finding the data appropriate on two of statement problem that mentioned on chapter one. The purpose of this study was to find the derivational morphemes in Jakarta post newspaper, the types of each derivational morpheme, and the function of derivational morpheme. The data of this research was taken from all text of the article, in total 3 articles. The first is finding types of derivational morphemes according to Fromkin V Rodman & Hyams N theory about the proses of derivational morpheme which were found in Jakarta post newspaper.

Furthermore, after reading and analyzing the articles of Jakarta post newspaper, the writer found 45 word of derivational morpheme. After presenting the words attached with derivational morpheme which found in the text and selecting the type, the researcher presents the table which is going to show the derivational morpheme was found.

**Table 4.1****Data of Derivational Morphemes**

<b>No</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Type of Derivation</b>
<b>1</b>	Reorganization	Organize	Verb to Noun
<b>2</b>	Security	Secure	Adjective to Noun
<b>3</b>	Architecture	Architect	Noun to Adjective
<b>4</b>	Addressing	Address	Noun to Verb
<b>5</b>	Assembly	Assemble	Adjective to Verb
<b>6</b>	Become	Come	Verb to Verb
<b>7</b>	Establishment	Establish	Verb to Noun
<b>8</b>	Activities	Act	Verb to Verb
<b>9</b>	Toward	Ward	Noun to Adverb
<b>10</b>	Discrimination	Discriminate	Verb to Noun
<b>11</b>	Mechanisms	Mechanic	Noun to Noun
<b>12</b>	Mobilize	Mobile	Noun to Verb
<b>13</b>	Financing	Finance	Noun to Verb
<b>14</b>	Medicine	Medic	Noun to Noun
<b>15</b>	Equipment	Equip	Verb to Noun
<b>16</b>	Worker	Work	Verb to Noun
<b>17</b>	Becoming	Come	Verb to Verb
<b>18</b>	Recovery	Cover	Verb to Verb
<b>19</b>	Reopening	Open	Adjective to Verb
<b>20</b>	Reproduction	Produce	Verb to Noun
<b>21</b>	Mobility	Mobile	Noun to Verb

22	Reconsider	Consider	Verb to Verb
23	Increase	Crease	Noun to Verb
24	Cooperation	Operate	Verb to Verb
25	Secretary	Secret	Adjective to Noun
26	Boarding	Board	Noun to Verb
27	Rolling	Roll	Noun to Verb
28	Assistance	Assist	Verb to Noun
29	Fishing	Fish	Noun to Verb
30	Shopping	Shop	Noun to Verb
31	Reporter	Report	Noun to Noun
32	Chairman	Chair	Noun to Noun
33	Visitor	Visit	Verb to Noun
34	Income	Come	Verb to Noun
35	Cooperation	Operate	Verb to Verb
36	Unable	Able	Adjective to Adjective
37	Facing	Face	Noun to Verb
38	Workers	Work	Verb to Noun
39	Country	Count	Verb to Noun
40	Disclosing	Close	Verb to Verb
41	Indoor	Door	Noun to Adverb
42	Immunization	Immune	Adjective to Verb
43	Former	Form	Adjective to Noun
44	Around	Round	Adjective to Adverb
45	Training	Train	Noun to Verb

5 derivational morpheme that are in these Jakarta post newspaper. From those

types, in Jakarta post newspaper found the types of derivational morpheme as follows : there are 1 Noun to Adjective, 12 Verb to Noun, 1 Adjective to Adverb, 11 Noun to Verb, 2 Adjective to Noun, 1 Noun to Adverb, 3 Adjective to Verb, 9 Verb to Verb, 4 Noun to Noun, and 1 Adjective to Adjective.

## **B. Data Analysis**

In this part, the writer have to analysis the data that have been found in Jakarta post newspaper, there are 10 types of derivational morphemes. The 10 types of derivational morpheme are Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun, Noun to Adverb, Adjective to Verb, Verb to Verb, Noun to Noun, and Adjective to Adjective. The writer presents the derivational morpheme that used in Jakarta Post Newspaper by showing the data from every type of derivational morpheme that have been found in the article that appears.

### **1. Types of Derivational Morpheme**

#### **a. Noun to Adjective**

There were 1 word of noun to adjective process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of noun to adjective process found in the articles.

“How *many* countries”

The suffix *-y* is indicated for the Adjective Derivation, such as in the word *many* on the article above. This word is as adjective which derived from the word “man as Noun”. Therefore, the classification is as “man” + *-y* becomes “many”. This process is directly agglutinated to the base word.

### **b. Verb to Noun**

There were 12 words of verb to noun process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of verb to noun found in the articles.

“Healthcare *worker* worldwide”

The suffix *-er* in the word *worker* is indicated the process of derivational morpheme in noun formation. It changes the verb *work*, base word, to the noun *worker*.

### **c. Adjective to Adverb**

There were 1 word of adjective to noun process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of adjective to noun found in the articles.

“Countries *around* the world”

The base word of derivation *around* is *round*. This process is named noun formation in adjective to noun process. The prefix *-a* is attached to the first of the adjective *round*, then become *around*.

### **d. Noun to Verb**

There were 11 word of noun to verb process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of noun to verb found in the articles.

“ A doctor by *training* “

The suffix *-ing* in the word *training* is indicated the process of derivational morpheme in verb formation. It change the noun *train*, base word, to verb *training*.

