



**DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN WORLD ARTICLE OF
JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER (PUBLISHED, SATURDAY
JANUARY 06TH 2018).**

A THESIS

*Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan
as a Partial Fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Education
Graduate (S.Pd) in English*

Written By:

MARLIANA HARI HASIBUAN

Reg. Number. 14 203 00067

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

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2018

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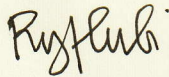

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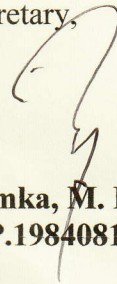
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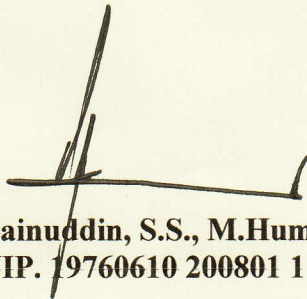
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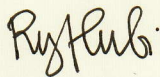
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The thesis is still so far from being perfect based on weakness of the researcher. Therefore, I expect critics and suggestion from the readers to improve this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses about Derivational Affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). This analysis makes to understanding addition of affixes in the base of word easier. The objectives of this research is to describe derivational affixes, to find the most dominant and to explain derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).

This research uses qualitative descriptive. It is analyzed by content analysis. The researcher has taken data from World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). The researcher does reading, describing, finding, interpreting, and taking note and writing the result of the research.

The result of the data analysis shows The total to all of words that has suffixes and prefixes are 79 words. Therefore, suffixes –ion is the most dominant of derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). The reseacrher found the derivational affixes used, they are: Forming Noun = 11 affixes (-ion, -ist, -er, -cy, -y, -an, -ment, -ity, re-, up-, anti-). The total of words are 22 words. Forming Adjective = 9 affixes (-ive, -an, -al/-ial, -ative, -ly, -ic, re-, il-, In-). The total of words are 16 words. Then, there is 1 forming verb, it is –un and there is no the derivational affixes that forming adverb. Then, the suffix –ion dominant in *Trumps meet Republicans to strategize for 2018* because there are many verb that change the function become noun.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Language is the tool for communication between one people to another. Because people is social human that can not stand alone. People use it to express their needs, ideas, opinion, and feeling. Language is generally describe a system of sound used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. Language can be describe a symbolic system in which sounds and meaning assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and how we are feeling.

In this world, there are many language like Indonesian, Arabic, English, Chinese and etc. Especially English that important for our life. Because English is International language. Indonesia as a developing country sees that studying English as foreign language is very important to survive in this globalization era. Therefore, in English has four skills. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Also, there are component of language such as pronunciation, vocabulary and structure and grammar.

In this paper, the writer will describe one of the language aspect in example “morphology”. Morphology is the branch of linguistics studying the

structure of words. Morphology is also called the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation. In word formation can be divided into inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is a (bound) morpheme that can not change the class of words. Also, Derivational is a (bound) morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning or the part of speech. Such as *happy* and *unhappy*, the prefix *un-* change the meaning of happy.

It can increase the vocabulary, also for four skills in English itself. For example, the first is speaking, if we know enough vocabulary. It will can help english learner to speak fluently. While, for reading, word formation can help english learner to understand meaning from one word to other word in text by learning affixes. The third is writing, in writing we need extend meaning about our opinion and ideas. Then, in listening, comprehending word formation can avoid misunderstanding.

There are some ways to increase vocabulary. One of them is by reading. It can be by reading newspaper, magazine, book, short story, and novel. So in this analysis, the researcher uses the newspaper of the Jakarta post as source of the data, because in the newspaper, we can find many information and there is derivational affixes.

Newspaper is an information media that contains current news, article, advertisements and many information in daily life. By reading newspaper, we can know events in daily life such as about politics, criminal, wheather, sport,

education and etc. The Jakarta Post is a newspaper which uses English language that popular in Indonesia. As English departments students, reading Jakarta Post is important for us. Because we can enrich our vocabulary, get information and increase our knowledge. Therefore, Jarkarta post contains national and international news.

By reading newspaper, besides get information, enrich the vocabulary, we can find the word that contains derivational affixes. Because find the word that have addition affixes in a newspaper, also affixes that change the meaning of the basis of word and change the part of specch. It can give usefull for the reader. Besides, in newspaper has many topics, so the researcher will analyze derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper(Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).

So, from explanation above, the researcher conducted to the research entitled “ **Derivational Affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).**

B. The Focus of the Problem

The researcher focuses the problem of the research on derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).

C. The Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background of the problem above, the problem can be formulated as follow:

1. How are the derivational affixes analyze in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018)?
2. What is the most dominant of derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018)?
3. Why is derivational affixes dominant in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018) ?

D. The Objectives of the Problems

The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).
2. To find the most dominant of derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).
3. To explain derivational affixes dominant in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).

E. The Significances of the Research

The significances of the research are:

1. Readers, to know the study of Morphology specially for Derivational Affixes.

2. Students, to deepen knowledge of Derivational Affixes. They can use their understanding of Derivational Affixes for English language activity.
3. Researcher, to give more information of Derivational Affixes and it can be useful to the future of the research.

F. The Key of the Term

a. Derivational

Derivational is an affixational process that forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base.¹ Bound morphemes like *-ify* and *-cation* are called derivational morphemes. When they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. The addition of *-ify* to *pure* *-purify*-means “to make pure”, and the addition of *-cation* *-purification*- means “the process of making pure”.² That is the definition of derivational affixes.

It can be concluded that derivational affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base. Also, derivational affixes is affix that change the meaning of the word and change the class of word. When we create a word with affixes, we must know the affixes that suitable with the word. Such as if the word is a verb, so the affixes that can we put in the word is

¹William O’Grady, et. al., *Contemporary Linguistics An Introduction*, (New York: 2005)., p. 118.

² Victoria Fromkin, et.al., *An Introduction to Language Ninth Edition*, (New York: 2009)., p. 88

like “-er”. It is a derivational affix that can change the class of word and the meaning.

b. Affixes

Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning/category or the grammatical function of the word. The main classes of affixes are the prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Prefixes are the affixes which are added to the beginning of a word. The English prefix *im-* changes the meaning of a word to its opposite: *possible-impossible*. Infixes are the affixes which are added within *suan* “to plant” –*sinuan* “to be planted”. Suffixes are the affixes which are added to the end of a word. The English suffix *-s* shows the grammatical information of plural: *chair-chairs*. But, English just recognizes two types of affixes: prefixes and suffixes.³

Therefore, in affixes, there are affixes that can change the class of word and the meaning of word, but it usually occurs in suffixes and prefixes. Such as that have explained above about derivational and in English just prefixes and suffixes.

³Robert Sibarani, *An introduction morphology*, (Edinburgh University Press, 2002), p. 30.

c. The World Article

World is everything that exist; the universe or a particular part of the earth or the part known at a particular time.⁴ According Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiah, article is a writing in form nonfiction that form a publication and has the relationship with complete topic.⁵Also, Article is a piece of writing, use dealing with a particular issue or topic, in a newspaper, magazine and etc.⁶It means that article is about writting of issue or topic that have publication.

So, world article is a media printing that consist news or issue in a part of earth or a country, it can be international issue that discusses nowadays in a newspaper or magazine.

d. The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia.⁷ It one of newspaper in Indonesia that has english language. According Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiah, newspaper : 1) paper that printed and publication, actually daily or weekly that consist news, opinion, karangan, and advertisement, 2) a tool of writing communication that consist news, editorial, article, repotase, result of artistry, picture, caricature, letter from

⁴A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995)., p. 1337.

⁵Komaruddin & Yooke Tjuparmah S.Komaruddin, *Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiah*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2006)., p.22.

⁶*Ibid.*, p.57.

readers and advertisement.⁸It means that Jakarta Post Newspaper is a writing communication that consist of events in national and Internatioanal issue that use english language.

So, the researcher has the research about Derivational Affixes in World article of Jakarta post newspaper (published, Saturday January 06th 2018). It is about the word that addition of prefixes and suffixes that change the meaning and the class of word in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

G. The Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of the thesis are divided into five chapter, each chapter consist of many sub chapters detail as follow:

Chapter one, discusses about introduction, it consist of: The Background of the Problem, The Limitation of the Research, The Formulation of the Problem, The Objectives of the Research, the Significances of the research and The Outline of the Thesis.

Chapter two, discusses about Theoretical Description, it consist of Morphology, Defenition of Affixation, Defenition of Derivational Affixes, Categories of Derivational Affixes there are Derivational suffix and derivational prefix, Novel, Crown's Game Novel by Evelyn Skye, and Review of Related Findings.

⁸ Komaruddin & Yooke Tjuparmah S.Komaruddin, *Op.Cit.*,p.258.

Chapter three, discusses about Research Methodology, it consist of Research design, the Source of the Data, Place and Time of research, the Technique of data Collection, and the Technique of data Analysis.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Derivational Affixes

1. Defenition of Derivational Affixes

Derivational is lexical process which actually forms a new word out of an existing one by the addition of a derivational affixes. Derivational affixes can change the word class of the item they are added to and establish words as members of the various word classes.¹William O'Grady states that Derivational is an affixational process that forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base.² Derivational morpheme is a (bound) morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning (*happy* vs *unhappy*) or the part of speech (syntactic category, e.g. *ripe*, an adjective, vs *ripen*, a verb) or both.³In English, derivational morpheme are mainly prefixes and suffixes. These affixes can change the part of speech and the meaning of word.

We can also build new words by adding derivational affixes, which do not apply regularly to an entire class of words, but only to

¹Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze'Amvela, *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary an introduction to modern lexicology*, (New York:2000). p. 72.

²William O'Grady, et. al., *Contemporary Linguistics An Introduction*, (New York: 2005), p. 118.

³Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*, (Einburgh University Press, 2002),p. 43.

some subset. Some derivational affixes are very productive and some are not. We know that *-ly* is an affix that changes adjective to adverbs (*slow-slowly, tender-tenderly*). It is highly productive affix. Yet it cannot be used with every adjective (**tall-tally, talented-talenedly*). Some morpheme have a very limited range. For example, the affix *-ese* is not especially productive. We use it for special language registers such as *teacherese* or *TESLese*. Notice that this particular affix does not change the part of speech: *teacher* and *teacherese* are both nouns. Rather, it change the lexical meaning of the word.⁴ So, not all word that we can add affixes in base of word appropriate with the class of word and the affixes.

Consider the words in (1 a,b), all of which contain the word *believe* plus at least one other morpheme. Intuitively, we might say that the examples in (1a) are really just different forms of the same word, while the forms in (1b) are actually different word, which are “derived from” *believe*.⁵ For example: Base : *believe*, 1 (a) *believe- s, believe- ed*, (b) *believe- er, un-believ-able*. One obvious factor is that the words in (1b) belong to different syntactic categories from *believe*: the first is a noun; the second an adjective. The words in (1a) on the

⁴ Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl brown, *Vocabulary, semantics, and language education*, (New York: Cambridge University Press,1995). p. 268.

⁵ Paul R.Kroeger, *Analyzing Grammar An Introduction*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005). p. 247.

other hand are both verbs, just as *believe* is. Another important factor is that the words in (1b) have meanings which are in some way different from the meaning of *believe*. In defining the (1b) forms we need to add some extra components of meaning: “a *believer* is a person who believes”; “something which is *unbelievable* is difficult or impossible for us to believe.”⁶

The researcher conclude that derivational affixes is creating a new word by adding affixes that change the meaning and part of speech of the root or base. For example “good” is an adjective to “goodness” is a noun. It is addition of suffix *ness* that change part of speech and the meaning. From derivational affixes we can know that from one word we can create another word that have different meaning or class of word, but still from the base of word itself. Also, in derivational affixes we know which one suffixes and prefixes that can change class of word, for example suffix *-ly*, if the word has suffix *-ly* it is a adverb.

2. Kind of Derivational Affixes

a. Derivational Suffixes

Suffixes are the adding of the bound morphemes to the end of a base. Then, Suffixes are much less easy to group on a semantic basis than are prefixes. Most suffixes change words from nouns to verb,

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 247.

adjectives to adverb, and so forth. We will begin with nouns, then verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. ⁷So, derivational suffixes is the adding of affixes in the end of case or root of word that can be change the meaning and part of speech such as (*slow- slowly*). It is from adjective to adverb.

Then, suffixes that change the class of word will explain below:

- a. Noun suffix, after suffixes are added, many nouns remain as nouns but the meaning changes. Here are a few typical noun suffixes with words that exemplify them: *-tion, -er, -or, -ism, ity, -ment, -ness*.
- b. Verb suffixes, There is a much larger group of affixes that change verbs to nouns. Here are a few common verb suffixes with word that exemplify them: *-ate, -iate, -en, -ify, -fy, -ise, -ize*.
- c. Adjective suffixes, adjectives can be changed to nouns by a variety of suffixes. Here are most common suffix and words that exemplify them: *-able, -ible, -al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -ical, -ish, -ive, -ative, -less, -ous, -eous, -ious, -y*.
- d. Adverb suffixes, Adverb can be derived from adjectives using *-ly* (*quickly, strangely*), or they can be derived from nouns with *-wise* (*length-wise*).⁸

So, there are many suffixes that change the class of word and the meaning of the base or root of word. For example, the word *write* + *-er* become *writer*. The word *write* is a verb, with addition suffix *-er* that change the class of word become a noun. That's why derivational that important for studying because we must know the

⁷ Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl brown, *Op. Cit.*, p. 275.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 275.

process of forming of word. Sometimes there is a word that we can't put reckless about affixes. So, from studying morphology we can know about it.

Also, below are listed suffixes in English:

1. *-able/-ible* “used to form an adjective; showing qualities of; fit to be”: *responsible*.
2. *-age* “used to form a noun”: *breakage*.
3. *-al* “used to form an adjective”: *verbal*.
4. *-an/-ian* “used to form a noun or adjective”: *Brazilian*
5. *-ance/-ence* “used to form noun”: *assistance*.
6. *-ary* “used to form noun and adjective”: *planetary, dictionary*.
7. *-ate* “used to form adjective, noun, and verb”: *affectionate*.
8. *-ation/-tion/-sion* “used to form a noun”: *hasitation, information*.
9. *-ative* “used to form an adjective”: *quantitative, illustrative*.
10. *-dom* “used to form a noun; condition, domain”: *freedom*.
11. *-ed* “used to form past tense and past participle of some verbs”: *looked, trusted*.
12. *-en* “used to form past participle of some verbs”: *broken, eaten*.
13. *-er/-or/-ar/-ator* “used to form noun: the person who carries out the action of the verb; the person carrying out the action”: *reader, sailor*.
14. *-er* “used to form the comparative of some adjectives”: *tailer*.
15. *-ish* “used to form an adjective; in the manner of”: *Spanish*.
16. *-ist* “used to form noun; agent of an ‘-ize’ verb, follower or practiser of an ‘-ism’ noun”: *publicist*.
17. *-ly* “used to form an adjective and an adverb; having the qualities of, regular occurrence, in the manner of the adjective”: *slowly(adv), hourly(adj)*.
18. *-ment* “used to form a noun; result or means of an action”: *development*.
19. *-ness* “used to form a noun; a quality, state”: *dryness*.
20. *-ous* “ used to form an adjective; having the quality of”: *poisonous*.
21. *-y* “used to form an adjective”: *dusty*.
22. *-y* “used to form a noun; pet name or family name”: *piggy*.⁹

⁹ Robert Sibarani, *Op.Cit.*, p.36-40.

b. Derivational Prefixes

Although derivational affixes in English are not especially regular, they still can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning. English prefixes can best be categorized according to their semantic. These include the meaning of negative (including reversible and perjorative), attitude, size or degree, locative, temporal or order and number.¹⁰ The prefix *un* – meaning ‘not’ extremely widespread: for example *unhappy, unsure, unreliable, undiscovered*. Because it is so common, most dictionaries do not attempt to list all *un*-adjectives. This does not mean, however that *un-* can be prefixed to all adjectives quite freely; we do not find for example “*ungood*” with the meaning “bad”.¹¹

They still can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning. It shown below:

- a) Negative, we already noted that there are a variety of negative prefixes including *un-*, *-non*, *in-*, *a-*, and *dis-*.
- b) Attitude, attitude prefixes are the morphemes that convey being against, with, opposite, for, or on the side of whatever stem they are added to. Included are the prefixes *anti-*, *co-*, *counter-*, and *pro-*
- c) Size and degree, include *arch-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *maxi-*, *mini-*, *out-*, *over-*, *sub-*, *ultra-*, and *under-*.
- d) Space and time, include *ex-*, *fore-*, *inter-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *re-*, *sub-*, and *trans-*.

¹⁰Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl brown, *Op. Cit.*, p. 271.

¹¹Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure*, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002). p. 51.

- e) Number, number prefixes include *bi-*, *di-*, *mono-*, *multi-*, *poly-*, and *tri-*, as in biweekly, dichotomy, monolingual, multilingual, polyglot, and trilingual.¹²

It means that there are many prefixes that change the meaning of the word. For example (*like-dislike*), from addition prefix “dis” that have negative meaning. So, if the addition prefix in a word, it can be change the meaning the word itself. Then, prefixes is the bound morphemes added initially to the base that can’t stand alone.

Derivational affixes are of two kinds: class-changing and class-maintaining. Class-changing derivational affixes change the word class of the word to which they are added. Thus, *resign*, a verb + *-action* gives *resignation*, a noun. Class-maintaining derivational affixes do not change the word class of the word but change the meaning of the derivative(i.e. the word which results from the derivation). Thus, *child*, a noun + *-hood* gives *childhood*, still a noun, but now an ‘abstract’ rather than a ‘concrete’ noun.

