

Derivational Suffixes Noun Derived From Verb Found In Cnn News Politic

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Abstract— This research titled "Derivational Suffixes Noun Derived from Verb Found in CNN News Politic". The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method to identify the type and development of suffix derived nouns found in the data source. This research found a total of 29 data from 7 political news in 2023 sourced from CNN News. The author uses the theory from Plag (2002) and Katamba (2002) as a reference in conducting the analysis. This theory claims that there are twenty-two types of derivation noun suffixes -ness, -age, -al, -ship, -an, -ance, -ing, -ion, -ant, -ism, -ist, -cy/-ce, -ity, -ment, -dom, -ee, -eer, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -er. However, in this study only found There are a total of 29 data sources, the derived noun suffix data found in this study are: for suffixes-ment 9 data (31.1%), suffixes-is 3 data (10.3%), suffixes-at 14 data (48.3%), and a suffix-ion 3 data (10.3%). The data that appears the most is the suffix-at and the lowest data is the ending -er and -ion.

Keywords— morphology, derivatives, suffixes, Politics CNN News.

1. Introduction

A word in English is formed by morphemes which will later be combined in various ways to change the meaning and even the function of the word (Coelho, 2004:98). Morphemes are grouped into three categories, such as stems, inflected morphemes, and derived morphemes. In morphology, derived morphemes associated with affixes (groups of letters) can usually be added to the beginning or ending of a base word to form a new word from a preexisting word. Yule (2010) revealed that in derived morphemes, you can use bound morphemes to produce new words or make words from grammatical categories that are different from their roots or bases. Therefore, they can be attached to a set of roots (Fitria, 2020).

A suffix is a set of letters that can be appended to the end of a root word. Root words exist as independent words, but they have the ability to form new words by attaching suffixes (Redwoods, 2007). A suffix is a linguistic element that is appended to the end of a word or base word in order to form a different word.

In several studies, inflectional morphemes mark the features of number, person, and gender in nouns, and their conformity with verbs, adjectives, and others in a language (Khullar, 2018). Nordquist (2019) Inflectional morphemes govern specific elements that are linked to the grammatical function of a word.. An inflectional morpheme is defined as a suffix that is added to a word such as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb to specify certain grammatical properties to the word.

Inflectional morphemes are divided into two inflectional morphemes that can be added to nouns, viz-'S to refer to the possessive case and -is to refer to the plural case. In addition, there are four inflections that can be added to the verb, viz-(e) d to refer to the past tense, -on to refer to a current participant, -inside to refer to the past participle, and -S for the third person singular. There are two inflections that can be added to the adjective like -is for the comparative form and -East for the superlative form. According to Yule (2010), inflectional morphemes are typically not employed to create new words in a language. Instead, they are used to highlight specific grammatical functions of a word.

This research discuss about morphemes. Studying morphemes will help one start associating words based on meaning. Therefore, the researcher made a study entitled "Analytical Derivative Suffix Found on

CNN News". The researcher uses five studies from previous studies as topic references, there are 2 theses and 3 articles in journals, the first is a thesis written by Agung et al., (2020) entitled Derivational Suffixes in The Novel "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow". This thesis is written to classify the types and processes of deriving suffixes obtained from data sources. The study of Agung et al., (2020) found 213 data, consisting of 23 data (11%) derivations of Noun to Adjective suffixes, 51 data (24%) of Verb to Noun derivational suffixes, 16 data (8%) of Adjective derivational suffixes in Nouns, 20 data (9%) derivational suffix Verb to Adjective, 101 data (47%) derivation of Adjective suffixes for Adverbs, and 2 data (1%) derivational suffix Noun to Verb. This study concludes that the most common data accuracy found in this analysis is adjective derivation suffixes in adverbs.

Second source, the thesis written by Rahayu (2019) with the title An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in The Editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018. This thesis was written to analyze and identify the function of the suffixes contained in the editorial of the Jakarta Post in June 2018. Rahayu research (2019) found 4 types of derivational suffixes with 23 data. First data, 4 data nominal suffixes, 8 data nominal suffixes. The second data, 2 data verbal suffixes. The third, 7 data adjectival suffixes, fourth, 2 data adverbial suffixes.

The third source, a journal written by Dewata and Putra (2023) with the title Derivational Noun Suffixes Found in Dive Studios YouTube Channel Entitled "How Did I Get Here?". This journal is written to identify the types and processes of derivational noun suffixes found in data. Research conducted by Dewata and Putra (2023) found 57 total data. By using the theory of Plag (2002) which states that there are 22 types of derivational noun suffixes including -ness, -age, -al, -ship, -an, -ance, -ing, -ion, -ant, -ism, -ist, -cy/-ce, -ity, -ment, -dom, -ee, -eer, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -er. However, in this study only found 5 of the existing types including -ing, -ion, -ment, -ful, and -ist.