### **e. Adjective to Noun**

There were 2 word of adjective to noun process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of adjective to noun found in the articles.

“Global health *security* architecture”

The suffix *-ity* in the word *security* is indicated the process of derivational morpheme in the noun formation. The base word *secure* as adjective, become *security* as noun.

#### **f. Noun to Adverb**

There were 1 word of noun to adverb process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of noun to adverb found in the articles.

“Concrete steps *toward* ensuring country is left behind”

The prefix *-to* in the word *toward* is indicated the process of derivational morpheme noun to adverb. The base word *ward* as noun, become *toward* as adverb.

#### **g. Adjective to Verb**

There were 3 word of adjective to verb process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of adjective to verb found in the articles.

“Global health protocols in cross-border *activities*”

The suffix *-ties* in the word *activities* is indicated the process of derivational morpheme adjective to verb. The base word *active* as adjective, become *activities* as verb.

#### **h. Verb to Verb**



There were 9 word of verb to verb process found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of verb to verb found in the articles.

“Has *become* almost a cliché in pandemic discussion”

The italic word indicated the process of verb to verb in Derivational morpheme. It occurred because there is prefix *be-* attached to the base of the word. The base of the word *become* is *come* then prefix *be-* is attached to the end of the word. However, the attachment of prefix *ex-* does not change the word class, the base *come* is a verb and the derivation *become* is still a verb.

#### **i. Noun to Noun**

There were 4 word of noun to noun process of derivational morphemes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of noun to noun found in the articles.

“*Chairman* Alphonzus Widjaya said it”

The italic word indicated the process of noun to noun in derivation. It occurred because there is suffix *-man* attached to the base of the word. The base of the word *chairman* is *chair* then suffix *-man* is attached to the end of the word. However, the attachment of suffix *-man* does not change the word class, the base *chair* is a noun and the derivation *chairman* is still a noun.

#### **j. Adjective to Adjective**

There were 1 word of adjective to adjective process of derivational morpheme found in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The following is an example of adjective to adjective found in the articles.

“COVAX has been *unable* to buy a sufficient volume of vaccine doses”

The italic word indicated the process of adjective to adjective in derivation. It occurred because there is prefix un- attached to the base of the word. The base of the word unable is able then prefix un- is attached to the end of the word. However, the attachment of prefix un- does not change the word class, the base able is an adjective and the derivation unable is still an adjective.

### **C. Discussion**

The last sub-chapter included in chapter four is discussion. The writer has aim at initiating the discussion of finding. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of derivational morpheme in Jakarta Post Newspaper. Here, the writer found out 45 word of derivational morpheme that are in these articles. There are 10 type of derivational morphemes either it is Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun, Noun to Adverb, Adjective to Verb, Verb to Verb, Noun to Noun, and Adjective to Adjective. From those types, in Jakarta Post Newspaper found the types of derivation as follows : there are 1 Noun to Adjective, 12 Verb to Noun, 1 Adjective to Adverb, 11 Noun to Verb, 2 Adjective to Noun, 1 Noun to Adverb, 3 Adjective to Verb, 9 Verb to Verb, 4 Noun to Noun, and 1 Adjective to Adjective.

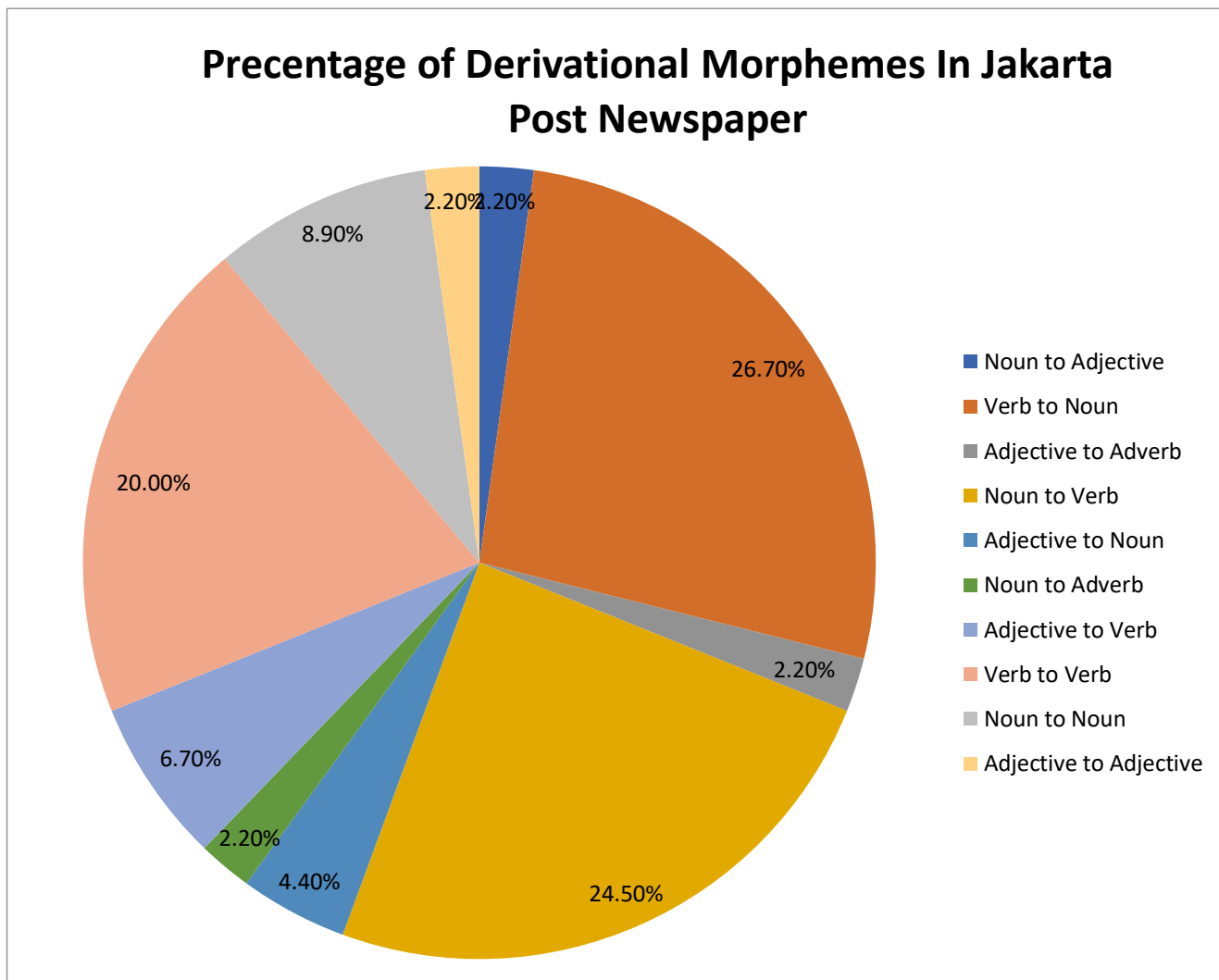
To give better description, the result obtained from analysis sub-chapter can be seen in the table results analysis from types of derivational morpheme as follows:

**Table 4.2**

**Results Analysis from Types of Derivational Morphemes**

<b>No</b>	<b>Processes of Derivational morpheme</b>	<b>Σ Data</b>	<b>Precentage (%)</b>
<b>1</b>	Noun to Adjective	<b>1</b>	<b>2,2 %</b>
<b>2</b>	Verb to Noun	<b>12</b>	<b>26,7 %</b>
<b>3</b>	Adjective to Adverb	<b>1</b>	<b>2,2%</b>
<b>4</b>	Noun to Verb	<b>11</b>	<b>24,5 %</b>
<b>5</b>	Adjective to Noun	<b>2</b>	<b>4,4%</b>
<b>6</b>	Noun to Adverb	<b>1</b>	<b>2,2 %</b>
<b>7</b>	Adjective to Verb	<b>3</b>	<b>6,7 %</b>
<b>8</b>	Verb to Verb	<b>9</b>	<b>20 %</b>
<b>9</b>	Noun to Noun	<b>4</b>	<b>8,9 %</b>
<b>10</b>	Adjective to Adjective	<b>1</b>	<b>2,2%</b>
<b>Total Data</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.3



From the above details, it is clear that from 10 types of derivational morpheme there is one derivational morpheme that often appear, that is noun to verb process of derivational morpheme. It is clearly shown in the table. The second statement problem of this research is analysis the function of derivational morpheme. Here to know the function of derivational morpheme in Jakarta Post Newspaper the researcher will be cross-checking the derivational morpheme.

However, this thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to make simple sentences conduct to derivational morpheme. In the English Education Department morpheme are not only in morphology but also in grammar and other lessons. morpheme learning can cover various subjects in English and can be found in forms, for example: conversations in movies, novels, newspaper, songs, and dramas. Students can interpret it word for word, so students must be diligent in honing and memorizing the use of morphemes.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

From the study done by the writer, it is known that in the article especially Jakarta Post Newspaper there are phrase that contain of derivational morpheme. Based on the data analyzed on the study, the derivational morpheme that are found have a certain type of morpheme and the function. The conclusion of them as follows:

1. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of derivational morpheme in Jakarta Post Newspaper. Here, the writer found out 49 word of derivational morpheme that are in these articles. there are 10 type of derivational morphemes either it is Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun, Noun to Adverb, Adjective to Verb, Verb to Verb, Noun to Noun, and Adjective to Adjective. From those types, in Jakarta Post Newspaper found the types of derivation as follows : there are 1 Noun to Adjective, 12 Verb to Noun, 1 Adjective to Adverb, 11 Noun to Verb, 2 Adjective to Noun, 1 Noun to Adverb, 3 Adjective to Verb, 9 Verb to Verb, 4 Noun to Noun, and 1 Adjective to Adjective. From 10 types of derivational morpheme there is one derivational morpheme that often appear, that is noun to verb.
2. The second statement problem of this research is analysis the types of derivational morphemes that mostly used is Verb to Noun.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on conclusion above the researcher gives some suggestions for other researchers, teachers and student. The suggestions are:

1. For students, the writer suggest this research haved provide a reference for morphemes expressions.
2. For teachers, the writer suggest this research can reference teaching morphology in the teaching process.
3. For the other researchers, the writer suggest this research is intended to be one reference to further research on the derivational morphemes expressions