Also, below are listed prefixes and suffixes in English:

1. *An-/an-* “not;without”:*amoral;anaesthetic*
2. *A-* “on; in the state of”:*ashore;asleep.*
3. *Anti-*“against”:*anti-sial.*
4. *Be-*“all over, become”:*bespatter;befriend*
5. *Con-* “together”:*conduct*
6. *Dis-*“not”:*dislike*
7. *En-* “in;on”: *encase;enlarge*
8. *Ex-* “out;former”: *exclaim; ex-wife*
9. *Extra-* “beyond;very”: *extra-marital; extra-thin*

¹²Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl brown, *Op. Cit.*, p. 271.

10. *In-* “not”: *infinite*
11. *Inter-* “between”: *international*
12. *Mis-* “wrong”: *misdirect*
13. *Non-* “not”: *nonsense*
14. *Post-* “after”: *post- graduate*
15. *Pre-* “before”: *premature*
16. *Re-* “again”: *re-read*
17. *Sub-* “under, secondary”: *sub-committee*
18. *Super-* “above;over”: *supernatural*
19. *Trans-* “across”: *transform*
20. *Un-* “not;opposite of”: *uncover*
21. *Under-* “beneath”: *undergrowth*
22. *Up-* “to a higher state”: *upgrade*.¹³

Class-changing derivational affixes, once added to a stem, form a derivative which is automatically marked by that affix as noun, verb, adjective or adverb. For example, noun may be derived from either verb or adjective; verbs from either nouns or adjective; adjective from either nouns or verbs; and adverbs from either adjective or nouns.¹⁴ As will be shown below, English class-changing derivational are mainly suffixes. It shown below:¹⁵

Noun derivational affixes are also ‘nominalizers’, e.g.

1. Noun derived from verb are also ‘normalizers’.

No	Derivational Affixes			Meaning
	Verb	Affix	Noun	

¹³ Robert Sibarani., *Op.Cit.*, p.31-33.

¹⁴Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze’Amvela, *Op. Cit.*, p. 75-78.

¹⁵*Ibid.*,p. 76-77.

1	Argu(e)	-ment	Argument	penjelasan
2	Conclud(e)	-ion	Conclusion	Kesimpulan
3	Farmer	-er	Farmer	Petani
4	Enquir(e)	-y	Enquiry	Pendidikan

2. Noun derived from Adjective

No	Derivational Affixes			Meaning
	Adjective	Affix	Noun	
1	Social	-ist	Socialist	Orang sosial
2	Good	-ness	Goodness	Kebaikan
3	Free	-dom	Freedom	Kebebasan

3. Verb derived from Noun are also called 'verbalizers'.

No	Derivational Affixes			Meaning
	Noun	Affix	Verb	
1	Fright	-en	Frighten	Menakuti
2	Pressur(e))	-ize	pressurize	Memberi tekanan udara)
3	Title	en-	Entitle	Berjudul

4. Verb derived from Adjective

No	Derivational Affix			Meaning
	Adjective	Affix	Verb	
1	Soft	-en	Soften	Meringankan
2	Legal	-ize	Legalize	Mengabsahkan

5. Adjective derived from Noun are also called 'adjectivizers'

No	Derivational Affixes			Meaning
	Noun	Affix	Adjective	
1	Care	-less	Careless	Sembarangan
2	Hope	-ful	Hopeful	Penuh harap
3	Fam(e)	-ous	Famous	Terkenal

6. Adjective derived from Verb

No	Derivational Affixes			Meaning
	Verb	Affix	Adjective	
1	Argue	-able	Arguable	Dapat didebat
2	Creat(e)	-ive	Creative	Memiliki daya cipta

7. Adverb derived from Adjective are also called ‘adverblizers’.

No	Derivational Affixes			Meaning
	Adjective	Affix	Adverb	
1	Consistent	-ly	consistently	Secara konsisten
2.	Slow	-ly	slowly	perlahan

The derived word may also be of a different grammatical class than the original words, as shown by suffixes such as *-able* and *-ly*. When a verb is suffixed with *-able*, the result is an adjective, as in *desire + able*. When the suffix *-en* is added to an adjective, a verb is derived, as in *dark +en*.¹⁶ From explanation above, it means that with addition of suffixes and prefixes in the root of word. It has two types, there are change the meaning of word and change the class of word. Also, we can't reckless to put affixes in a word and which one affixes that change class of word in adjective, noun, verb and adverb.

B. Defenition of Inflectional Affixes

Inflection is a general grammatical process which combines words and affixes(always suffixes in English) to produce alternative

¹⁶ Victoria Fromkin, et.al, *An Introduction to Language Ninth Edition*, (USA: Calder Fondation, 2009)., P.

grammatical forms of words. For example, the plural morpheme is an inflectional morpheme. This implies that the plural form *roses*, for instance, does not represent a lexical item fundamentally different from the singular form *rose*, it is simply an inflectional variant of the same. Similarly, the addition of the comparative inflectional (-er) to the adjective *cold* gives *colder*, which is not a different lexical item, but an inflectional variant of the same word.¹⁷ So, inflectional affixes is the adding of suffix to the word that ususally used plural form with addition of “s”.

Below the summarizes the differences between inflectional and derivational morphemes as follows:

<i>Inflectional</i>	<i>vs. Derivational</i>
1. It isn't change meaning or part of speech of stem.	Changes meaning or part of speech of stem.
2. indicates syntactic relatioan between words and function as grammatical markers.	indicates semantic relation within the word.
3. Typically apply to all nouns	Typically apply

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 70.

and verb agreement as a term	only some
of plural.	Member of class
	of morphemes.
4. Occur in a word that	Occur in a
plural or singular, past tense	word that a verb,
or not, and a comparative.	noun, adjective,
	and adverb.

Inflectional does not change either the grammatical category or the type of meaning found in the word. For example the word *book* + *s*. The form produced by adding the plural suffix *-s* and it is still a noun and has same type of meaning as the base. Even though *books* differs from *book* in referring to several things rather than just one, the type of thing(s) to which it refers remains the same. Similarly, a past tense suffix such as *work* + *ed*. It indicates that the action took place in the past, but the word remains a verb and it continues to denote an action.

In contrast, derivational suffixes characteristically change the category and/or the type of meaning of the form to which they apply. For example suffix *-ize* makes a verb out of an adjective, changing the type of meaning it expresses from a property (*modern*) to an action (*modernize*). Parallel changes in category and type of meaning are brought about by *-ment* (V to N) and *-al* (N to A). Such as *gover* + *ment* and *season* + *al*. Matters are a little different in the case of *-dom*, which does not bring

about a category changer in the word *kingdom* (since both the base and the resulting word are noun). However, *-dom* does modify the type of meaning from ‘person’ (for king) to ‘place’ (for kingdom).¹⁸ So, the output of derivation. There can be a change in the category of the base and/or the type of meaning it denotes.

From explanation above that inflectional affixes can’t change the class of word or part of speech and the meaning. Such as addition plural suffixes “s” in the end of word. That is only about using of singular and plural noun. Then, about addition from tenses that from present tense to past tense. For example *watch + ed* to be *watched*, from present tense to past tense. So, in inflectional affixes that can’t change the class of word and the meaning of word, that can be seen with addition “s” in plural noun, “er” in comparative and “ed” in past tense.

C. Morphemic Analysis

Hornby states that analysis is the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship.¹⁹It means that analysis is study or examination something that understand more about it. And morphology had been explained above that morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. Morphological analysis is the process of

¹⁸William O’Grady, et. al., *Op.Cit.*,p. 128-129.

¹⁹ A.S. Hornby,*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English.*, p. 38.

forming word or word formation by adding affixes to the base form or in other word. The process of morphological in the way to form words by combining one morpheme with others. The base form is the linguistic form which may be a single form or complete form.²⁰ It means that morphological analysis is the process to understand more about word that adding by affixes. Also how to know the result of situation in morphology.

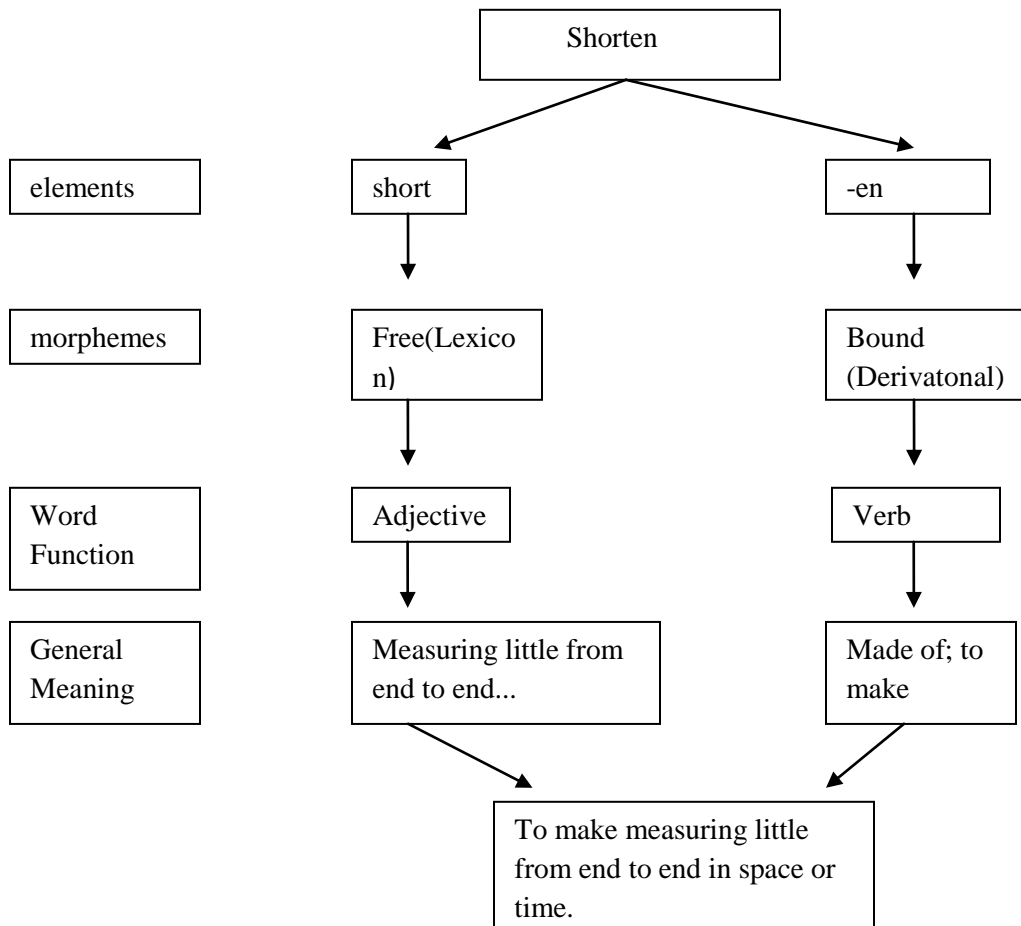
By morphology, we may analyze the most elemental unit of grammatical form which is called morpheme. Every word in language is composed of one or more morphemes. The morphemes arrangements which are treated under the morphology of language include all combinations that form words of part of word. For the analysis of word formation, it is important to apply which one is a base form, it is an affix. Thus, morphology takes an important role in arranging and combining them to constitute new word.²¹ It means that in morphologies must know the elements that can form a word.

With word formation, we know there is morpheme that arrange the word. We can recognize that English word form such as *walks*, *walked*, *walking* must consist of one elements *walk*, and a number of other elements like *-s*, *-er*, *-ed* and *-ing*. All these elements are describe

²⁰ Hamka, "Morphology and Analysis", *English Education*, vol. 02 no. 01, 2014 (*e-journal .perpustakaanstainps.net/...*, accessed at November 10, 2017 retrieved on 15.38 pm).

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

as morpheme. The classification of morpheme and describe the elements as a morpheme will explain below



Based on analysis above, to analyze the word start from elements, morphemes, word function and general meaning. The final word modification meaning of “ shorten” is to make measuring little from end to end in space or time. The term of “shorten” as derivational morpheme because change the class of word from adjective to a verb.

D. Definition of Article

Article is a piece of writing, usu dealing with a particular issue or topic, in a newspaper, magazine and etc or a particular item or separate thing.²² According Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiah, article is a writing in form nonfiction that form a publication and has the relationship with complete topic.²³ It means that article is piece of writing about popular events, issue nowadays that written in newspaper or magazine and has part of the topics like education, sport, business, etc. Also it has the purpose to extend the ides or factual that ensure, education, and entertain.

There are characterictics of article:²⁴

1. Having the contents based on factual and not only reality.
2. Article concist of writing that short and complete.
3. It is a writing that original.
4. Factual and the data that known by writer.
5. The content of issue or news based on factual, take of from resource person or informant. So, it is not only a result of thinking of writer.

²²A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995)., p. 57.

²³Komaruddin & Yooke Tjuparmah S.Komaruddin, *Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiah*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2006)., p.22.

²⁴Rajil Munir, "Pengertian artikel, ciri-ciri, jenis-jenis dan cara penulisan artikel beserta contohnya" <http://forum.teropong.id/2017/08/03/pengertian-artikel...>, accessed on Friday 12 January 2018 retrieved on 07.53 am.

6. The content of article can be a explanation about biography a personage, events, result of a research and etc.

E. Definition of Jakarta Post Newspaper

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta.²⁵ Newspaper is a printed publication appearing daily or weekly and containing news, advertisements and article on various subject.²⁶ The Jakarta Post newspaper was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under 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.²⁷ It means that Jakarta Post Newspaper is a daily newspaper that using English Language in Indonesia that popular newspaper.

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

²⁵ Nihlus, "Jakarta Post Newspaper" http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/the_Jakarta_Post, accessed at January 12th, 2018 retrieved on 07.53 am .

²⁶ A.S. Hornby, *Op.Cit.*,p.782.

²⁷ Nihlus, *Op.Cit.*, accessed at January 12th, 2018 retrieved on 07.53 am.

Indonesian readership has increased.²⁸ It means that there are interested person to read Jakarta Post newspaper in Indonesia, therefore from middle-class.

So, Derivational Affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018 is the research process change the class of word from the base and change the meaning in piece of writing in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

F. Review of Related Findings

This research is not as beginner related to the title but there are some researcher had been researched before relevant to this title, they were:

First, the research was done by the student of English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidempuan. The researcher's name is Nur Laila Siregar with teh title “ Derivational Affixes Analysis of Vocation School English Textbook at Grade XI SMK Negeri 1 Batang Angkola”. In this case she found that there were 452 words that have derivational affixes in that book. 370 words were for suffixes and 82 words were for prefixes.²⁹ Then, she found the function of derivational affixes in the English textbook.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, accessed at January 12th, 2018 retrieved on 07.53 am.

²⁹ Nur Laila Siregar, “Derivational Affixes Analysis of Vocation School English Textbook at the Grade XI SMK Negeri 1 Batang Angkola, 2014” (*unpublished thesis*) (Padangsidempuan: IAIN, 2014).

Second, the research was done by the students of English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidempuan. The researcher's name is Utari with the title "The Affixation Analysis in Cemara's Family Novel Written by Arswendo Atmowiloto Translated by Mariati".³⁰ In this case she concluded that the most dominant of using affixation in Cemara's Family novel is suffix -ed as inflectional morphemes are more frequently presented in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

Third, the research was done by the students of English Education Department of Education Faculty State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga. The researcher's name is Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti with the title "The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in Some of the Jakarta Post Article (Published on January, 2nd 2012)".³¹ In this case, she concludes that found 90 English nouns added through derivational process and derivational process was change the meaning of new words from the original words.

Fourth, the research was done by the students of School of Teacher Training and Educational Muhammadiyah University of

³⁰Utari, "The Affixation Analysis in Cemara's Family Novel Written by Arswendo Atmowiloto Translated by Mariati" (*unpublished thesis*) (Padangsidempuan: IAIN, 2017).

³¹ Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti, "The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in Some of the Jakarta Post Article (Published on January, 2nd 2012)", <http://perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/docfiles/...>, Accessed Tuesday, December 05th 2017.

Surakarta. The researcher's name is Nur Chairul Azis with the title "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix -er and -or in the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November, 1-7, 2012).³² In this case, he concludes that the usage of suffix -er and -or have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix -er and -or, the grammatical category will change into noun category, and the differencer between suffix -er and -or are related to the characteristic of each suffix.

The last, the research was done by the students of English Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty Muria Kudus University. The researcher's name is Maharani Sri Aryati with the title "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A.Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane."³³ In this case she show that have the most frequently present are suffix -ly as an adverb marker in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A.Fuadi which have a meaning that the athor wants to make a clarify for the reader about the expression of the actor or the condition that happenend in his novel.

³² Nur Chairul Azis, "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix -er and -or in the Jakarta Globe Newspapers November, 1-7, 2012", <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/2458...>, Accessed Tuesday, December 05th 2017.

³³ Maharani Sri Aryati, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Tower Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane", http://eprints.umk.ac.id/2647/1/Halaman_Judul, Accessed Friday, November 03rd 2017.

From review of related findings above, they analyzed about Morphology that are free and bound morphemes, affixation, prefixes and suffixes, derivational, and inflectional and allomorphs. They searched in English Textbook, Jakarta Post article, Jakarta Globe Newspaper and Cemara's Family Novel and Land of Five Towers Novel.

The researcher did not find the same research that is analysis derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research applied qualitative research. Qualitative research is the research that means to understand the phenomenon about what is the subject research undergone by using natural method.¹ This research done by using descriptive analysis with qualitative research. Qualitative means phenomenon interpretative. Sugiyono states that qualitative research is a research that used for researching condition of object naturally, and where the researcher will become a key instrument.² It means that qualitative research is a research naturally that describe phenomenon.