The fourth source, a journal written by Widiadnyani and Sulatra (2023), entitled Suffixes Forming Nouns Found in the Novel the Art of Racing in the Rain by Garth Stein. The objective of this study is to identify the suffixes that create nouns from verbs found in the novel "The Art of Racing in the Rain" and to examine the process of producing nominal suffixes. The researcher uses a combination of two theories from Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002) to classify the types of nouns found in verbs. Widiadnyani and Sulatra (2023) managed to find 241 data which were divided into 6 suffixes, including 10 (4,1%) data from the suffix -ation, 18 (7,5%) data from the suffix -er, 125 (51,9%) data from suffix -ing, 58 (24,1%) data from suffix -ion, 29 (12,0%) data from suffix -ment, and 1 (0,4%) data from suffix -ee.

The fifth source, a journal written by Cahyani et al., (2022) entitled Derivational Suffixes Forming Nouns in The Instagram Captions Of @Bawabali_Official. This study aims to identify and analyze the types of derivational suffixes forming noun in the Instagram caption of @bawabali_official in posts from September to October 2021. The data found in this research uses theory from Katamba (1994). Cahyani et al., (2022) found 179 words containing derivational suffixes forming nouns. The data found was divided into 3 types, including 143 (79,9%) from verb to noun, 25 (14,5%) data from adjective to noun, and 10 (5,6%) data from noun to noun. It can be concluded, the most prominent data found are derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun of 143 (79,9%) data.

Based on previous research, this research only focuses on the derived suffixes found in CNN News Politic. The reason for choosing derivation suffixes for analysis is that it is hoped that this research can help people learn more about new nouns and also can give knowledge to readers to understand more about derivational suffixes and can increase their knowledge about derivation suffixes. Apart from that, to find out how nouns are derived from verbs, what will be analyzed is to know the types and types of suffix processes with verbs as the basis.

2. Research Method

The data source in this study is the international CNN (Cable News Network) which is an international news site founded in 1980 from the United States by Ted Turner. Researchers chose 2023 and took one type of article as a research source. The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe the function and process of suffix derivation. This study uses two theories, namely the main theory put forward by Plag (2002) is used to identify the derived suffixes contained in the data.

This study uses the documentation method to collect data. Accompanied by note-taking techniques. Collecting data in this study, as follows; First, the researcher reads the political news obtained from CNN sources carefully to find the ending. Second, researchers write or record data found in political news obtained from CNN sources. Third, the researcher wrote down the data based on the types of endings used in political news obtained from CNN sources. The final step is using the formal method, namely entering the percentage



of the number of adjective endings into the table, and describing the morpheme using flat structures and tree diagrams. Meanwhile, the informal method in this study is used to explain the derivation process of the suffixes found in the data.

3. Result and Discussion

In this study the data found came from 6 politic CNN news throughout 2023. This study found many noun suffixes in each paragraph contained in politic CNN news. The data found in this study can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Derivational Noun Suffixes Found in Politic CNN News.

Derivational Noun Suffixes Types	Total Data	Percentage
-ment	9	31,1%
-er	3	10,3%
-ing	14	48,3%
-ion	3	10,3%
Total	29	100%

Based on the table above, the results of this study indicate the types of suffix derived suffixes using theory from Plag (2002) in which there are twenty-two types of derivatives in the form of -ness, -age, -al, -ship, -an, -ance, -ing, -ion, -ant, -ism, -ist, -cy/-ce, -ity, -ment, -dom, -ee, -eer, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -er. In this study, only founded four out of twenty-two types of derivational noun suffixes were found, which can be seen from the table above.

According to Plag (2002) the theory used to analyze endings is by using a tree diagram. The progress of derivative noun endings in this study uses descriptive quantitative methods. The process of derived noun endings found in 7 political CNN news will be discussed in the discussion section below:

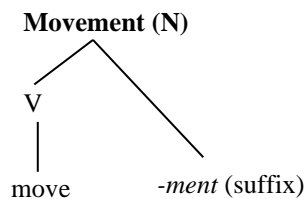
Data 1 Suffix -ment

As Republicans took strong issue with the so-called “Defund the Police” **movement**...

The snippet of the sentence above is found in a news item with the title “Tim Scott once described own police reform bill as a ‘defund’ bill – then attacked Democrats for same approach”.

(Posted on May 23th, 2023)

Process:



The word *movement* contains with suffix *-ment* with the word base is *move*. The word class of move is verb, at the ending *-ment* at the end of the base word turns it into a noun. Words derived from the above data are included in the suffix derivatives because there is an additional type of suffix at the end of the word, thus changing the class of words and the meaning of the previous words. The word “*move*” has the meaning to take action; to do something (Oxford Online Dictionaries). Adding the *-ment* ending to a base word changes the word class to a noun.