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Booij, G. (2005). *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*, Ninth Edition (International Edition). Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Hippisley, A., & Stump, G. (2016). *The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Johnson, B., & Christensen, L. (2014). *Educational Research*, Fourth Edition. California, CA: Sage.
- Katamba, F., & Stonham, J. (2006). *Morphology*, Second Edition. London, England: Red Globe Press.
- Kolanchery, G. (2015). *Analytical Components of Morphology In Linguistics*. Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166.
- Kracht, M. (2007). *Introduction to Linguistics*. Los Angeles, LA: Hilgard Avenue.
- Lieber, R. (2016). *Introducing Morphology*, Second Edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- McCarthy, A. C. (2002). *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh University Press.
- Plag, I. (2003). *Word-Formation in English*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press
- Radford, A. (2009). *English Sentence Structure*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press
- Salkind, N. J. (2012). *Exploring Research*, Eighth Edition. London, England: Pearson Longman.
- Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research A Guide to Design and Implementation* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2009), 13.
- Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D* Bandung: Alfabeta, 283.



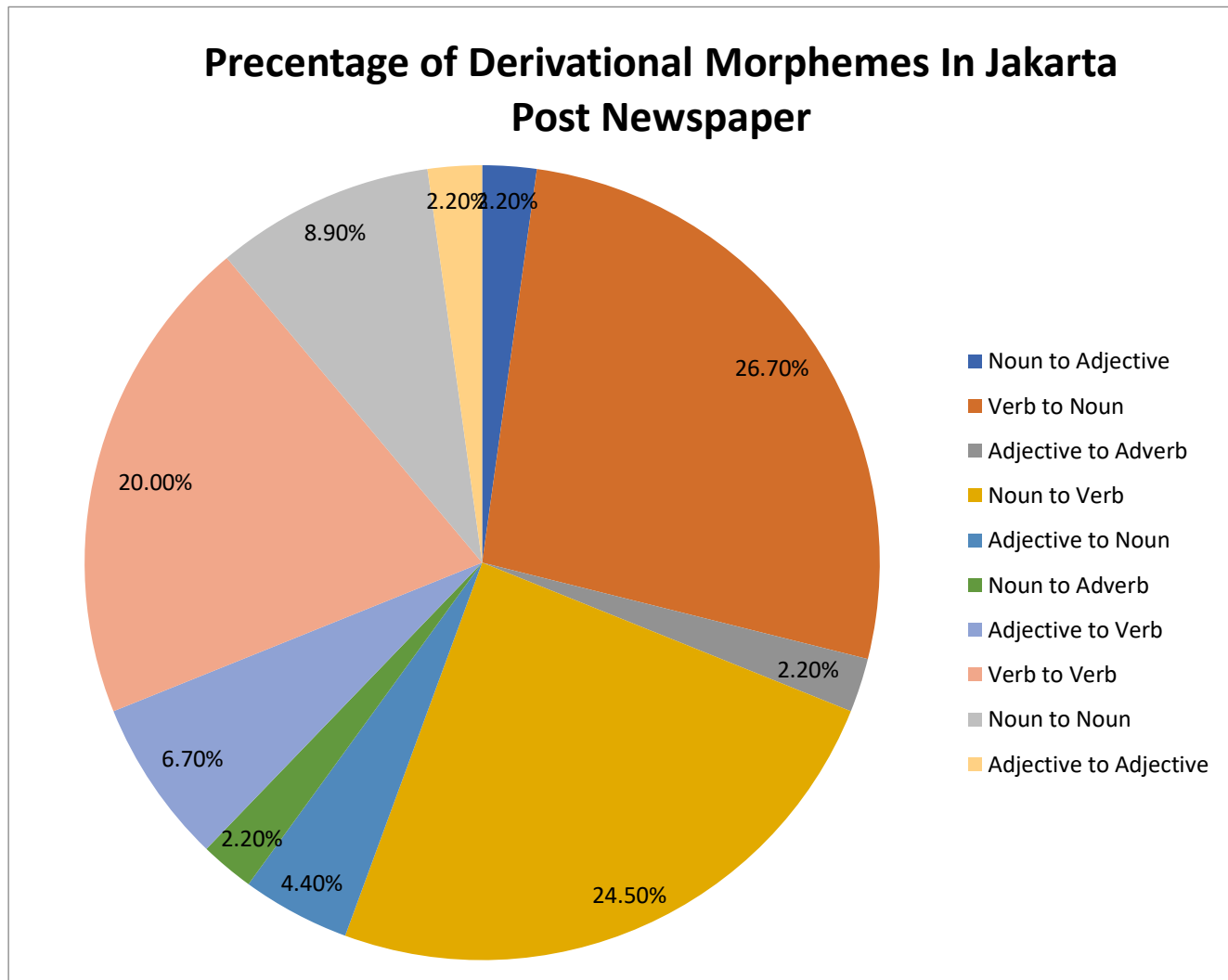
- Thornbury, S. (2002). *How to Teach Vocabulary*. London, England: Pearson Longman.
- Tizazu, Y. (2014). *A linguistic Analysis of Errors in Learners' Compositons: The Case of Arba Minch University Students*. *International Journal of English Language and Linguistics Research*. 2(2). 69-101.
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language: An Introduction*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
- Zainuddin. (2016). *A Study on Derivational morphemees of Indonesian Noun Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective*. *International Journal of English Linguistics*. 6(3), 148-155.