Gay and Airasian states that qualitative approach is based on the collection and analysis of non-numeric data such as observations, interview, and other more discursive sources of information.³ Then, in the descriptive research, there is content

¹Lexy J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009), p.126.

²Sugiyono, *Metode penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta,2009), p. 9.

³L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*(USA: Prentice Hall Incorporate,2000), p. 9.

analysis method with kind is manifest coding. It means that content analysis based on words, sentences, or symbol in the text.

This research used content analysis method. Ary et al state that some of the content analysis of interest in educational research.

1. To identify bias, prejudice, or propaganda in textbook.
2. To analyze types of error in students' writing.
3. To describe prevailing practices.
4. To discover the level of difficulty of material in textbook or other publications.
5. To discover the relative importance of, or interesting, certain topic.⁴

So, The researcher took the data from source of the data. Then, the researcher analyzed and described the data until more understand and shared to another people.

B. The Place and Time of Research

This research took place in the library of IAIN Padangsidempuan at Jl. Tengku Rizal Nurdin Km, 4.5 Sihitang. The researcher discussed every thing about the thesis reading a lot of books in the library. This research started from October 2017 until finish.

⁴Donald Ary, et. Al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA:Wadsworth, 2010), p.29.

C. The Source of Data

The source of data in this research is the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper. Bogdan and Biklen states that data on public documents such as minutes of meetings and newspapers.⁵ So, World article of Jakarta Post newspaper as a source of the data. In the newspaper, the researcher search the data about derivational affixes in World Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018).

The source of the data from this research consist of:

1. Primary is the data collected from World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper.
2. Secondary is the data collected from such as books, letter, documents, diary, biography, magazine, bulletin, etc.

This research collected the data from some books that consist of:

- a. An introduction to Morphology by Robert Sibarani.
- b. Contemporary Linguistics by William O'Grady et.al.
- c. Word, meaning and vocabulary an introduction to modern lexicology by Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze' Amvela and etc.

⁵Jhon W. Creswell., *Research design qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches second edition*, (USA: Sage Publication, 2003), p. 186.

D. The Technique of Data Collection

In this research, there are some steps to collect the data. The researcher uses a documentation method which is looking the data such as recording, movies, photographs, documents, oral history, books, pamphlets, journal, article, so on. ⁶Also, Bogdan states that documentation consist of publich documents such as minutes of meeting, and newspaper, private documents such as journals, diaries, and letters and E-mail discussions.⁷ So, the researcher collect the data with choosing a newspaper in World Articles of Jakarta Post as a source of the data.

The data collected from reading and analyzing derivational affixes in World Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper . In detail, the steps of collecting the data as follow:

1. Reading, the researcher read the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018)
2. Underlining the data that has suffix and prefix in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper(Published, Saturday January 06th 2018.

⁶L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian., *Op. Cit.*, p.227.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 186.

3. Noting: noting the data that derivational affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper(Published, Saturday January 06th 2018.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is concerned with describing what is in the data. Moleong states that data analysis is process to managing data, organizing it in order a pattern, category and unit breakdown of basic, so in the end gathered of data.⁸ So, by using data analysis the researcher can organize the data.

This research used technique content an analysis. Content analysis actually for collect and research a content of the text that consist word, meaning, picture, symbol, idea, theme and another message that can communicated.⁹Gay states that data analysis typically involves six process: data managing, reading/memoing, describing, classifying, interpreting, and representing the findings in a written report¹⁰. Therefore, the researcher will analyze the data such as below:

⁸Lexy J Maleong, *Op. Cit.*, p.103.

⁹ Syukur Kholil, *Metodologi Penelitian Komunikasi*, (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2006), p. 52.

¹⁰ L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Op. Cit.*, p. 272.

1. Reading, the researcher read the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018..
2. Describing the data that derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018.
3. Finding the most dominant derivational affixes in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018.
4. Interpreting the data that had been found in the World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018.
5. Taking note conclusion from all result.

F. The Technique of Checking Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness in qualitative research is very important because checking to the trustworthiness of the data is used to contradicted the assumption of qualitative research is not scientific. The trustworthiness of qualitative research can be increased by maintaining high credibility and objectivity. The reduce the bias of the data and to improve the validity of the data collection, Gay suggested several strategies as follow:

1. Extend the study by staying in the field for a longer period to obtain additional data that can be compare participant's consistency of responses.
2. Include additional participants to broaden the representativeness of the study and thus the database.
3. Make a concerted *effort* to obtain participant trust and comfort, thus providing more detailed, honest information from participants.
4. Try to recognize one's own biases and preferences and be honest with oneself in seeking them out.
5. Work with another researcher and independently gather and compare data collected from subgroups of the participants.
6. Allow participants to review and critique field notes or tape recordings for accuracy and meaning, but only at the end of the entire data collection period.
7. Use verbatim accounts of observations or interview by collecting and recording data with tape recording or detailed field notes, including quotes.
8. Record in a journal one's own reflections, concerns and uncertainties during the study and refer to them when examining the data collected.

9. Examine unusual result for explanation.
10. Triangulate by using different data sources to confirm one another, as when an interview, related documents and recollections of other participants produce the same descriptions of an event or when a participant responds similarly to a personal question asked on three different occasions.¹¹

Moleong states that check the trustworthiness of the data suggested has strategies as follow:

1. Participants prolongation
2. Observing persistence
3. Triangulated
4. Checking with friends by discussing
5. Analysis negative case
6. Reference sufficiency
7. Member checking
8. Description detail
9. Auditing¹²

From the strategies above, researcher use checking with my friends through discussing. The researcher discuss with

¹¹L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Op.Cit.*, p. 225.

¹²Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004). P. 175.

friend to compare the data, to check trustworthiness of the data in

“Jakarta Post Newspaper”.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT FINDINGS

A. The Data

The researcher took the data from World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). The article in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018 entitled: *Trump meets Republicans to strategize for 2018.*

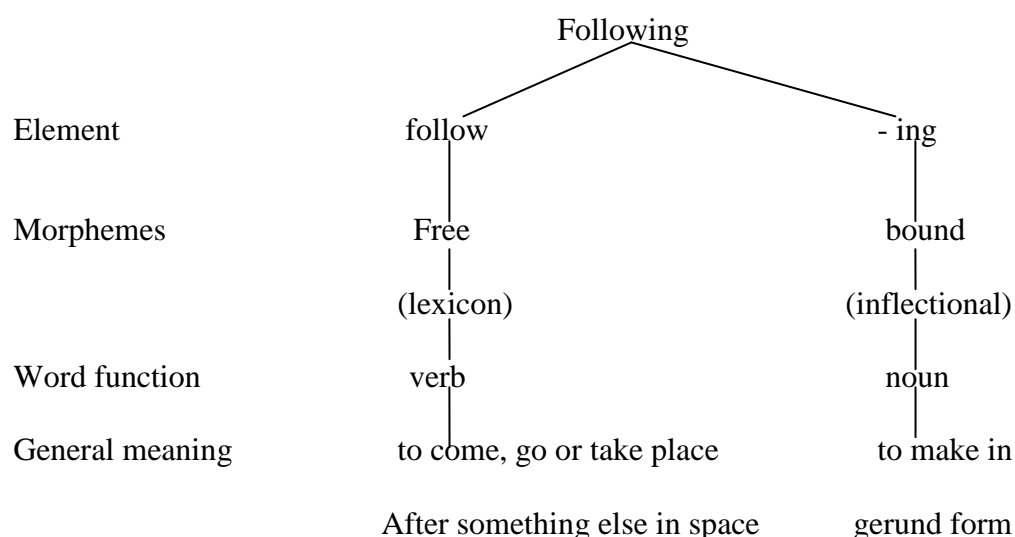
B. Analysis of the Data

Having collecting the data taken from World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). Then, the researcher analyzed the data by the following steps: first, finding the derivational affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). It consisted description of derivational affixes processes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018). Second, finding the most dominant of derivational affixes and count the total each derivational affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018) and explaining derivational affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018) used.

1. Derivational Affixes Analysis in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018)

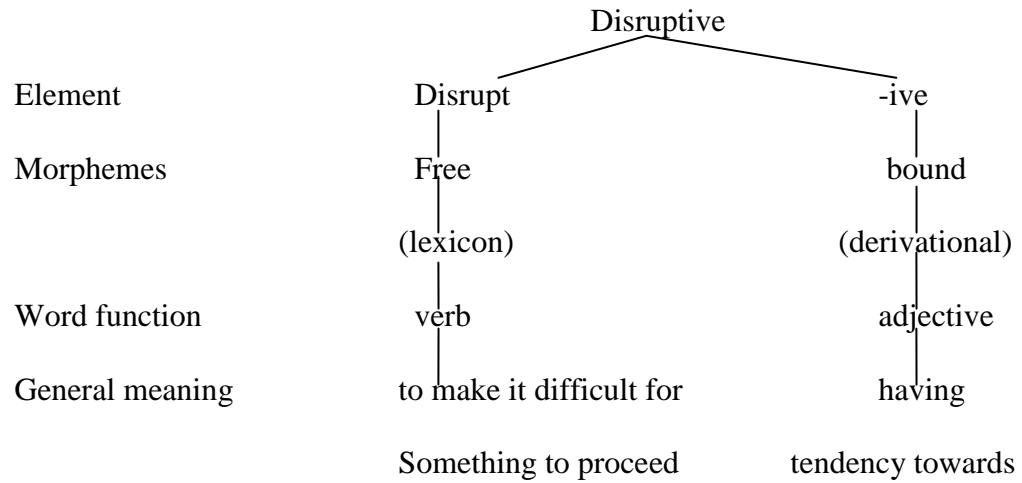
a. Description of Derivational affixes in *Trump meets Republicans to Strategize for 2018.*

1) Following



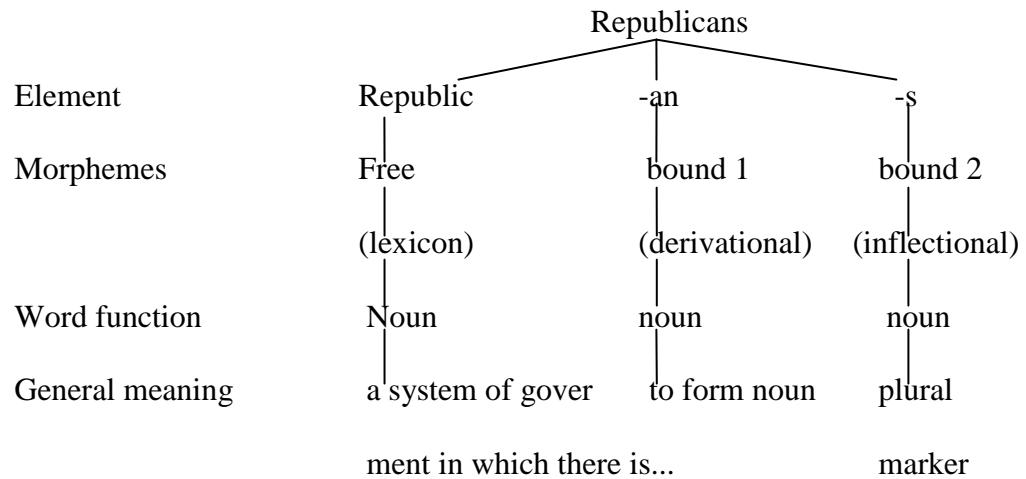
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “following” is to come, go or take place after something else in space in gerund form. The term of “following” formed from *follow* and suffix *-ing*. It is as derivational affixes that change the class of word and the meaning, because it is the addition *-ing* in the base of word that have function to make in gerund form. The place of word “following” is in the begin of sentence, so the reseacher analyze that it is derivational affixes.

2) Disruptive



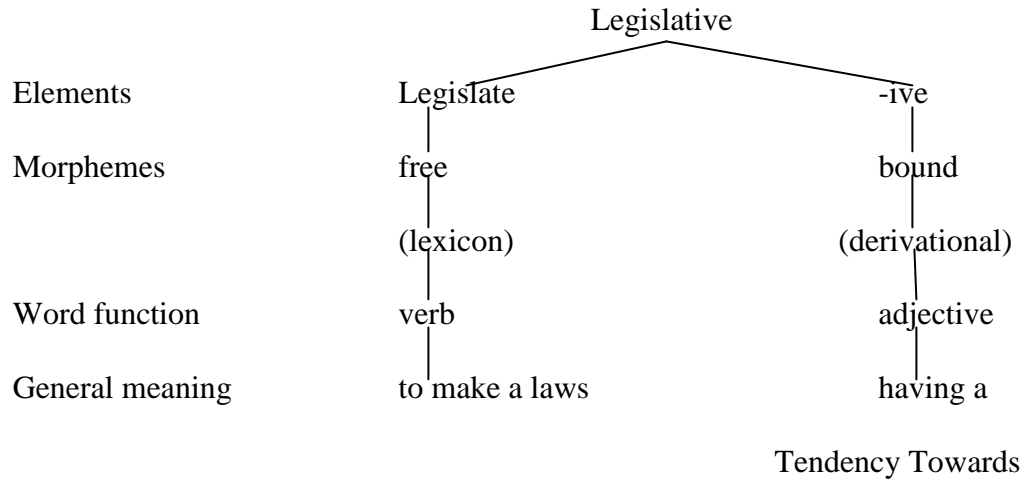
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “disruptive” is having tendency towards to make it difficult for something to proceed. The term of “disruptive” formed from *disrupt* and suffix *-ive*. The addition suffix *-ive* in the base of word that form a new word “disruptive”. *Disrupt* is a verb become *disruptive* as a adjective. So, it is as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

3) Republicans



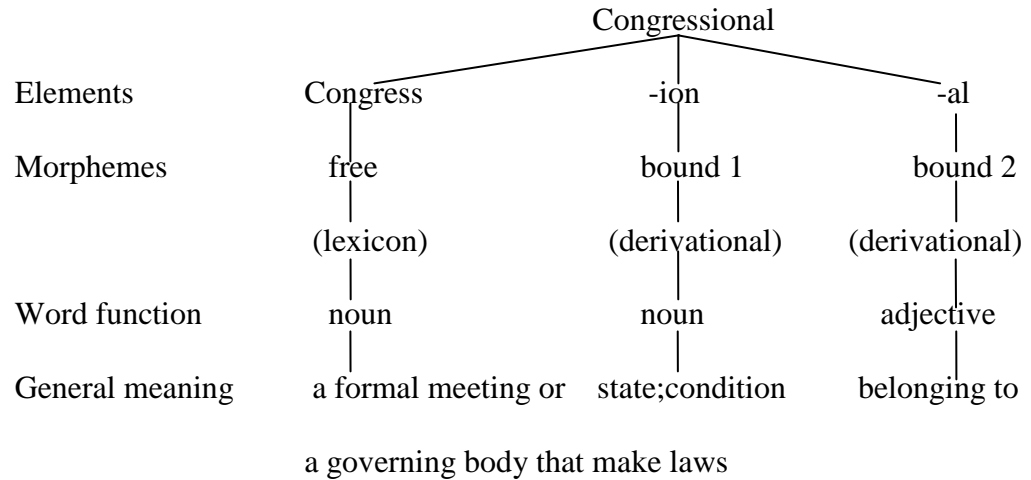
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ republicans” is a person who support the principles of republican goverment in plural marker. The term of “republicans” formed from *republic* and suffixes *-an* and *-s*. Suffix *-an* is a noun and *-s* is a plural marker. The term *Republic* is a noun become *Republicans* that is a noun also in plural. So, it is derivational affixes because change the meaning of word.

