



# THE USE OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN COLOURS MAGAZINE BY GARUDA INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

*This study concerned with the derivational process found in the Colours Magazine by Garuda Indonesia. The study aimed to find out the types of derivational process found in the Colours Magazine by Garuda Indonesia. This study collected the data through library research. This study used descriptive quantitative and qualitative method to describe and analyze the data. The theory proposed by Katamba (1993) is used to analyze the types of derivational process and Mc Charty's (2002) theory is used to analyze how the function of derivational process used in this study. Formal and informal method used to present the data in this study. Based on the result, there were two types of derivational process found in this study namely un-, en- for derivational prefixes and able-, -al, -ed, -er, -ful, -ing, -ion, -ity, -ive, -ly, -ment, -y for derivational suffixes. This study found 90 data of derivational affixes. There are 4 data (4.4%) of derivational prefixes and 86 (95.6%) data of derivational suffixes. This study concludes that derivational suffixes is the most dominant type of derivational affixes that found in the Colours Magazine by Garuda Indonesia.*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a tools of communication which has a function to deliver meanings, information, expressions and feelings to another in written or spoken form. Language can help people to communicate each other because language is the central of human life . In delivering something people used word in the same language so they know what the exact meaning each other. The word not only has one meaning, because it will be different in various context. Language is the method of human communication, in spoken or written consisting the use of words in a structured and conventional way. (Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary).

The scientific study of language known as linguistic. One of branches linguistic study is morphology. According to Katamba (1997), Morphology is the internal organization and formation of word . Matthews (1991) states that. "Morphology is the branch of linguistic which is concerned with the form and the constructions of word in different uses. Word has an important role in forming a language. The structure of word can be analyzed by the form of morphological process. The morphological process especially word formation that is very interesting to be analyzed because it is not just change the form of word but also changed the meaning and class of word. According to Yule (2006), word formation consists of: derivational, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, and acronyms, reduplication.

There are many previous research taken morphology study. This study took three previous studies to be reviewed more and less points while compared with the previous studies. The first study was conducted by Santini (2019) entitled "*A Morphological Process Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in The Novel The Ritual by Adam Nevil*". The second study was conducted by Siboro and Bram (2020) entitled "*Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel*" and the last study was conducted by Cudhori (2017) entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Affixes of Research Proposal". Siboro and Bram (2020) and Santini (2019) analyzed the types and the functions of derivational affixes. While this preent study aimed to analyze the types and the process of derivational affixes. However, Cudhori (2017) only focused on the morphological process and the most dominant of morphological process that found in his study. This study used the theory that proposed by Katamba (1993) while Santini's (2019) and Cudhori's (2017) Studies used the theory that proposed by Lieber (2009). However the study from Siboro and Bram (2020) used Yule's (2010) theory. Santini (2019) study found 567 data from data source and Siboro and Bram (2020) study found 33 occurrences of derivational affixes from data source, however Cudhori (2017) found seven dominant types of derivational affixes in 82 data from data source, while this study found 90 data from data source.

There are a lot of magazine that can be analyzed related to word formation, but not all of word formation types can be found in a specific magazine. This study then focuses on word formation especially in derivational affixes in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia. *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia decided to represent as the data due its the inflight magazine that contains a lot of interesting articles about wealth and diversity of Indonesia, art, culture, natural resources and people with the absolute best in unique lifestyle, fashion , and especially travel content that is published by Garuda Indonesia Airline On April 2019. This magazine consists of 176 pages with many different articles that are written in English. To get enough data, this study taken 10 articles randomly in this magazine. The specific thing that this study focused to find out the types of derivational affixes in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia.

## METHODS

This study used mixed method in analyzing the data. Descriptive quantitative method used in the types of derivational affixes found in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia and qualitative method used in explaining the morphological process of the derivational process found in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia. This study was presented with the combination of formal and informal method in which the finding of the study was presented as the statistic result in finding the types of derivational and also with the descriptive explanation on the phenomena according to the theory applied. There were some selected data that presented in this research as a representation off all data due numbers of data found from data source.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part presents about result and discussion. Result shows about the data that was found in this study. Discussion will explain about the result of this study. It is contains with any detail information and this part purposes to answer the study problems which are the types and the process of derivational affixes found in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia. According to Katamba (1993), there are three types of derivational affixes which are derivational prefix, derivational infix and derivational suffix. However, this study only focuses on analyzing two types of derivational affixes, namely derivational prefix and derivational suffix.