# **APPENDICES**

## 1.Results data of Derivational Morphemes

No	Processes of Derivational morpheme	$\Sigma$ Data	Precentage (%)
1	Noun to Adjective	1	2,2 %
2	Verb to Noun	12	26,7 %
3	Adjective to Adverb	1	2,2%
4	Noun to Verb	11	24,5 %
5	Adjective to Noun	2	4,4%
6	Noun to Adverb	1	2,2 %
7	Adjective to Verb	3	6,7 %
8	Verb to Verb	9	20 %
9	Noun to Noun	4	8,9 %
10	Adjective to Adjective	1	2,2%
Total Data		45	100%

## 2.The Percentages Data of Derivational Morphemes



### 3. Table Data of Derivational Morphemes

No	Word	Root	Type of Derivation
1	Reorganization	Organize	Verb to Noun
2	Security	Secure	Adjective to Noun
3	Architecture	Architect	Noun to Adjective
4	Addressing	Address	Noun to Verb
5	Assembly	Assemble	Adjective to Verb
6	Become	Come	Verb to Verb
7	Establishment	Establish	Verb to Noun
8	Activities	Act	Verb to Verb
9	Toward	Ward	Noun to Adverb
10	Discrimination	Discriminate	Verb to Noun
11	Mechanisms	Mechanic	Noun to Noun
12	Mobilize	Mobile	Noun to Verb
13	Financing	Finance	Noun to Verb
14	Medicine	Medic	Noun to Noun
15	Equipment	Equip	Verb to Noun
16	Worker	Work	Verb to Noun
17	Becoming	Come	Verb to Verb
18	Recovery	Cover	Verb to Verb
19	Reopening	Open	Adjective to Verb
20	Reproduction	Produce	Verb to Noun
21	Mobility	Mobile	Noun to Verb
22	Reconsider	Consider	Verb to Verb
23	Increase	Crease	Noun to Verb
24	Cooperation	Operate	Verb to Verb

25	Secretary	Secret	Adjective to Noun
26	Boarding	Board	Noun to Verb
27	Rolling	Roll	Noun to Verb
28	Assistance	Assist	Verb to Noun
29	Fishing	Fish	Noun to Verb
30	Shopping	Shop	Noun to Verb
31	Reporter	Report	Noun to Noun
32	Chairman	Chair	Noun to Noun
33	Visitor	Visit	Verb to Noun
34	Income	Come	Verb to Noun
35	Cooperation	Operate	Verb to Verb
36	Unable	Able	Adjective to Adjective
37	Facing	Face	Noun to Verb
38	Workers	Work	Verb to Noun
39	Country	Count	Verb to Noun
40	Disclosing	Close	Verb to Verb
41	Indoor	Door	Noun to Adverb
42	Immunization	Immune	Adjective to Verb
43	Former	Form	Adjective to Noun
44	Around	Round	Adjective to Adverb
45	Training	Train	Noun to Verb

#### 4. The Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper

**The Jakarta Post**

COVID-19 ALERT		#stayathome
Cases:	4,201,559	#stayathome
Deaths:	141,114	#stayathome
Recovered:	4,012,448	#stayathome

## Jokowi touts inclusiveness at UNGA

President appeals to advanced countries on COVID-19, climate change

Dian Septiari

### The Jakarta Post/Jakarta

Indonesia wants a reorganization of the global health-security architecture, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said in a speech at the United Nations on Wednesday, as the country continues to highlight the persistent gaps among nations in the fight against COVID-19 and climate change.

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Jokowi pointed to the fact that some countries simply have it better than others when it comes to the pandemic response, even though the adage that "no one is safe until everyone is safe" has become almost a cliché in pandemic discussions.

He called for the establishment of standardized global health protocols in cross-border activities, such as vaccine criteria, test results and other medical matters, as concrete steps toward ensuring that no one country is left behind.

"The capacity and pace among countries in tackling COVID-19, including in vaccinations, differ widely. Politicization and discrimination against vaccines continue to take place," he said in a prerecorded video message.

"New mechanisms are required to mobilize global health resources, which include financing, vaccines, medicines and medical equipment, as well as healthcare workers worldwide, quickly and fairly."

Indonesia has moved from being a laggard in its pandemic response, at one point this year even becoming the epicenter in Asia, to showing rapid signs of recovery that have spurred talks of easing curbs and the reopening of borders.

The country recently saw its lowest reproduction rate since the pandemic started, resulting in a significant decline in daily new cases.



World stage: President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo remotely addresses the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly by pre-recorded video in New York City, the United States, on Thursday Jakarta time.

The reproduction rate measures the number of people who become infected from each positive case.

Even with just 47 million people fully vaccinated, about a quarter of the targeted population, Indonesia still saw its national hospital bed occupancy rate dip below 10 percent and a positivity rate – the proportion of people tested who come back positive – of less than 5 percent.

However, it has also, like other developing countries, continued to feel the adverse effects of reli-

nations, whether in relation to vaccine accessibility or in limiting the cross-border mobility needed to turn the wheels of its economy.

Foreign Minister Retno LP Marsudi previously called on her counterparts to reconsider their policies on foreign arrivals and vaccine requirements to enter their territories.