4) Legislative



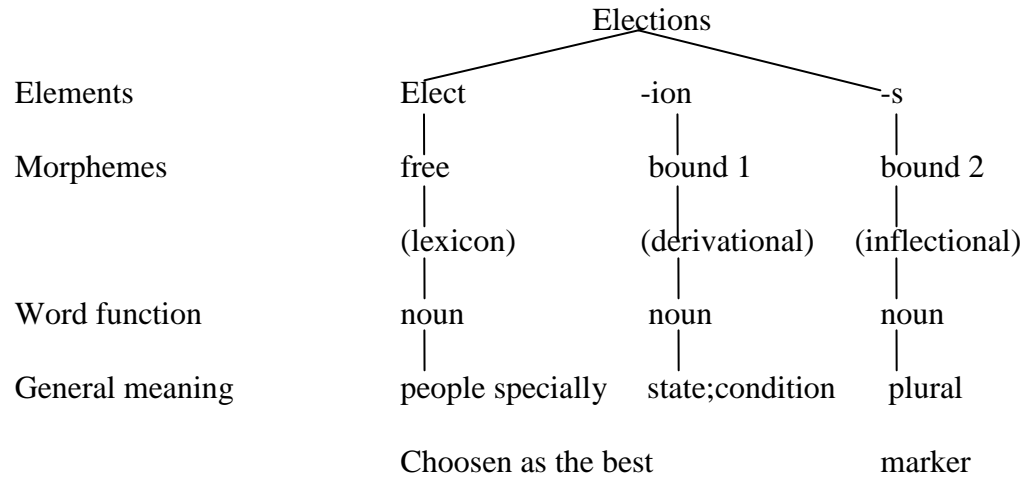
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “legislative” is having tendency towards making a laws. The term of “legislative” formed from *Legislate* and suffix *-ive*. The addition suffix *-ive* in the base of word that form a new word “Legislative”. *Legislate* is a verb become *Legislative* as a adjective. So, It is as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

5) Congressional



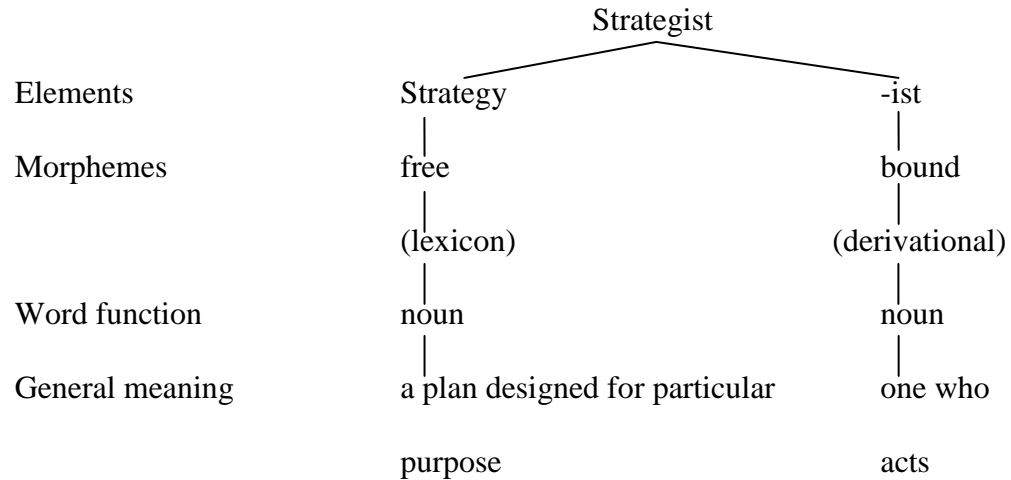
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “congressional” is belonging a formal meeting or a governing body that makes laws. The term of “congressional” formed from *Congress* and suffixes *-ion* and *-s*. Suffix *-ion* is a noun and *-al* is a adjective. The term *Congress* is a noun become *congressional* as adjective. So it is derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

6) Elections



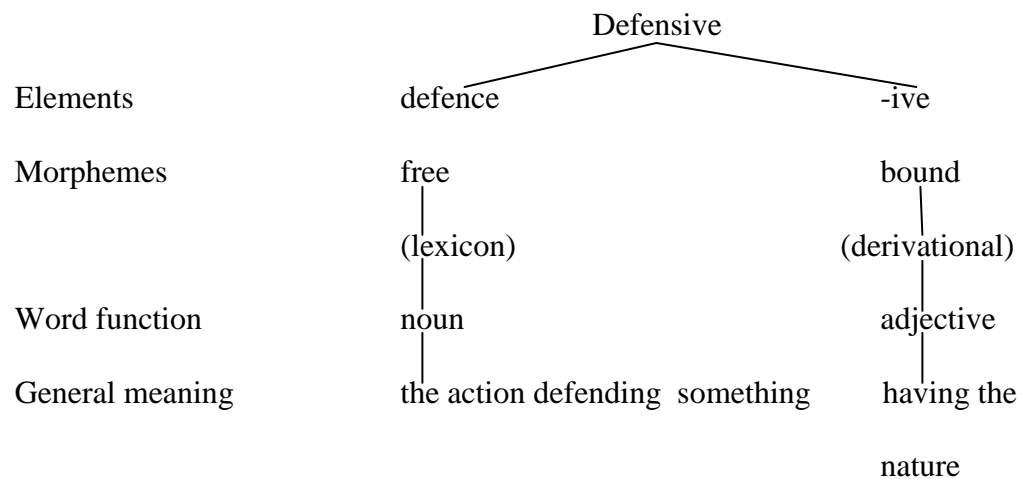
Based on analysis above the final meaning of "elections" is condition that people specially chosen as the best in plural marker. So, the term of "elections" formed from *election* and suffix *-ion* and *-s*. The addition suffix *-ion* is a noun and *-s* just to make plural form. The term *elect* is a noun become *elections* as a noun also in plural. So, it is as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

7) Strategist



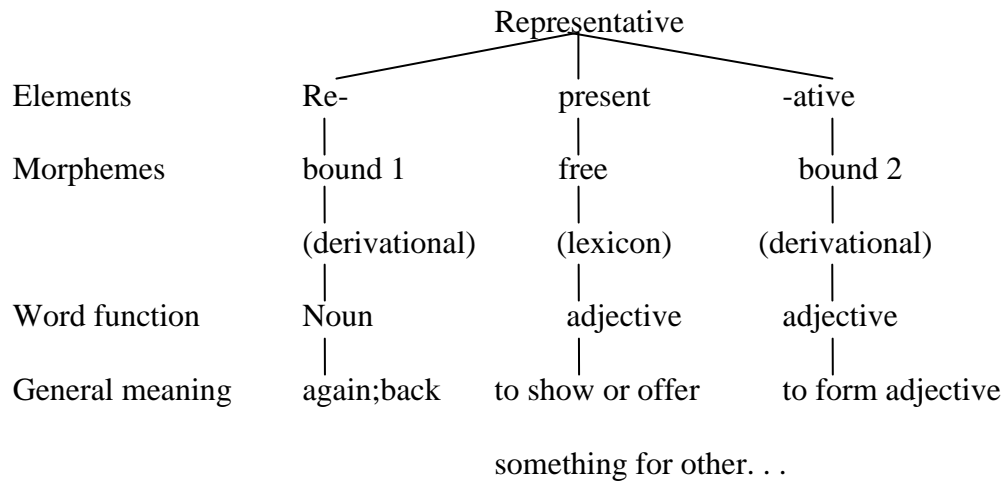
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “strategist” is a person that designed a plan for particular purpose. The term of “strategist” formed from *strategy* and suffix *-ist*. The addition suffix *-ist* in the base of word that form new word “strategist”. *Strategy* is a noun become *strategist* as a noun also. So, it is as derivational affixes because change the meaning of word.

8) Defensive



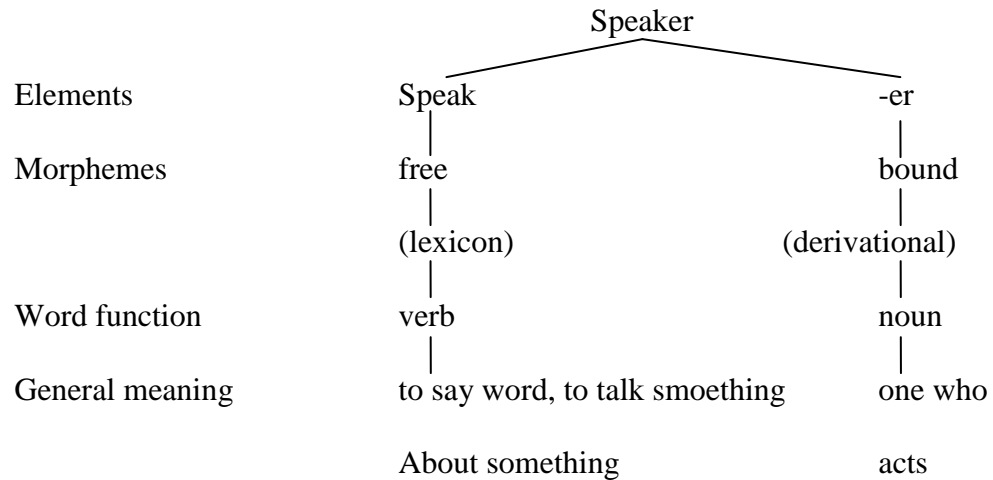
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “defensive” is having the nature that the action defending something attack. So, the term of “defensive” formed from *defence* and suffix *-ive*. *Defence* is a noun become *defensive* is a adjective. So, it as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

9) Representative



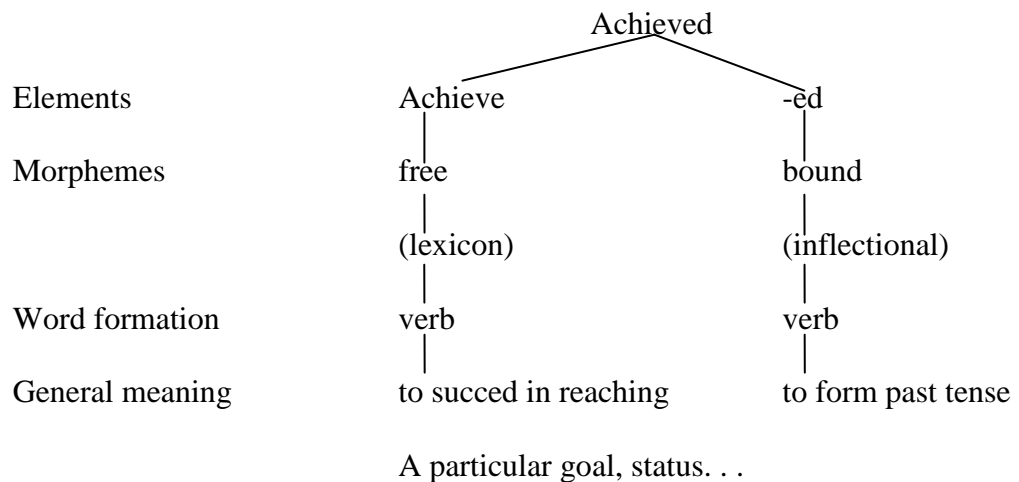
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “representative” is to show or offer something for other people to look at or consider or typically of a class or group. So, the term of “representative” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

10) Speaker



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ speaker” is a person who gives a talk or speech. The term of “speaker” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

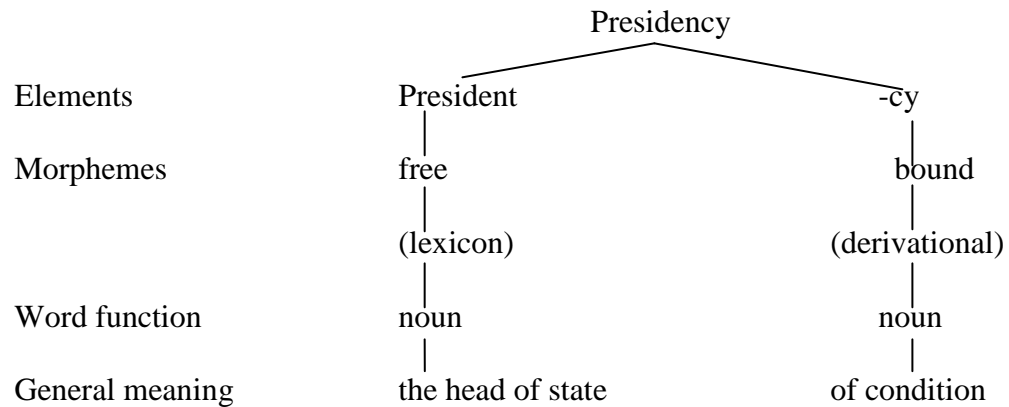
11) Achieved



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “achieved” is to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard in past tense form. So,

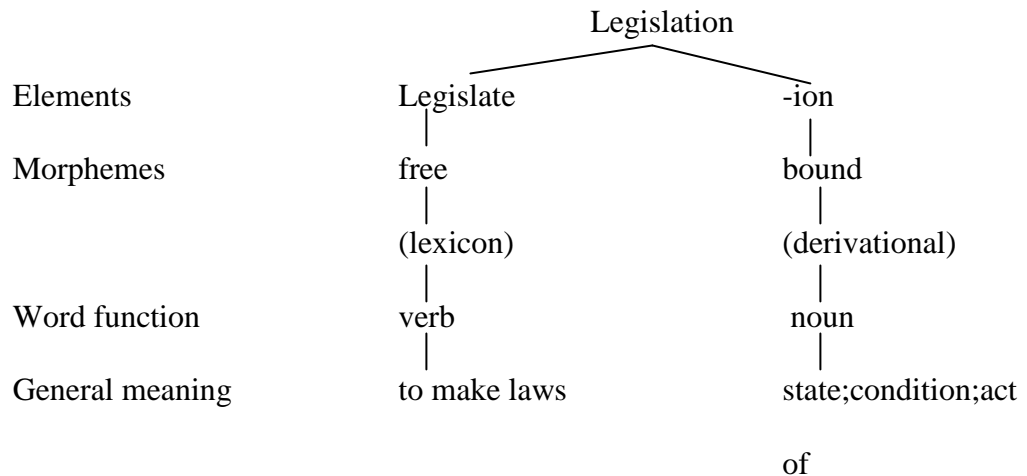
the term of “achieved” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

12) Presidency



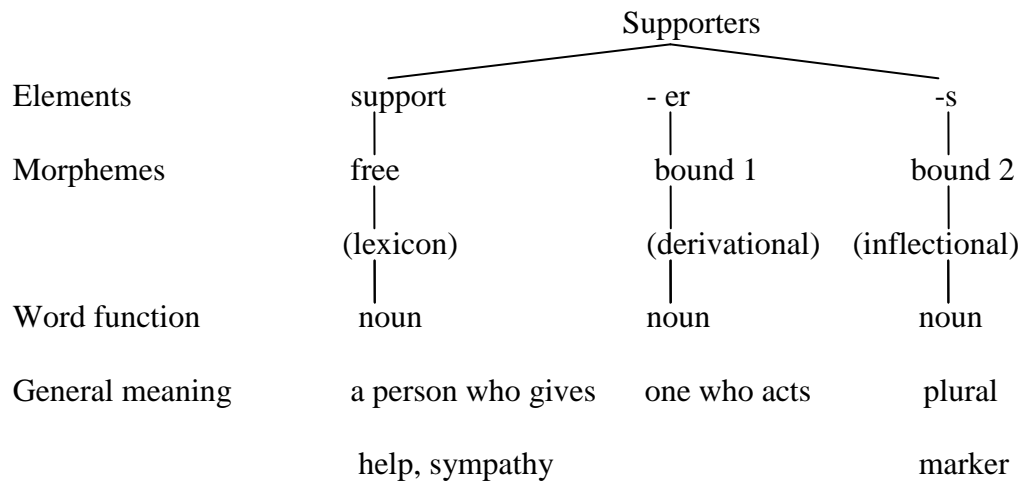
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “presidency” is the condition of president or the office of president. So, the term of “presidency” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

13) Legislation



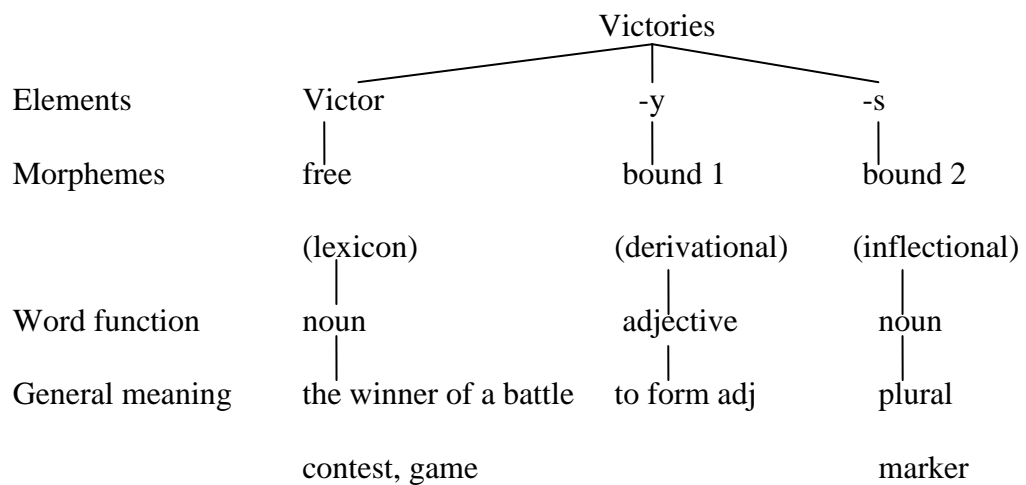
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “legislation” is the process of making laws. So, the term of “legislation” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

14) Supporters



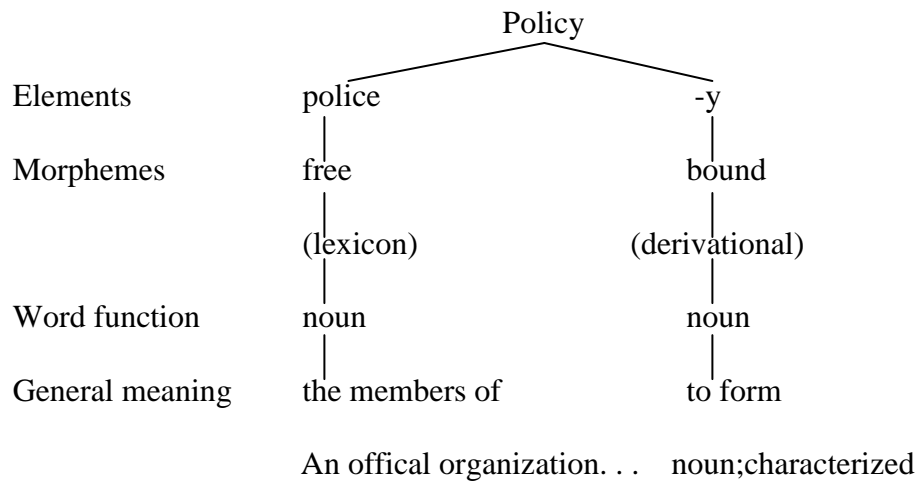
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ supporters” is a person who support a political party, team in plural form. So, the term of “supporters” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