## RESULT

There are 90 total data found which can be categorized in derivational process found in this study. Such are 4 data derivational



prefixes and 86 data of derivational suffixes. The data were presented in the table which based on the types of derivational process.

Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Total Data	Percentage
Derivational Prefix	2	4	4.4%
Derivational Suffix	12	86	95.6%
Total	14	90	100%

The table above showed the frequency of each type of derivational affixes. It can be seen that this study found both types of derivational affixes which were derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Derivational prefixes occurred in 4 words or 4.4 % and derivational suffix occurred in 86 words or 95.6%.

## DISCUSSION

Derivation is the morphological process that change the meaning of the base to which they are attached which the function is to create a new word. According to Katamba (1993:50), derivational affixes are using to creating a new lexemes. There are three characteristics of derivational affixes. First, derivational affixes may modify significantly the base meaning without changing the grammatical category such as, from married (Adj) to un-married (Adj). Second, derivational affixes may bring about a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning such as, from teach (V) to teach-er (N). Third, derivational affixes may cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving it into a new word class such as, from guitar (N) to guitar-ist (N).

Based on the result of this study, this discussion part analyzed the types and the process of derivational affixes. The analysis presented by using sentences.

### Data 1

*Unlike* other zoos that reverse the circadian rhythms of their night animals, the Night Safari uses lighting that resembles moonlight. (Colours Magazine, p.73).

The word *unlike* is considered as a word that has more than one morpheme since it can be divided into a smaller unit, those are *un-* + *like*. The base of this word is *like* that belongs to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word refers to similar in something. Meanwhile the prefix *un-* a bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself, it has to be attached to another morpheme. The morphological process can be seen as follows:

**Un - + like (Adj.) → Unlike (Adj.)**

Moreover by adding prefix *un-* after the word like (Adj.) become *unlike* (Adj.) This kind of word formation is categorized as derivational process with the function to class maintaining morpheme because it was not change the class of the word but change and create the opposite meaning to the word itself. *Unlike* refers to the something different to each other (Hornby, 2015:1652).

### **Data 2**

He has handled a *considerable* number of larges client including Lippo Group, Djarum Group, UOB Bank, CVC International and KKR. (*Colours Magazine*, p.123).

The word *considerable* was found in this magazine and it is categorized as derivational morphological process. This word is formed by the creation of three morphemes, *consider* + *-able*. The morphological process can be seen below:

#### **Consider (V) + -able → Considerable (Adj.)**

*Consider* is the root of the word *considerable* that can stand by itself as a single word with a meaning. According to Hornby (2015:315), *consider* means thinking carefully in making decision. While the suffix *-able* is bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself. The function of this suffix is to change the part of speech of the base from verb into adjective. Therefore by adding this suffix to the base word becomes *considerable* (Adj.), which has a definition great in amount. From the sentence above it can be seen this word is used to explain the ability of people who has a leader

### **Data 3**

Pura Tanah Lot in Bali can be seen, to the *fictional* land of Ninjago, built from millions of LEGO bricks, even non-LEGO enthusiasts will find something to enjoy here. (*Colours Magazine*, p.74)

The word *fictional* is made up of two morphemes, namely *fiction* (N) + *-al*. *Fiction* has a noun category and belongs to free morpheme. It is because it can stand alone as a word with a meaning. This word refers to describes something in imaginary. While the suffix *-al* is a bound morpheme which cannot stand alone as a word unless it is being attached to another free morpheme. Here is the process of the morphological process:

#### **Fiction (N) + -al → Fictional (Adj.)**

The function of this suffix is to derive adjective from noun. Therefore by adding the suffix *-al* after the base word become *fictional* (Adj). It changed the word class of the base from noun into adjective and also changed its meaning. Furthermore this creation of new word is called derivational process. According to Hornby (2015:557), *fictional* refers to an something that is not real or does not exist.

#### **Data 4**

I breathed a sigh of relief knowing we were all going to have an *uninterrupted* night's sleep. (Colours Magazine, p.74)

*Uninterrupted* consist of three morphemes, *un-* + *interrupt* + *-ed*. *Interrupt* is the root of the word *uninterrupted* that can stand by itself as a single word with a meaning. According to Hornby (2015: 800), *interrupt* means to say something that make someone stop at their talk or action. While the suffix *ed-* is bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself. The function of this suffix is to change the part of speech of the base from verb into adjective. The process of word formation can be seen below:

**Interrupt (V) + -ed → Interrupted (Adj.)**

**Un - + Interrupted (N) → Uninterrupted (Adj.)**

It can be seen that by adding this suffix to the base word becomes *interrupted*, which has a definition having a penultimate dominant chord that is followed not by expected tonic. Moreover the prefix *un-* attached at the front of the word *interrupted* is also categorized as a bound morpheme which cannot stand by itself. The prefix has a function to create the opposite meaning. By adding the prefix *un-* to the base word, it formed *uninterrupted* which refers to without break in continuity.