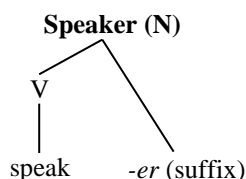
Data 2 Suffix -er

... “House **Speaker** Kevin McCarthy said in a tweet”...

The snippet of the sentence above is found in a news item with the title “Who is David Weiss, the special counsel overseeing Hunter Biden criminal probe?”

(Posted on August 12th, 2023)

Process:



Based on the tree diagram above, the word *speaker* is a noun that is formed from a verb and ends in *-er*. The verb used as the base to make this noun is the verb *speak*. The verb *speak* as a root word that turns into a noun *speaker* after getting the *-er* derivative ending. In addition, the existence of the *-er* derivative suffix also gives a new meaning to the root word. The derivative suffix *-er* in the verb basically creates meaning, that is the person who does what is meant by the verb or the tool used to do what is meant by the verb. Here, the meaning of the root word *speak* as a verb is to make a speech to an audience. Meanwhile, as a noun the meaning of *speaker* is a person who gives a speech or lecture (Oxford Dictionary of English). Therefore, it can be concluded that the *-er* derivative suffix found in the verb *speak* causes a change in word class and its meaning.

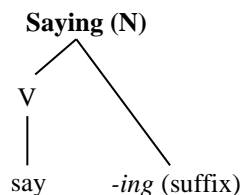
Data 3 Suffix *-ing*

“The poll released this month found the broadest public opposition among Republicans, with 71% **saying** Congress should not authorize new funding.”

The snippet of the sentence above is found in a news item with the title “Ukraine backers want Biden to amp up his pitch for the war effort to the American public”

(Posted on August 11th, 2023)

Process:



The tree diagram above illustrates the structure of the initial noun, which comes from the verb *say*. Words that begin in the sentence above are categorized as nouns. In addition, noun prefixes consisting of *-ing* derivational endings cause changes in verbs to nouns. This proves that the *-ing* suffix attached to a verb does not always occur in the inflection process. In fact, it can also be applied in derivation processes, such as lowering a verb into a noun as at the beginning found in the sentence above. In addition, the *-ing* derivational suffix adds new meaning to the base prefix. Nouns resulting from verbs with the addition of the *-ing* derivational suffix indicate the action of doing what the verb means. The Oxford Dictionary of English states that the verb *say* means to give particular information or instructions. As a result, there is an understanding that the suffix *-ing* is not only for inflectional contexts because it can occur as a derivational suffix that turns a verb into a noun and changes its basic meaning.

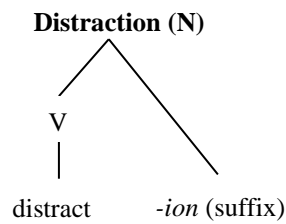
Data 4 Suffix *-ion*

“a welcome **distraction** from the unprecedented and multiple indictments facing ex- President Donald Trump”.

The snippet of the sentence above is found in a news item with the title “The new twist in Hunter Biden’s case is a huge political headache for his father”.

(Posted on August 11th, 2023)

Process:



The tree diagram above provides the structure of the word adoption which is classified as a noun. As a noun, it is generated by placing the *-ion* derivational suffix at the end of the *distract* stem which is a verb. The *-ion* derived suffix which is placed at the end of the base word *distraction* changes the class of the base word from a verb to a noun so that this process is categorized as a derivation process. By placing the *-ion* derivative ending in a verb, it will produce a noun that shows the condition or action of the verb as its basis. The verb *distract* according to the Oxford Dictionary of English has the official meaning of distract somebody or something (to take somebody's attention away from what they are trying to do). After getting the *-ion* derived ending, the verb *distract* is changed to the noun *distraction*. In summary, placing the *-ion* derivational suffix to the base of *distract* changes the word class and the meaning of the word *distraction*.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the author, it can be concluded that all types of derived noun suffixes are found in the data source, and there is also a tree diagram used in the process of analyzing the development of derived noun suffixes that have been analyzed in the previous chapter. There are a total of 29 data sources, the derived noun suffix data found in this study are: for suffixes-*ment* 9 data (31.1%), suffixes-*is* 3 data (10.3%), suffixes-*at* 14 data (48.3%), and a suffix-*ion* 3 data (10.3%). The data that appears the most is the suffix-*at* and the lowest data is the ending *-er* and *-ion*. Because in this study the source data were taken from CNN political news in 2023. Of the twenty-two types of nouns derived from suffixes, only four types were found in this study.

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