15) Victories



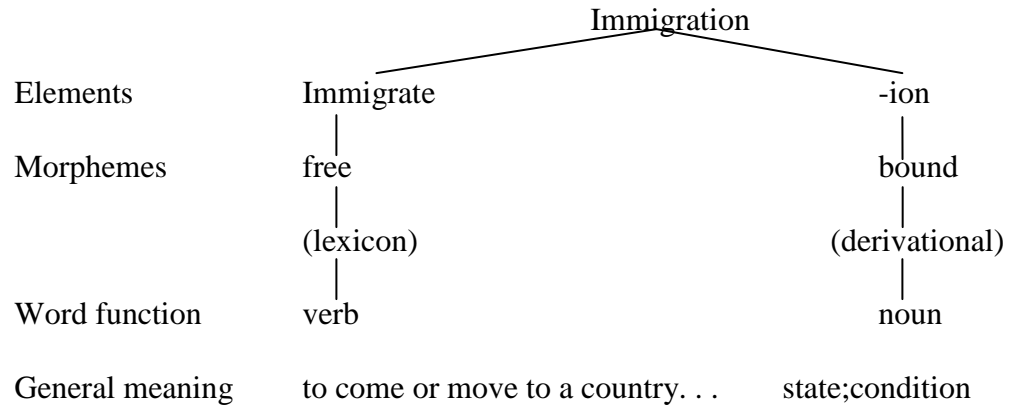
Based on analysis above the meaning of “victories” is success in a contest, game or an instance or occasion of this in plural form. So, the term of “victories” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

16) Policy



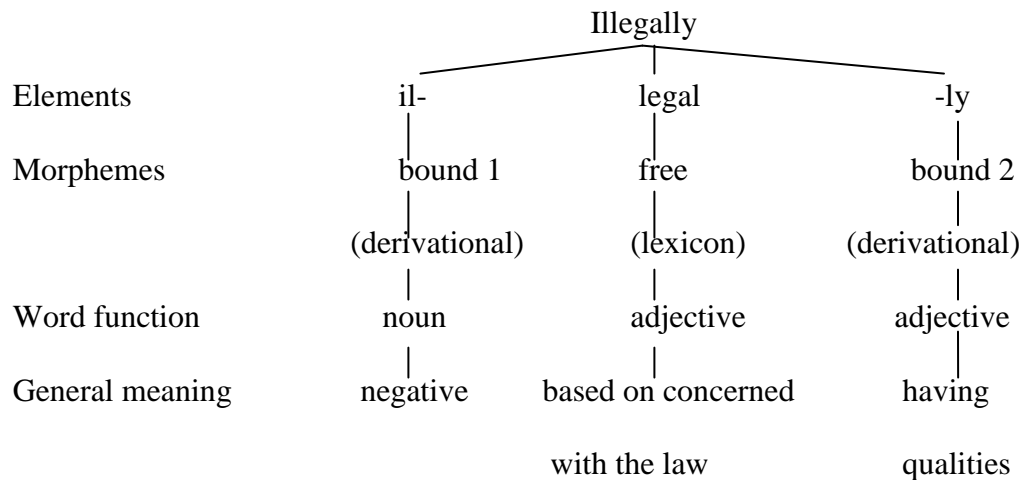
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “policy” is characterized of member of an office organization whose jobs is to keep public and a plan action, statement of ideals. So, the term of “policy” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

17) Immigration



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “immigration” is the process of coming to live in another country permanently. So, the term of “immigration” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

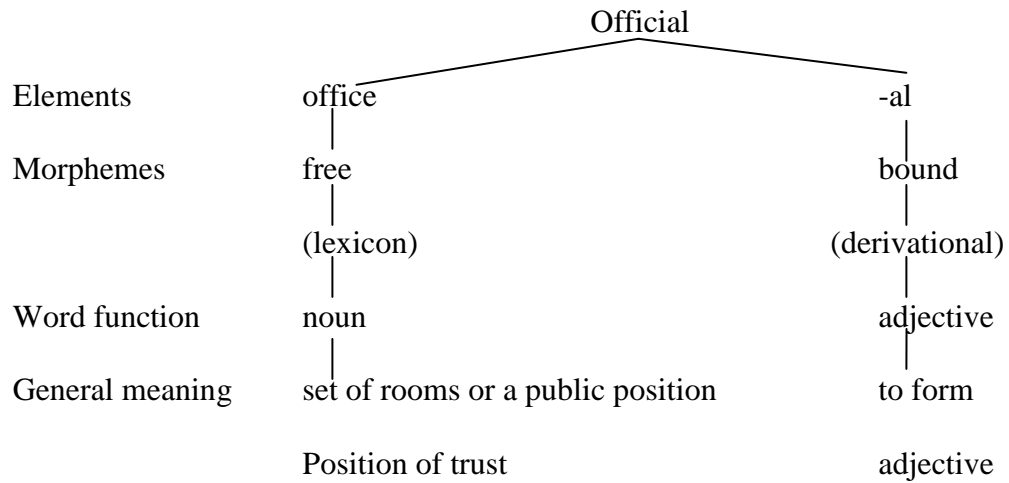
18) Illegally



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “illegally” is having qualities that against the law or not based on concerned with the law. So, the

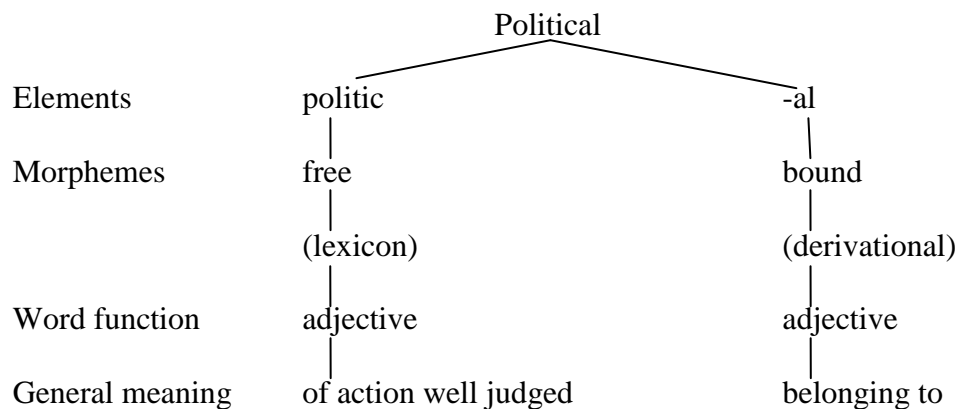
term of “illegally” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

19) Official



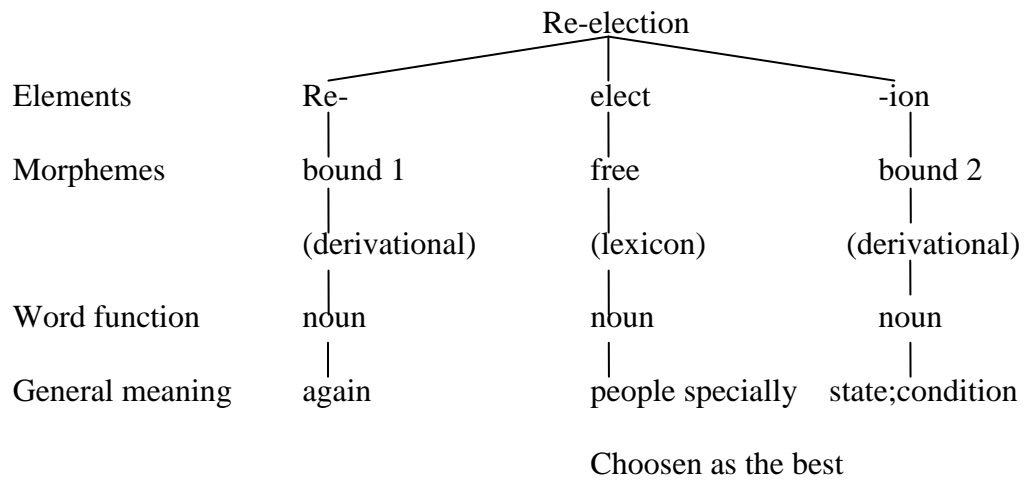
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “official” is of or relating to a position of authority or trust. So, the term of “official” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

20) Political



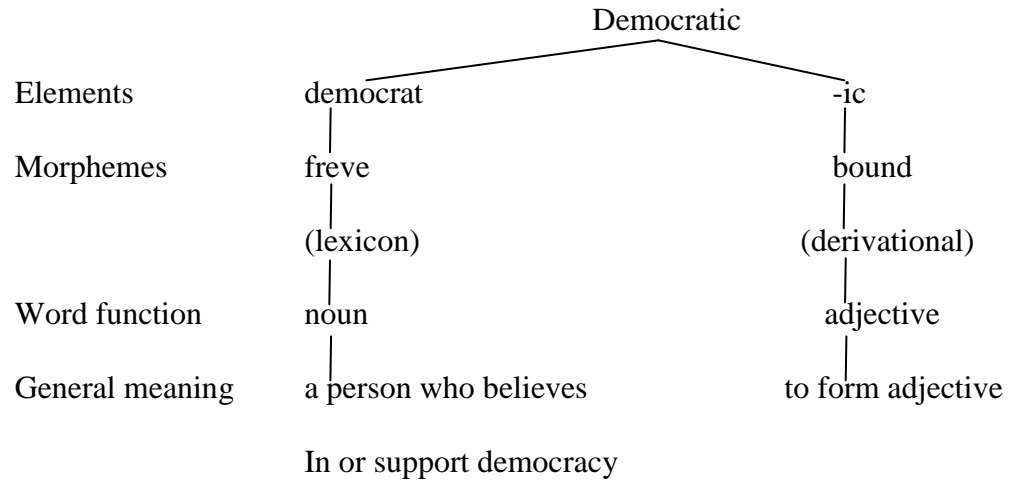
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “political” is the action well judged belonging to the state. So, the term of “political” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

21) Re- election



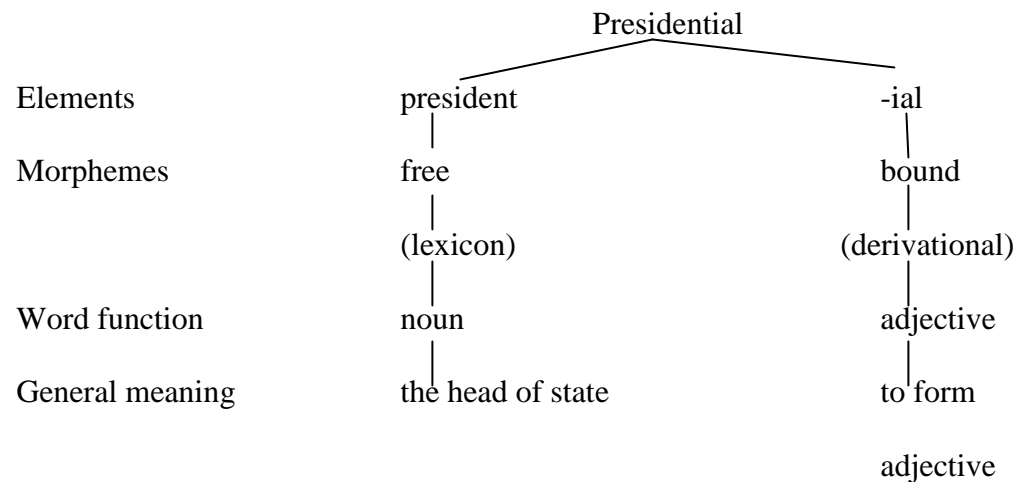
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “re-election” is to choose specially people again. So, the term of “re-election” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

22) Democratic



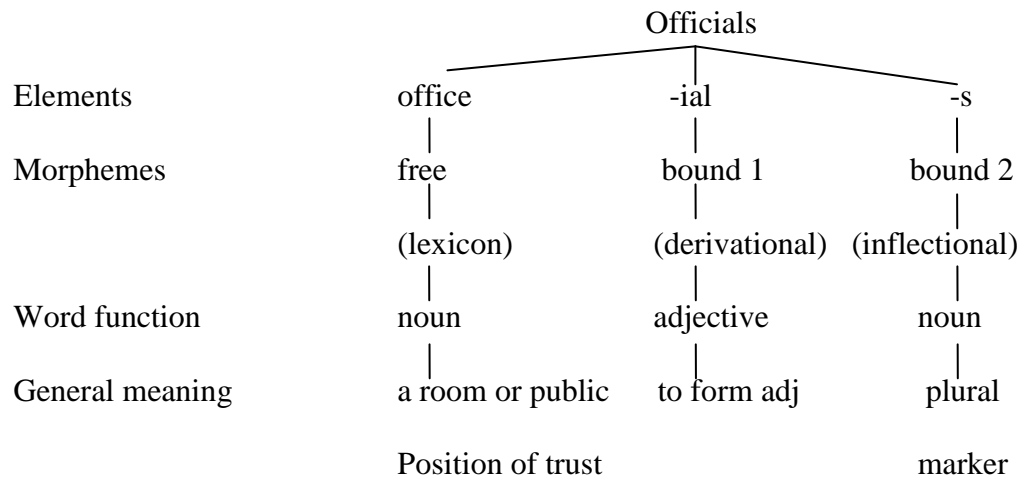
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “democratic” is supporting control of an organization by its member. So, the term of “democratic” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

23) Presidential



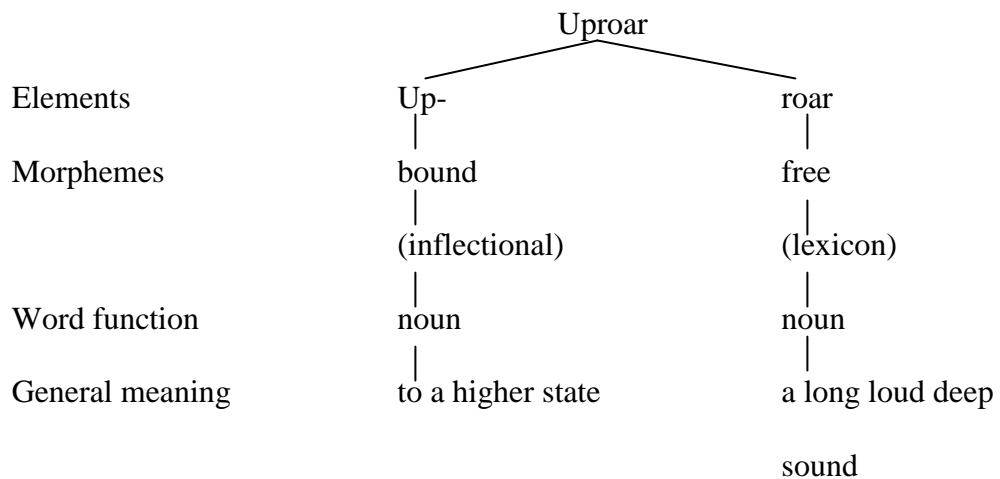
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “presidential” is a president systems of government. So, the term of “presidential” as derivational because change the class of word.

24) Officials



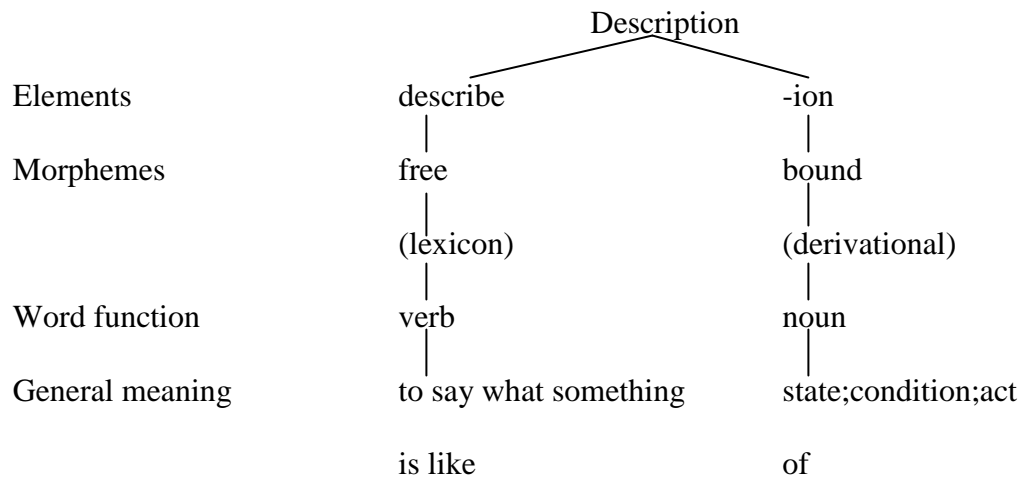
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “officials” is relating to a position of authority or trust in plural form. So, the term of “officials” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

25) Uproar



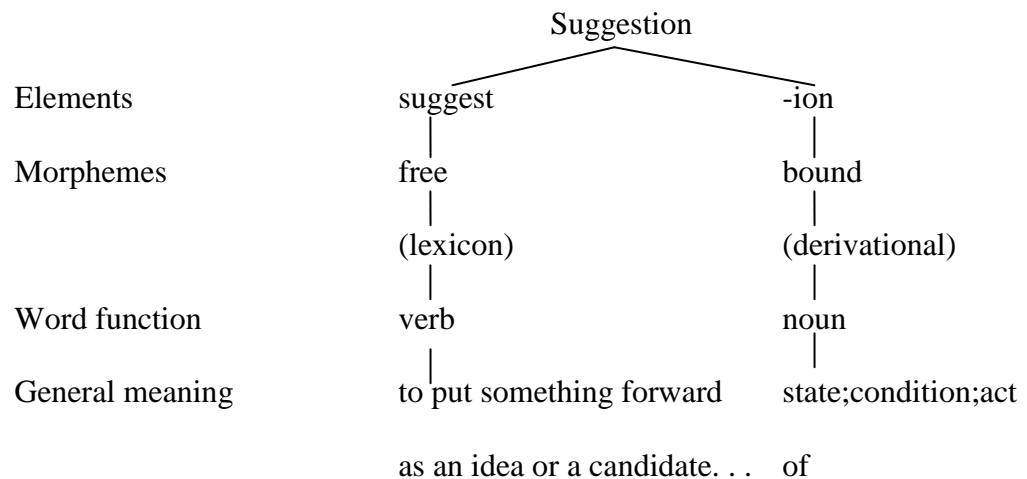
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “uproar” is a lot of noise made by people. So, the term of “up-roar” as a inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

26) Description



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “description” is saying in words what something is like. So, the term of “description” as derivational affixes because change the class of word .