She also raised Indonesia's concerns on vaccine discrimination at the 20th anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action, also on Wednesday.

combat racism, discrimination and intolerance.

"We need to achieve equality and nondiscrimination for vaccines to address gaps in COVID-19 recovery. All countries need to show solidarity and avoid politicizing the pandemic," Retno said in a statement disseminated early on Thursday.

"International cooperation is needed to ensure accurate information and prevent misinformation."

### Burden sharing

Wednesday's address, which

Thursday in Indonesia, was the second time Jokowi addressed the UNGA in his seven years in office. Minister Retno introduced the President's speech as she took part in the annual multilateral diplomatic event in person.

Jokowi spent the last third of his seven-minute speech talking about Indonesia's plans as it prepares to assume the presidency of the Group of 20 countries, a club of the world's biggest economies, later this year. Continuing on the nation's theme, he also preached about prioritizing

calendar of activities and the importance of multilateralism.

"Indonesia is striving for the G20 to work for the benefit of all, developed and developing countries, North and South, big and small, archipelagic countries and small island states in the Pacific, as well as vulnerable groups that must be prioritized," the President said.

On the climate crisis, he said he was aware of Indonesia's strategic role in the global response to climate change, highlighting a decrease in forest fires by 82 percent last year and the lowest deforestation rate in two decades.

However, he also underlined the importance of "burden sharing" instead of "burden shifting" in the global response – pointing to the need for richer countries to fund the climate response of developing countries.

"Indonesia's commitment to climate resilience, low carbon development and green technology is firm and clear. However, the energy and technology transformation process must facilitate the participation of developing countries in the development of industries and become technology producers," the President said.

Indonesia has been vocal in inviting richer countries to fund its carbon emission-reduction projects, including in the United States-led Leader's Summit on Climate in April. The government also recently used a decarbonization pact with Norway over unadministered funding.

President Jokowi also talked briefly about geopolitics in his speech, highlighting the situations in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Palestine.

"We must be stern in fighting intolerance, conflict, terrorism and war. Peace in diversity and the protection of women's and minority rights must be upheld," he said.



# Jokowi visits Cilacap to monitor BIN vaccination program

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo visited a mass vaccination event organized by the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) targeting pupils and door-to-door inoculation for residents in Cilacap, Central Java. This was part of a simultaneous program in 10 provinces that aimed to administer 107,000 vaccine doses.

Jokowi, accompanied by BIN chief Gen. (ret) Budi Gunawan, Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung and Central Java Governor Ganjar Pranowo, visited the vaccination event held at Cilacap 2 state senior high school. Jokowi expected vaccination for pupils and santri (Islamic boarding school students) to keep rolling so normal schooling could soon resume in the region.

"We expect that after getting vaccinated, all pupils can return to normal schooling. But only if the social restriction level of the city or regency has been reduced to level 3. Normal schooling would begin with strict health protocols, most importantly, please keep wearing your mask," Jokowi said.

The same message went also to the pupils and santri who were invited virtually to the vaccination drive. Jokowi also highlighted the significance of vaccination in the fight against COVID-19 so normal schooling could resume.

During the virtual meeting, Ahmad Soleh Ismail, one of the santri from Nurul Ali Islamic Boarding School in Magelang, Central Java, praised Jokowi's presence and assistance during this program, saying the boarding school had also permitted normal schooling again.

"The government's massive effort has taken us back to normal schooling. But we still expect Bapak to help our school to get its own entrepreneur workshop center so we can study and improve our entrepreneurship there," he said.

Responding to this, Jokowi promised he would immediately build an entrepreneurship workshop at the Nur Ali Islamic Boarding School so the santri could improve their entrepreneurship skills.

"We will immediately realize the school vision to have its own workshop," he said.

After visiting the school, Jokowi then moved to the fisheries auction center at Sentolokawat region, southern Cilacap. Jokowi visited the door-to-door vaccination targeting the residents of the fishing village.

Jokowi said the door-to-door program was part of the government's commitment to serve the people, in the hope that it could encourage many more residents to participate.

"We hope this program can encourage more people to participate in mass vaccination events," he said.

Besides Central Java, the vaccination programs were also organized in East Java, North Sumatra, Riau, Lampung, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and Maluku. The BIN also provided social aid to all targeted pupils and residents in these provinces.

The participating pupils were given packages of vitamins while the residents were given packages of staple foods and vitamins.



Courtesy of BIN

**Motivational speech:** President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo greets pupils during his visit to Cilacap to monitor the State Intelligence Agency's (BIN) mass vaccination event there. Jokowi expects the pupils can resume normal schooling soon once the region's restriction level has been reduced to level 3 or below.

# Taiwan to contribute to global fund on fighting pandemics

## Japan to double donation to 60 million doses for needy countries

Reuters

### Taipei/Tokyo/Beijing

Taiwan plans to contribute to a new fund run by the World Bank to fight pandemics and will also share vaccines globally once it has enough domestic supply, former Taiwan Vice President Chen Chien-jen told a virtual summit on COVID-19.

United States President Joe Biden on Wednesday promised at the summit to buy 500 million more COVID-19 vaccine doses to donate to other countries. The US government is also calling for a US\$10 billion global health security financial intermediary fund, or FIE, to be run by the World Bank.