#### **Data 5**

Older kids can head to Tomorrowland and rocket into a Star Wars battle, dodging blaster fire in a fight between Rebel X-wing Starfighters and imperial TIE *fighter*. (Colours Magazine, p.74)

The word *fighter* is categorized as derivational morphological process. Derivational is process changed the meaning of the base and also the part of speech. In this case the word formation changed the part of speech from verb into noun. It is considered that the word *fighter* is made up of two morphemes that are *fight* (V) + *-er*. For the process can be seen below :

**Fight (V) + -er → Fighter (N)**

The root of the word *fighter* is *fight* which belongs to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word has a definition involving the exchange of physical blow by take apart in violent struggle. While the suffix *-er* is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as word unless it is being attached to another morpheme. The function of this suffix is to change the word class of the base from verb into noun. Therefore the word *fighter* means a person that fights as soldier or a boxer.

#### **Data 6**

The iconic cathedral commands your attention when you visit Moscow red square guaranteed its **colorful** onion domes are one of the most famous sight in Russia.



The word *colorful* is considered as a word that has more than one morpheme since it can be divided into a smaller unit, those are *color* (N) + *-ful*. The base of this word is *color* that belongs to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word refers to the property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eyes as a result of the way the object reflects. Meanwhile the suffix *-ful* is a bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself, it has to be attached to another morpheme. The morphological process can be seen below:

**Color (N) + -ful → Colorful (Adj.)**

Based on the proses above, by adding suffix *-ful* after the word *color* (N) become *colorful* (Adj.). It changed the word class of the base from noun into adjective and changed its meaning. This kind of word formation is categorized as derivational process. According to Hornby (2015:286), *colourful* refers to having a lot of different colours.

**Data 7**

I hopped on at Singapore's highest point of Mount Faber (105m) for a *relaxing* 20-minutes cruise through the air (*Colours Magazine*, p.72)

The word *relaxing* was found in the *Colours Magazine* and it is categorized as derivational morphological process. The word is formed by creation of two morphemes, *relax* (V) + *-ing* that can be categorized as free morpheme and bound morpheme. The free morpheme of this word is *relax* because it can stand by itself and it refers to take a rest after doing something or doing something enjoyable (Hornby, 2015:1262). While the suffix *-ing* can be classified as bound morpheme because this suffix as to be attached to another free morpheme. The derivational process can be seen below:

**Relax (V) + -ing → Relaxing (N)**

The process of derivational happened when the suffix *-ing* is attached to the word *relax* and generate a new word *relaxing* (N). The function of this suffix is to change the word class of the base from verb into noun. Relaxing means a set of people or animal who take a rest when they tired after doing something or finished period of work.

**Data 8**

It is an area filled with Instagram moments, they alleys are *cleverly* painted to resemble a fish pond, (*Colours Magazine*, p. 83)

The word *cleverly* is considered as a word that has more than one morpheme since it can be divided into a smaller unit, those are *clever* (Adj.) + *-ly*. The base of this word is *clever* that belongs to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word refers to quick and fast to learn, understand and apply ideas. Meanwhile the suffix *-ly* is a bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself, it has to be attached to another morpheme. The following process shows the morphological process of *cleverly*:

### **Clever (Adj.) + -ly → Cleverly (Adv.)**

By adding the suffix *-ly* after the word *clever* (Adj.) become *cleverly* (Adv). It changed the word class of the base from adjective into adverb. This kind of word formation is categorized as derivational process suffix change word class. According to Hornby (2015:267), *cleverly* refers to skill full way or in an intelligent.

#### **Data 9**

After dark, head to Malang Night Paradise next to Hawaii Waterpark Malang, a family-friendly *entertainment* precinct of vibrant, (Colours Magazine, p.84)

The word *entertainment* is categorizes as derivational morphological process. Derivational is process changed the meaning of the base and also the part of speech. In this case the word formation changed the part of speech from verb into noun. It is considered that the word *entertainment* is made up of two morphemes that are *entertain* (V) + *-ment*. For the process can be seen below :

### **Entertain (V) + -ment → Entertainment (N)**

The root of the word *entertainment* is entertain which belongs to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word has a definition to someone that has amusement or enjoyment. While the suffix *-ment* is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as word unless it is being attached to another morpheme. The function of this suffix is to change the word class of the base from verb into noun. Therefore the word *entertainment* means given or provide the pleasure.