27) Suggestion



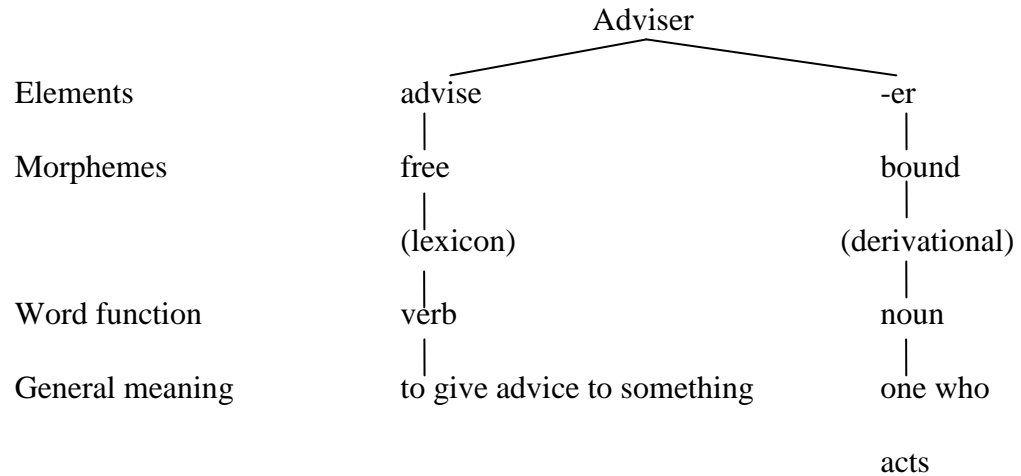
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “suggestion” is an idea, plan or person that is suggested or recommended. So, the term of “suggestion” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

28) Russian



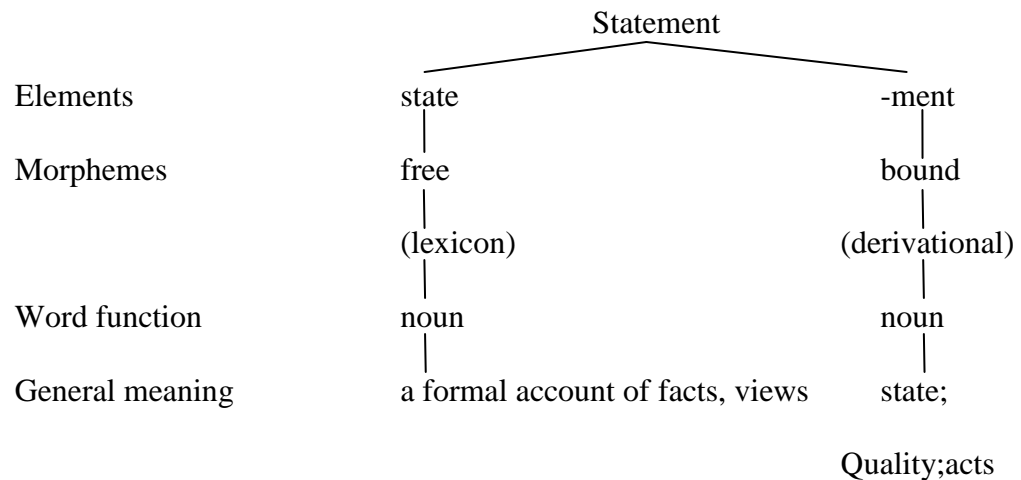
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “Russian” is a person from Russia. So, the term of “Russian” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

29) Adviser



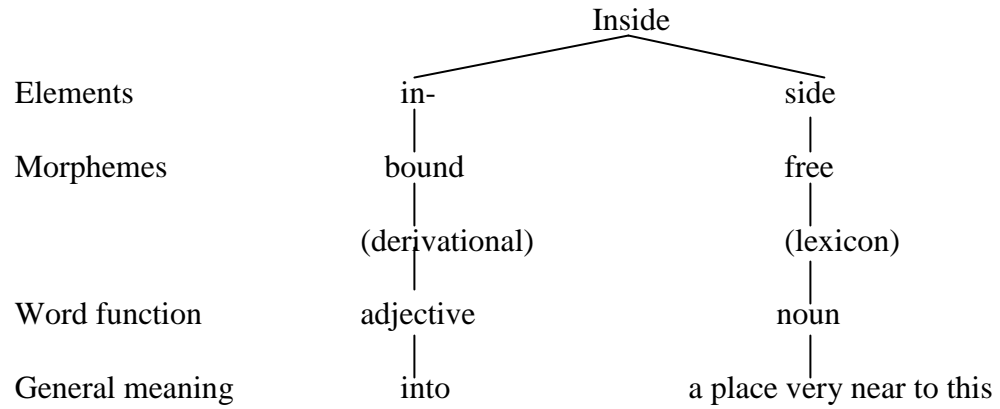
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “adviser” is a person who gives advice. So, the term of “adviser” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

30) Statement



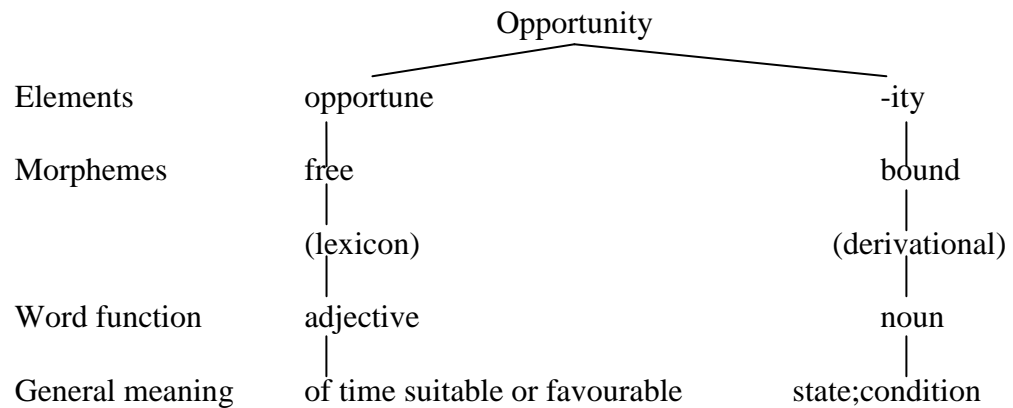
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “statement” is a thing that is stated. So, the term of “statement” as derivational affixes because change the meaning of word.

31) Inside



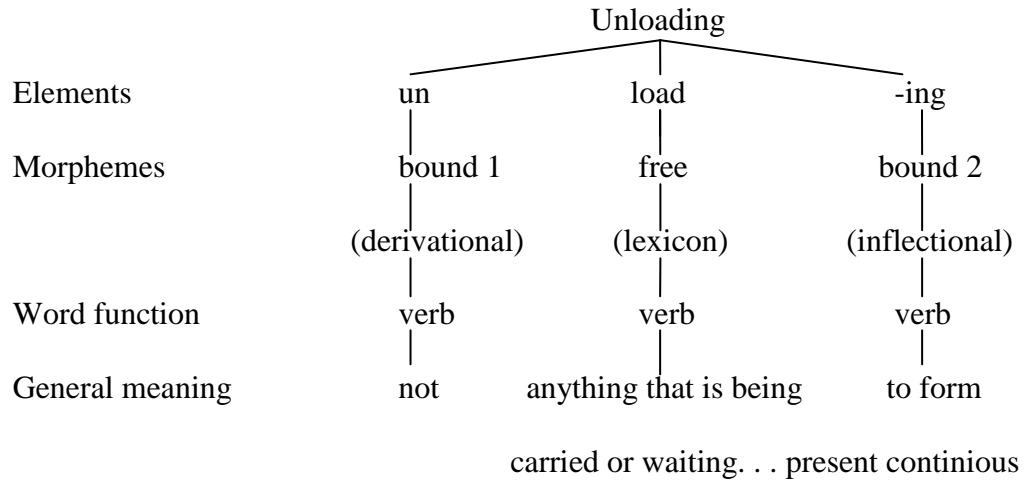
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “inside” is a place very near into this. The term of “inside” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

32) Opportunity



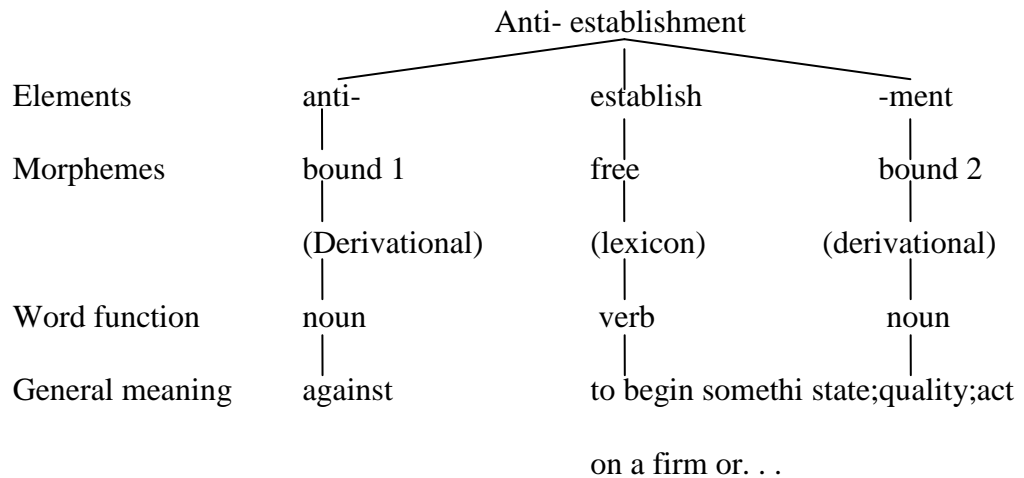
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “opportunity” is a favourable time. So, the term of “opportunity” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

33) Unloading



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “unloading” is anything that is not being carried or waiting to be carried in present continuous. So, the term of “unloading” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

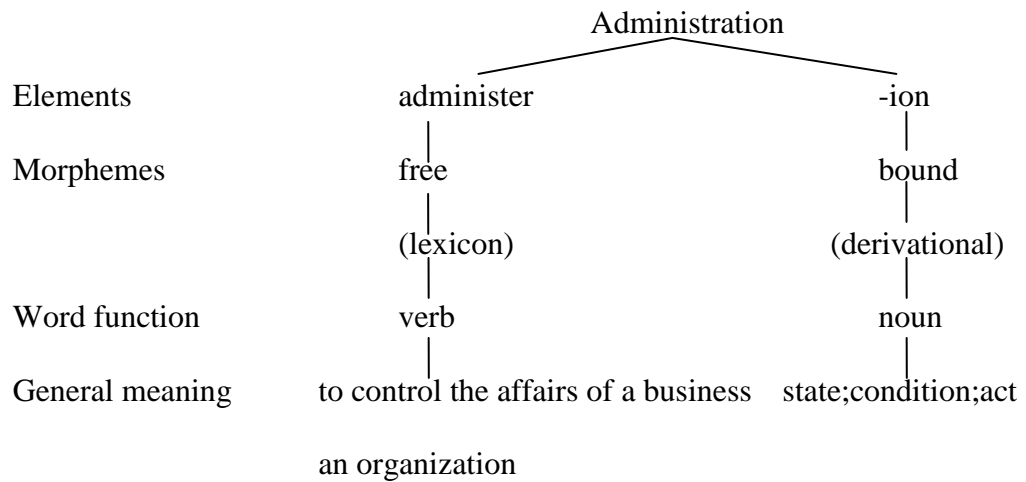
34) anti-establishment



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “anti-establishment” is against in the action of creating or founding something on a firm or

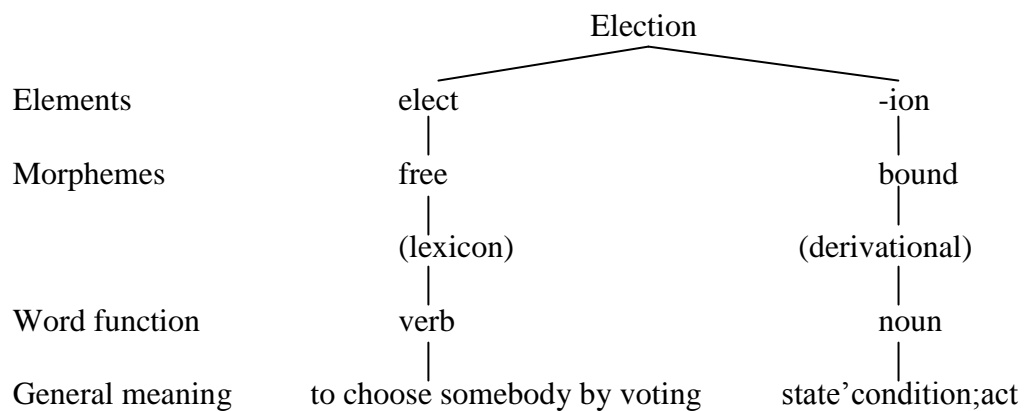
permanent basis. So, the term of “anti-establishment” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

35) Administration



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “administration” is the management of public or business affairs. So, the term of “administration” as derivational affixes because change the class of word.

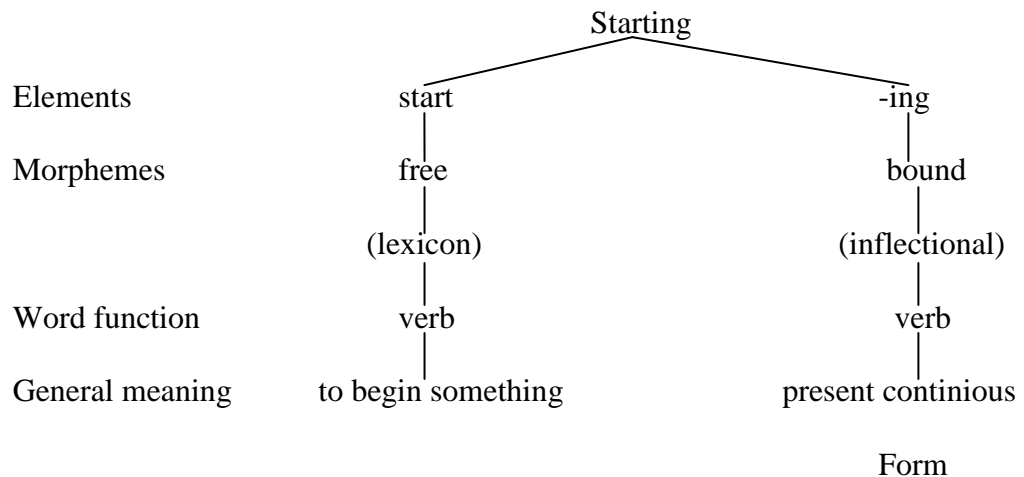
36) Election



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “election” is the action or an instance of choosing by vote one or more of the candidates for a position. So, the term of “election” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning of word.

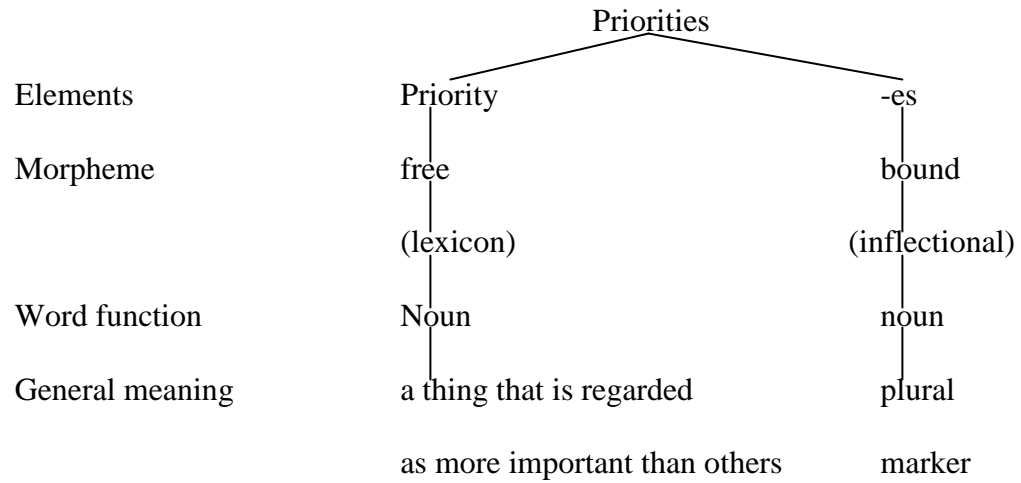
b. Description of Inflectional affixes analysis in *Trump meets Republicans to Strategize for 2018*

1) Starting



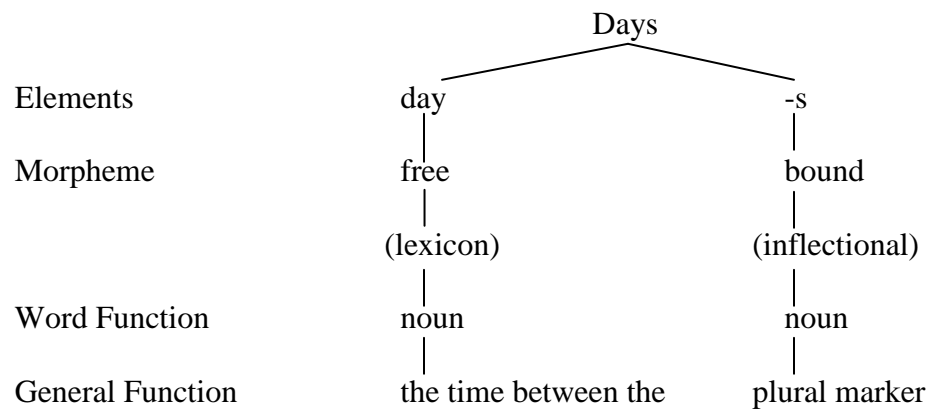
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ starting” is to begin something in present continuous form. The term of “starting” formed from *start* and suffix *-ing*. So, It is as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word and the meaning. Because that is just addition suffix *-ing* in the base of word that have function to make in progressive form or present continuous tense form.