Speaking at the summit, Chen said Taiwan supported the goal of vaccinating the world and noted its contribution of masks and other personal protective equipment to countries around the world.

"Once there is enough supply to meet domestic needs we want to share our vaccines with other countries," Chen, a doctor by training, said, but without giving details.

"For our common vision of building back better we will seek to contribute to the global health security financial intermediary

fund that the United States plans to establish."

Chinese-claimed Taiwan has been keen to demonstrate it is a responsible and much needed member of the international community during the pandemic, even as Beijing has blocked its full participation at the World Health Organization.

Taiwan is locked out of most global bodies due to China's objections, which views the island as one of its provinces with no right to the trappings of a state.

Taiwan's own COVID-19 situation is well under control, with only a handful of new domestic cases a day, and a vaccination program rapidly accelerating though less than one-tenth of people are fully vaccinated.

Taiwan has also benefited from vaccine donations from the US, Japan, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Lithuania.

### More donations

Japan will double its COVID-19 vaccine donations to about 60 million doses intended for needy countries, Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga said at a virtual summit on Thursday.

The pledge adds to a previous

agreement to provide 30 million doses and \$1 billion to COVAX program, overseen by the Gavi alliance and the World Health Organization.

"Japan has provided approximately 23 million doses of COVID vaccine to various countries and regions across the world, which is the third largest provision of vaccine in the world so far," Suga told the conference.

Much of Japan's vaccine donations thus far have been via bilateral agreements with Asian neighbors, outside of the COVAX program.

Japan is giving away most of its domestically produced supply of the vaccine developed by AstraZeneca Plc.

The nation has relied mainly on imported mRNA-type vaccines from Pfizer Inc. and Moderna Inc. for its inoculation push, which has fully vaccinated about 55 percent of its population, according to government data.

Elsewhere, Chinese vaccine developer Beijing Wantai Biological Pharmacy Enterprise plans to start a large trial for its nasal spray-based COVID-19 vaccine candidate next month, a clinical trial registration record showed.

The company aims to recruit 40,000 adult participants for the Phase III clinical trial, according to an entry posted on the Chinese Clinical Trial Registry on Wednesday. The adults would be given two doses of the Beijing Wantai vaccine candidate or a placebo vaccine at a two-week interval, it said.

The record did not specify in how many countries Beijing Wantai will run the trial. But it said an ethics committee in the Philippines had approved the study, clearing some hurdles for potentially carrying out a trial in that country.

A Beijing Wantai representative said the registration record does not mean the company has formally started the Phase III trial. The representative said the firm is awaiting further documents from authorities, but did not specify from which countries.

An alternative to the common injection in the arm, the spray vaccine can trigger specific immune responses in airways by mimicking the natural infection of a respiratory virus. The candidate uses a weakened influenza virus to ferry the genetic information of part of the coronavirus.

## **5. Biography the Chief-In-Editor of Jakarta Post Newspaper**

As The Jakarta Post continues on its path of transformation, it has appointed M. Taufiqurrahman as its seventh editor-in-chief, effective on Oct. 1. The change of leadership comes at a critical time when the world is facing the COVID-19 pandemic, which has taken more than 1 million lives worldwide and brought countries into recession.

Taufiq, 43, is replacing Nezar Patria who had served as the Post's chief editor since 2018. He was the deputy chief editor, serving at Nezar's side as he led the Post's first phase of digital transformation, converging its newspaper and digital operations. Amid the global trend of declining print revenue during the pandemic, it is expected in the coming years that the Post can accelerate the transformation through strengthening its digital presence and focusing on meeting the needs of its local and international readers.

Taufiq has been with the Post for 16 years, starting off as a cub reporter in 2004. In the last several years, he has taken on leadership roles as managing editor before becoming the deputy chief editor. Moving forward, he said he had set a vision for the Post to chart a new course that would allow for the publication to continue producing good journalism and have a sustainable operation for the unforeseeable future.

While expressing his highest appreciation for Nezar for the successful digital and print newsroom convergence, the Post CEO Yudi Wanandi welcomes Taufiq on his new journey.

9/12/2021

IZIN PRASURVEY



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**  
**FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Inngmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296, Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-2989/In.28/J/TL.01/07/2021  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : **IZIN PRASURVEY**

Kepada Yth.,  
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN  
METRO  
di-  
Tempat

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Tugas Akhir/Skripsi, mohon kiranya Saudara berkenan memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami, atas nama :

Nama : **PANJI KURNIAWAN**  
NPM : 1601070160  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul : An Analysis of Derivational English Morphemes Found in Jakarta Post Article

untuk melakukan prasurvey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi.