#### **Data 10**

Why did this celebrated lawyer decide to take on the additional *responsibility* of being CEO to a hotel group, (Colours Magazine,p.123)

The word *responsibility* is made up of two morphemes, namely *responsible* (Adj.) + *-ity*. *Responsible* has a adjective category and belongs to free morpheme. It is because it can stand alone as a word with a meaning. The definition of this word is having an obligation to do something. While the suffix *-ity* is a bound morpheme which cannot stand alone as a word unless it is being attached to another free morpheme. Here is the process of the morphological process:

### **Responsible (N) + -ity → Responsibility (N)**

The function of this suffix is to derived noun from adjective. Therefore by adding the suffix *-ity* after the base word become *responsibility* (N). This formation changed the word class of the base from adjective into noun and its also changed its meaning. Furthermore this creation of new word is called derivational process. According to the oxford dictionary *responsibility* refers to the state having a duty or deal with control something.



### **Data 11**

Begun as small zoological garden in 1864 and now a large scientific, *educational* and *conservation institution*, the zoo is home to more than 7,500 animals, (*Colors Magazine*, p.114)

From the sentences above, there are three words that used derivational affixes, those words are *educational*, *conservation* and *institution*. The morphological process of creating those words can be explained below:

- **Educational**

The word *education* is considered as a word that has more than one morpheme since it can be divided into a smaller unit, those are *educate* (V) + *-(at)ion*. The base of this word is *educate* that belongs to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word refers to give moral, intellectual, social instruction to someone typically at school. Meanwhile the suffix *-(at)ion* is a bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself, it has to be attached to another morpheme, and *(at)* is used as stem extender that can effect the pronounce of the word. The morphological process can be seen below:

**Educate (V) + *-(at)ion* → Education (N)**

**Educate (V) + *-(at)ion* + *-al* → Educational (Adj.)**

Therefore by adding suffix *-(at)ion* after the word *educate* (V) become *education* (N). It change the word class of the base from verb into noun and it is also change its meaning. Meanwhile the suffix *-al* is following the word *education* (N) and it also change the class of the word from noun into adjective. Then it is creates a new word *educational* (Adj.). This kind of word formation is categorized as derivational process. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary, *education* refers to the process or receiving or giving systematic instruction in the school or university, while *educational* is refers to something that relating to education.

- **Conservation**

The word *conservation* is formed by the creation of two morphemes. The word *conserve* which is the root of the word *conservation* can be classified as a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a single word which has a meaning. *Conserve* refers to the protect something like cultural, environmentally from harm or destruction. Meanwhile the suffix *-(at)ion* is bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself as a word unless it is being attached to another free morpheme. The process of derivational can be seen below:

**Conserve (V) + *-(at)ion* → Conservation (N)**

The suffix changed the word class of the base from verb into noun and it formed a new lexeme, *Conservation*. According to Oxford Advance Learner's dictionary *conservation* refers to prevention of wasteful use of a resource

- **Institution**

The word *institution* is considered as a word that has more than one morpheme since it can be divided into a smaller unit, those are *institute* (V) + *-ion*. The morphological process can be seen below:.

***Institute* (V) + *-ion* → *Institution* (N)**

The base of this word is *institute* that belong to free morpheme because it can stand by itself. This word refers to the set in motion or establish something. Meanwhile the suffix *-ion* is a bound morpheme that cannot stand by itself, it has to be attached to another morpheme. Therefore by adding suffix *-ion* after the word *institute* (V) becomes *institution* (N). It changed the word class of the base from verb to noun This kind of word formation categorized as derivational process. According to Oxford Advance Learner's dictionary *institution* refers to society or organization that founded an education, religious, social and etc.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion of this study, two types of derivational prefixes and 12 types of derivational suffixes are found in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia. Those types of derivational process are *en-* and *un-* for derivational prefix and *-able*, *-al*, *-ed*, *-er*, *-ful*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-ive*, *-ly*, *-ment*, *-y* for derivational suffixes. There were 90 data of derivational process found in the *Colours Magazine* by Garuda Indonesia. There are 4 data (4.4%) of derivational prefixes and 86 (95.6%) data of derivational suffixes. Each of the data was analyzed descriptively and by using a symbol to make it clearer. Word formation of derivational process has different usage based on the each type and how they are used in the sentences.

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