2) Priorities



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “priorities” is a thing that is regarded as more important than others in plural marker. So the term of “priorities” formed from *Priority* and suffix *-s*. The addition suffix *-s* just make to plural form. So, it is as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

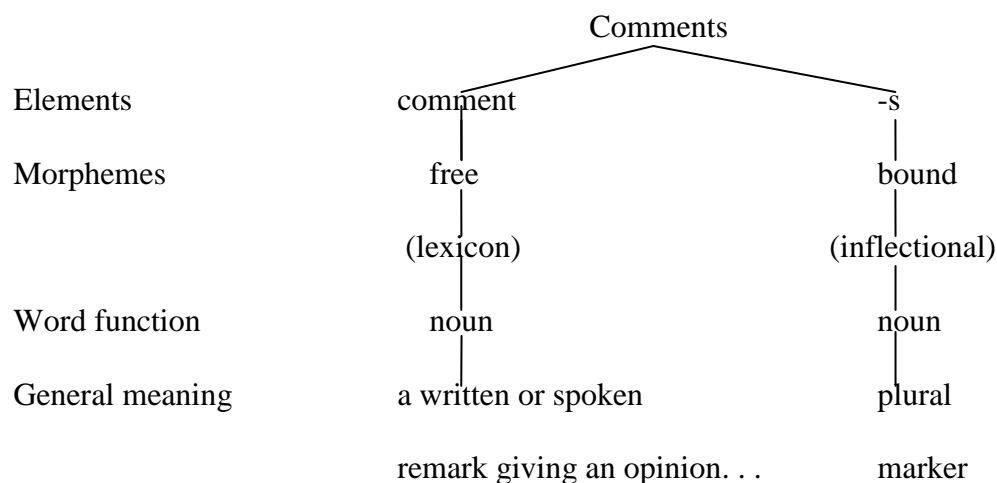
3) Days



sun's rising and setting

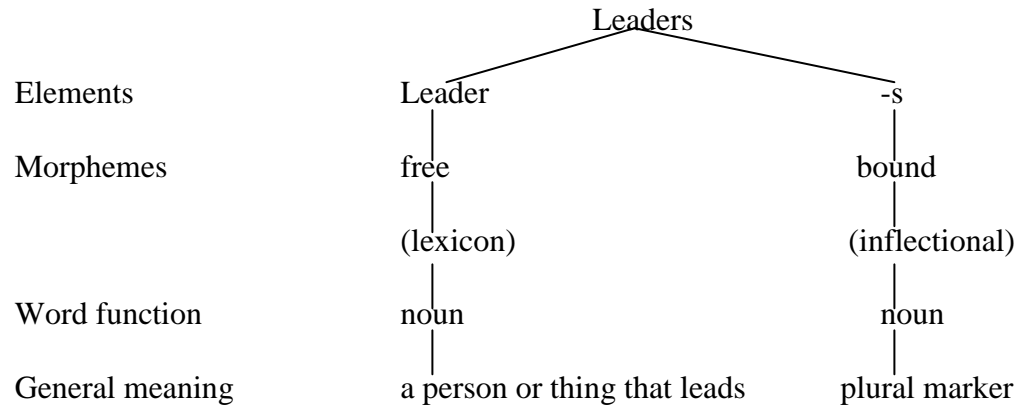
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “days” is the time between the sun’s rising and setting in plural marker. So, the term of “days” formed from *day* and suffix *-s*. The addition suffix *-s* just to make in plural form. So, it is as inflectional affixes because can not change the class of word and the meaning.

4) Comments



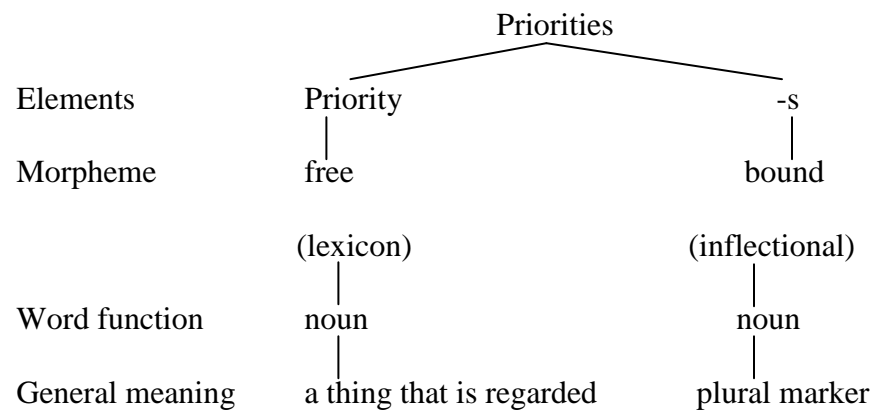
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ comments” is a written or spoken remark giving an opinion or criticizing an event, person, situation in plural marker. So, the term of of “comments” as inflectional affixes because can not change the class of word and the meaning.

5) Leaders



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “leaders” is a person or thing that leads in plural marker. So, the term of “leaders” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word and the meaning.

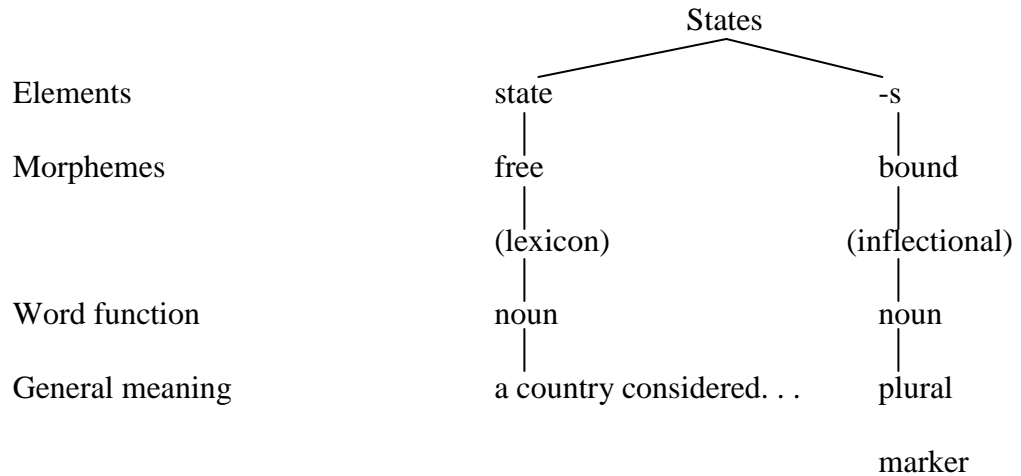
6) Priorities



As more important than others

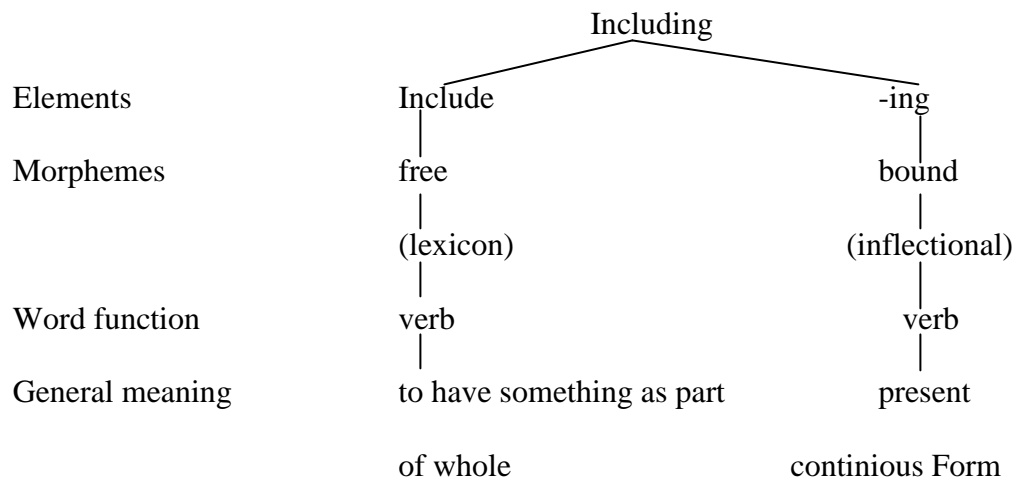
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ priority” is a thing that is regarded as more important than others in plural marker. So the term of “priority” as inflectional affixes because can not change the class of word and the meaning.

7) States



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “states” is a country considered as an organized political community controlled by one government in plural form. So, the term of “states” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

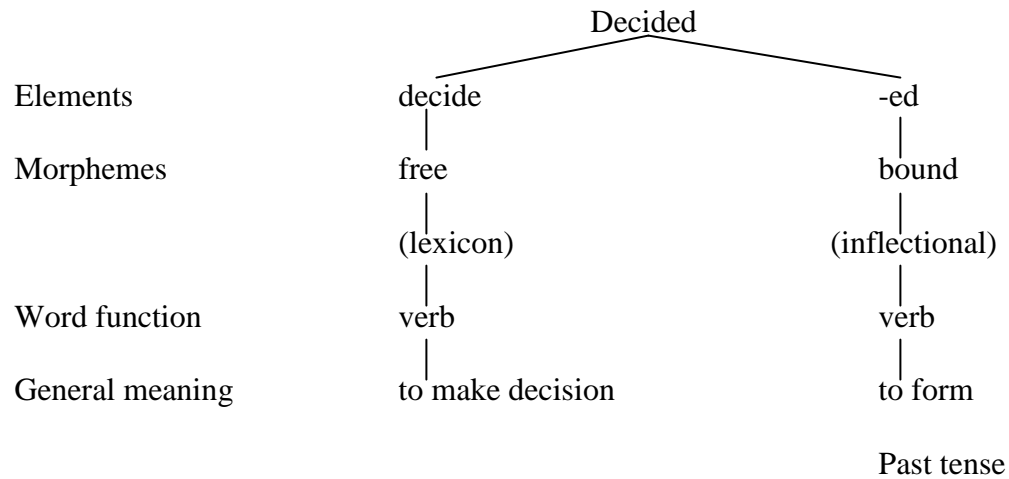
8) Including



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “including” is to have something as part of whole in present continious form. So, the term of

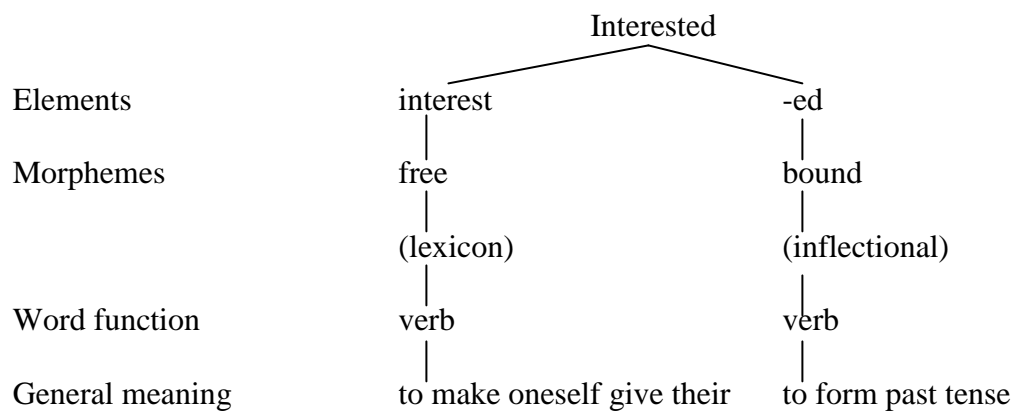
“including” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word and the meaning.

9) Decided



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “decided” is to make decision or come to a conclusion in past tense. So, the term of “decided” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word and the meaning.

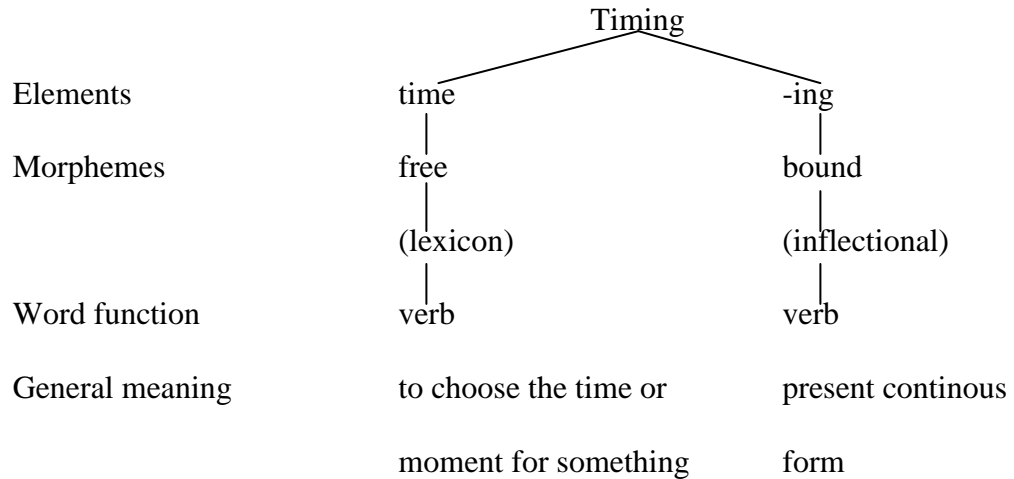
10) Interested



Attention to something . . .

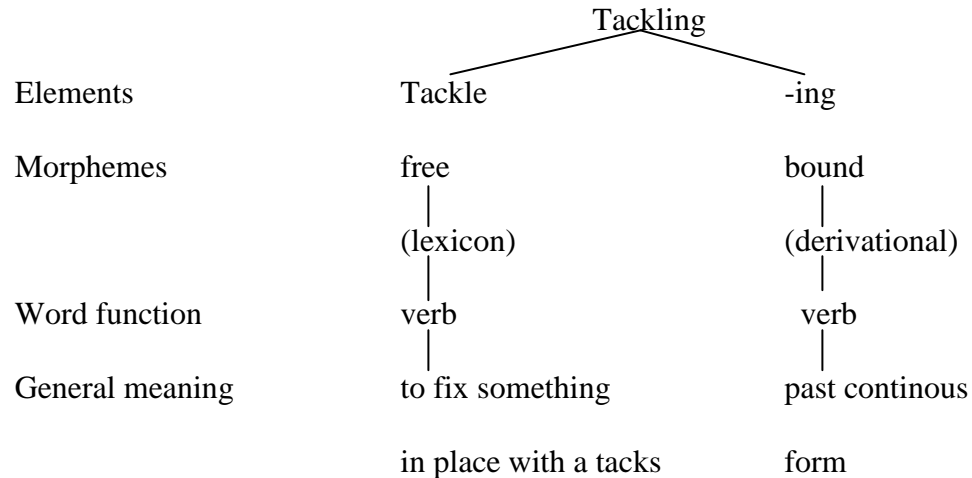
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “interested” is to make oneself give their attention to something or be concerned about something in past tense. So, the term of “interested” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

11) Timing



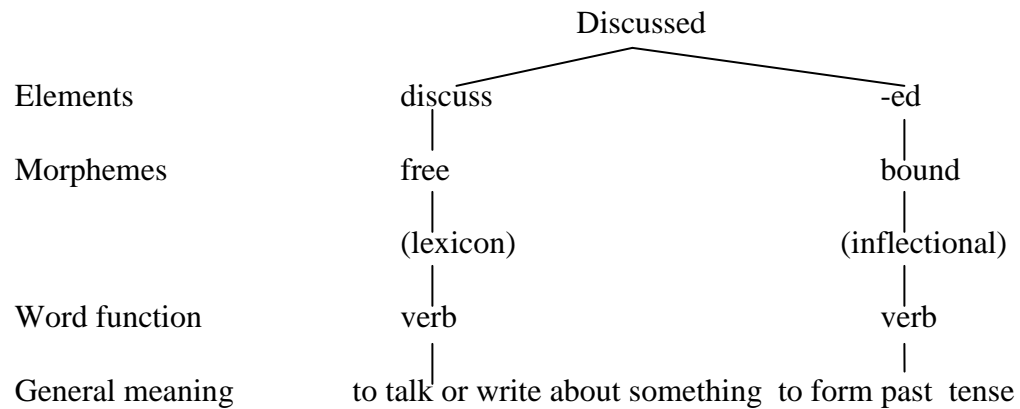
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “timing” is the choosing or controlling of the time for something in present continuous. So, the term of “timing” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