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya prasurvey tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Metro, 26 Juli 2021

Ketua Jurusan,



**Andianto M.Pd**

NIP 19871102 201503 1 004



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47286; Website: www.pustaka.metroain.ac.id; e-mail: pustaka.ain@metrouniv.ac.id

**SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET  
Nomor : P.58/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/08/2021**

Berdasarkan Surat Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Nomor : B-2989/In.28  
U/TL.01/07/2021 tanggal 26 Juli 2021 tentang Permohonan izin prariset penelitian di  
Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama : PANJI KURNIAWAN  
NPM : 1601070160  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan pra-riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF  
DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES FOUND IN JAKARTA POST ARTICLE" di  
Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan  
sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 09 Agustus 2021  
Kepala Perpustakaan,

  
Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.  
NIP. 197505052001121002



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp. (0725) 41507 Fax. (0725) 47296 website: www.metroiaain.ac.id Email: info@metroiaain.ac.id

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL SKRIPSI  
MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN  
IAIN METRO

Nama : Panji Kurniawan  
NPM : 1601070160

Jurusan : TBI  
Semester : XI/2021

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Hal-hal yang dibicarakan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I	II		
	20 Juli 2021	✓		1. Konsultasi Bab 1-3 2. Mengganti body text dan footnote 3. Tambahkan Materi	
	11 Agustus 2021	✓		1. Penulisan sitasi Zotero 2. Referensi	
	26 Agustus 2021	✓			

Mengetahui  
Ketua Jurusan TBI,

Andianto, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing I

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Ringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41607; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metroiniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iah@metroiniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-4359/In.28.1/J/TL.00/11/2021  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : **SURAT BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Kepada Yth.,  
Ahmad Subhan Roza (Pembimbing 1)  
(Pembimbing 2)  
di-

Tempat  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama : **PANJI KURNIAWAN**  
NPM : 1601070160  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul : **AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN  
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
  - a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
  - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 03 November 2021  
Ketua Jurusan,



**Andianto M.Pd**  
NIP 19671102 201503 1 004

Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik. Untuk memastikan keasliannya, silahkan scan QRCode.



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Inngmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296. Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.ian@metrouniv.ac.id

**SURAT TUGAS**

Nomor: B-4602/In.28/D.1/TL.01/11/2021

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:


Nama : **PANJI KURNIAWAN**  
NPM : 1601070160  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

- Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER".
  2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro  
Pada Tanggal : 19 November 2021

Mengetahui,  
Pejabat Setempat

  
Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH  
NIP. 19750505200112002

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan  
Kelembagaan,



**Dr. Yudiyanto S.Si., M.Si.**  
NIP 19760222 200003 1 003





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Ingguloyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111

Telepon (0725) 41907; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.izin@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-4601/In.28/D.1/TL.00/11/2021  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : IZIN RESEARCH

Kepada Yth.,  
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN  
METRO  
di-  
Tempat

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-4602/In.28/D.1/TL.01/11/2021, tanggal 19 November 2021 atas nama saudara:

Nama : PANJI KURNIAWAN  
NPM : 1601070160  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Metro, 19 November 2021  
Wakil Dekan Akademik dan  
Kelembagaan,



**Dr. Yudiyanto S.Si., M.Si.**  
NIP 19760222 200003 1 003



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telepon (0725) 41507, Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.pustaka.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: pustaka.iaim@metrouniv.ac.id

**SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET  
Nomor : P.99/In.28/U.1/OT, 1/11/2021**

Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Nomor : B-4601/In.28/D.1/TL.00/11/2021 tanggal 19 November 2021 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama : PANJI KURNIAWAN  
NPM : 1601070160  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin prariset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 30 November 2021  
Kepala Perpustakaan,



*As'ad*  
Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.  
NIP. 197505052001121002



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp (0725) 41057 faksml (0725) 47296; Website: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id; E-mail:  
www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN  
IAIN METRO

Nama : Panji Kurniawan  
NPM : 1601070160

Jurusan : TBI  
Semester : XI/2021

No	Hari / Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi Yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I		
1	8/11 2021	✓	Revisi Bab IV	
2	16/11 2021	✓	Revisi bab IV	
3	22/11 2021	✓	Revisi bab V	
4	27/11 2021	✓	Revisi bab V	

Mengetahui,  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd  
NIP. 198711022015031004

Dosen Pembimbing I,

Dr. Ahmad Sulhan Roza, M.Pd  
NIP. 197506102008011014



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iaim@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA  
Nomor : P-1340/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/11/2021

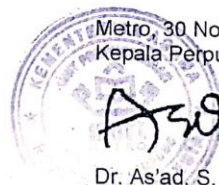
Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : PANJI KURNIAWAN  
NPM : 1601070160  
Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2021 / 2022 dengan nomor anggota 1601070160

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.



Metro, 30 November 2021  
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H.  
NIP.19750505 200112 1 002



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara 15A Inggimulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
Telp. (0725) 41507 Fax (0725) 47296 Website [www.metrouniv.ac.id](http://www.metrouniv.ac.id) e-mail [ian@metrouniv.ac.id](mailto:ian@metrouniv.ac.id)

---

**SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Panji Kurniawan  
NPM : 1601070160  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian surat keterangan ini di buat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 02 Desember 2021  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Andianto, M.Pd**

NIP. 198711022015031004

## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Panji Kurniawan** he was born in Metro, on December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1997. He lives in Seputih Raman, Lampung Tengah He is a boy from happy couple namely Mr. Supandi and Mrs. Lilik Suhartini.

He took his elementary school for 6 years at SD N 2 Rukti Harjo, from 2004-2010. He continued his study at SMP N 1 Seputih Raman, for 3 years from 2010-2013. After he graduated from junior high school, he decided to continue his study in senior high school at SMA N 1 Seputih Raman. Then, he graduated in 2016. He was registered as an S1 student of English Education in State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Metro on 2016-2021. Many things that he was gotten during his study at IAIN Metro and he hopes to get a job soon after graduating from the institute.