12) Tackling



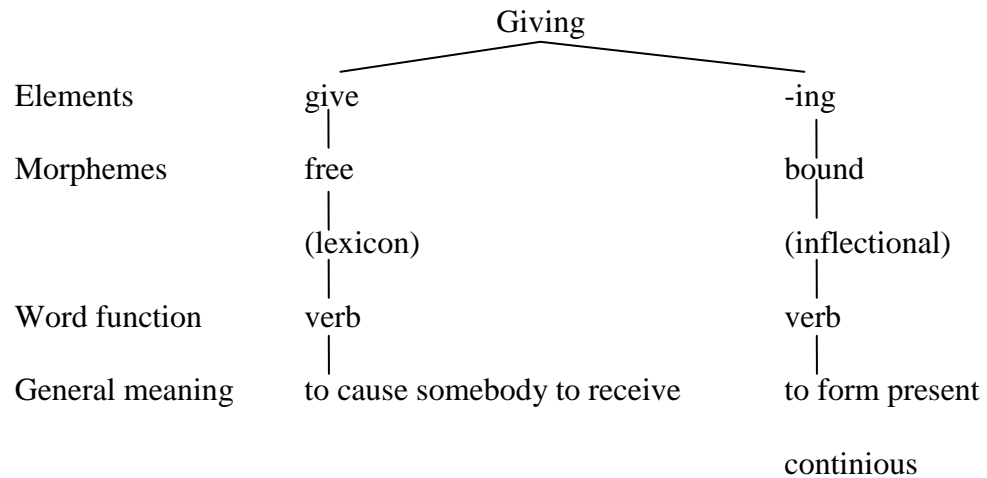
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “tackling” is to fix something in place with a tack in past continous. So, the term of “tackling” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

13) Discussed



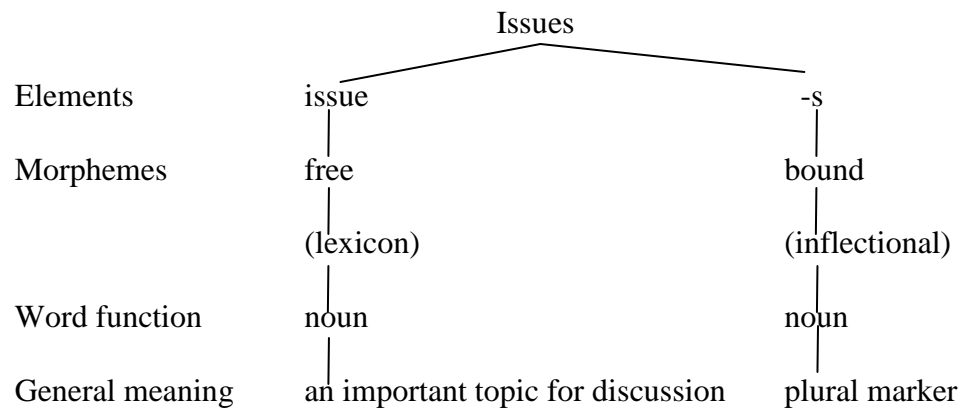
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “discussed” is to talk or write about something in past tense. So, the term of “discussed” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

14) Giving



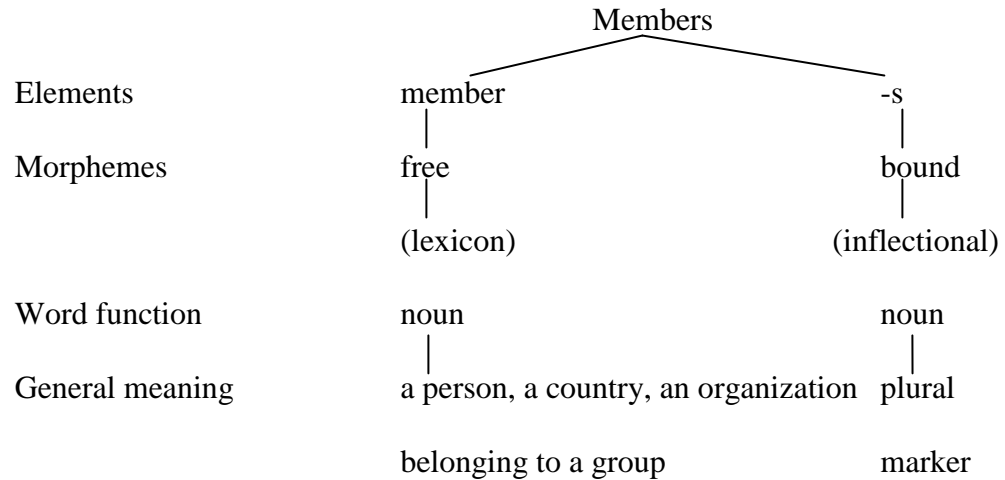
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “giving” is to cause somebody to receive in present continous. So, the term of “giving” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word and the meaning.

15) Issues



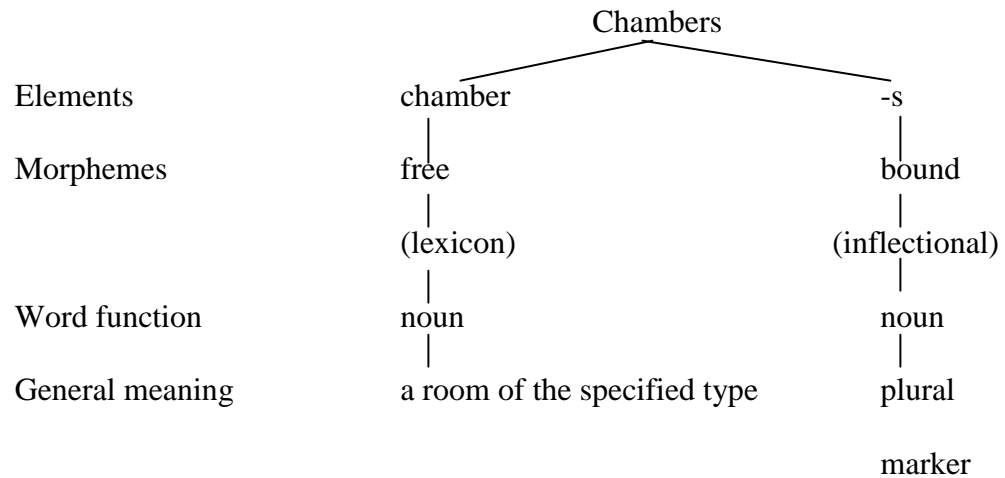
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “issues” is an important topic for discussion in plural form. So, the term of “issues” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word and the meaning.

16) Members



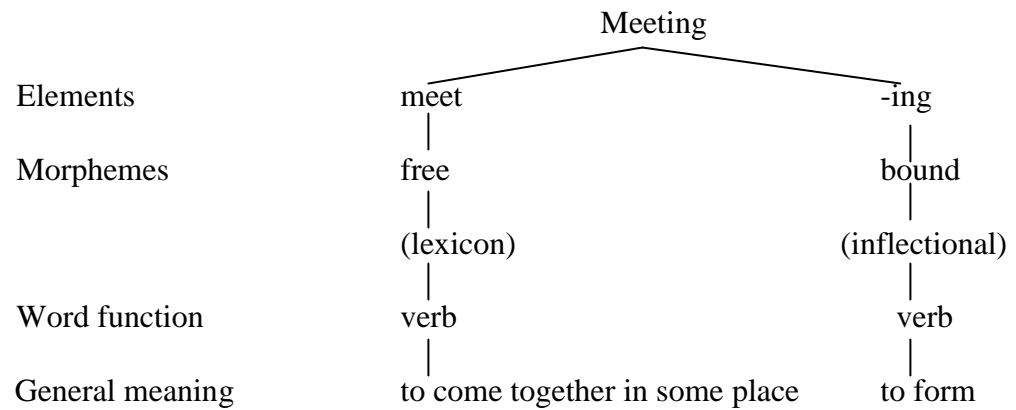
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “members” is a person sometimes a country, an organization belonging to a group in plural form. So, the term of “members” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

17) Chambers



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “chambers” is the rooms of the specified type in pluram form. So, the term of “chambers” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

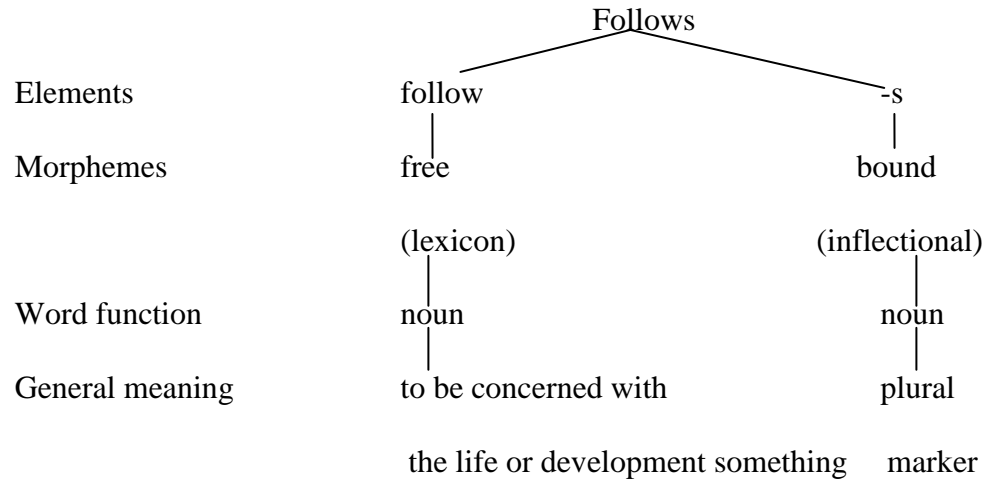
18) Meeting



Present continous

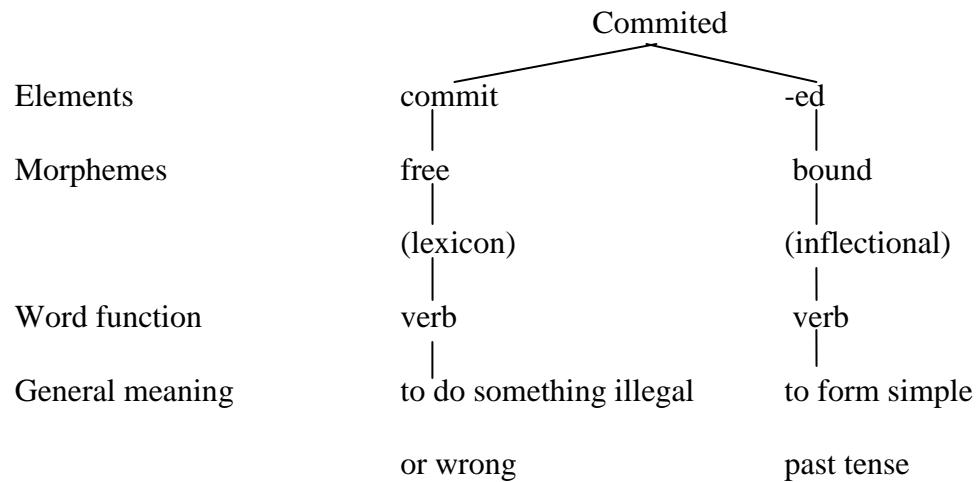
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “meeting” is coming together of two or more people, intentionally or by chance in present continous. So, the term of “meeting” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

19) Follows



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “follows” is to be concerned with the life or development something in plural form. So, the term of “follows” as inflectional because does not change the class of word.

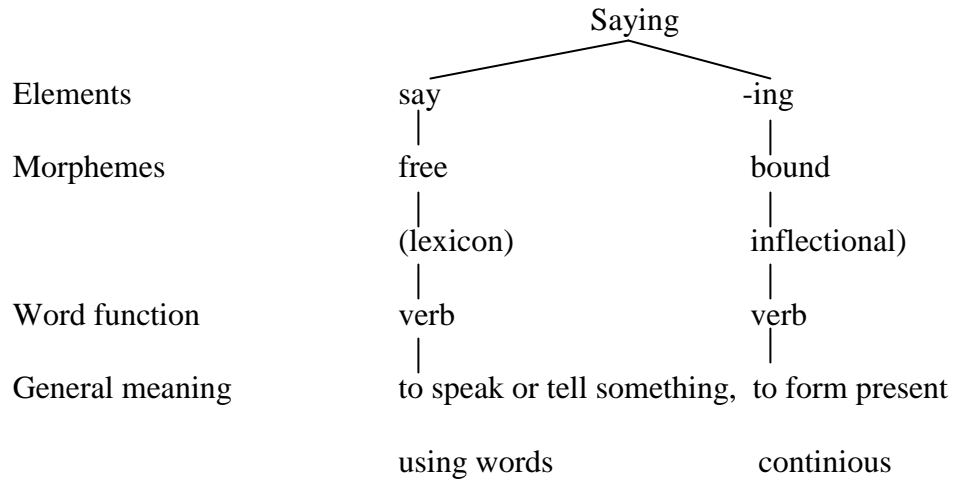
20) Committed



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “committed” is to do something illegal or wrong, to order somebody to be sent to a place for

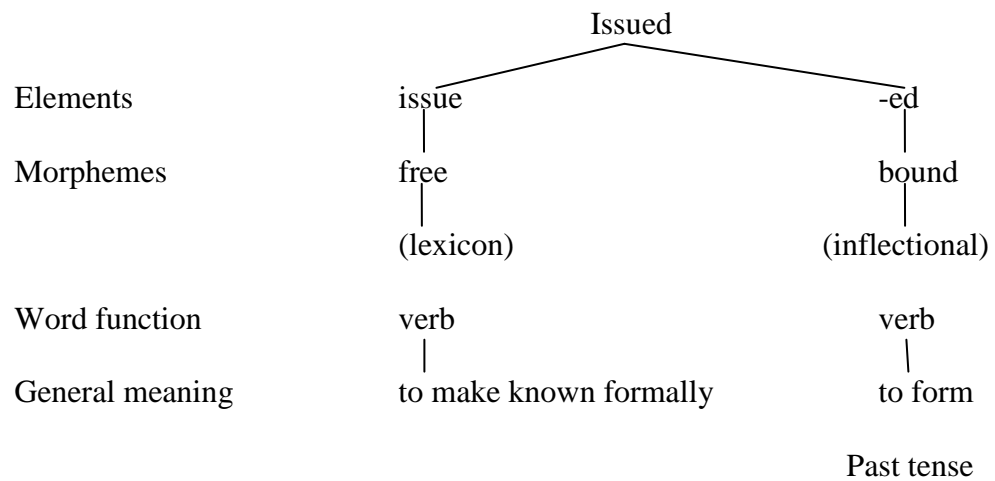
punishment in past tense. So, the term of “committed” as derivational affixes because change the class of word and the meaning.

21) Saying



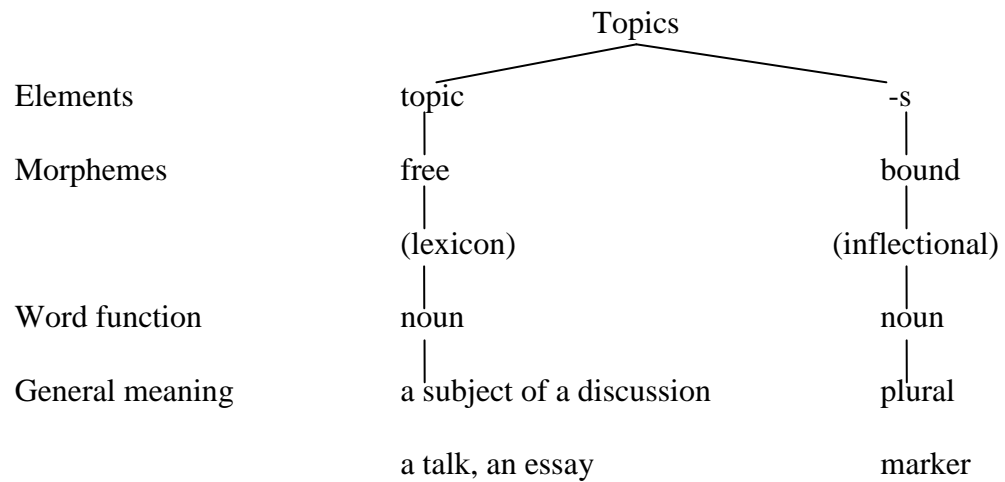
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “saying” is to speak or tell something using words in present continious. So, the term of “saying” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word and the meaning.

22) Issued



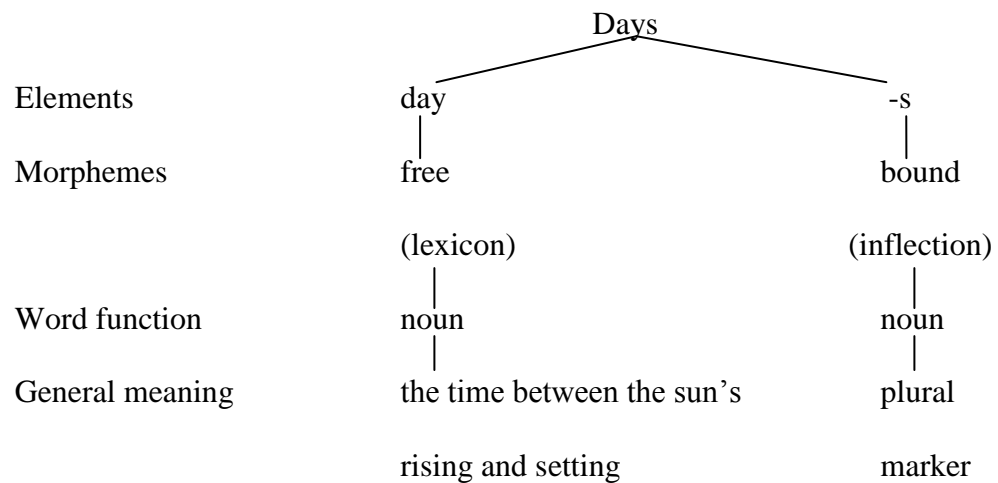
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “issued” is to make known formally in past tense. So, the term of “issued” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

23) Topics



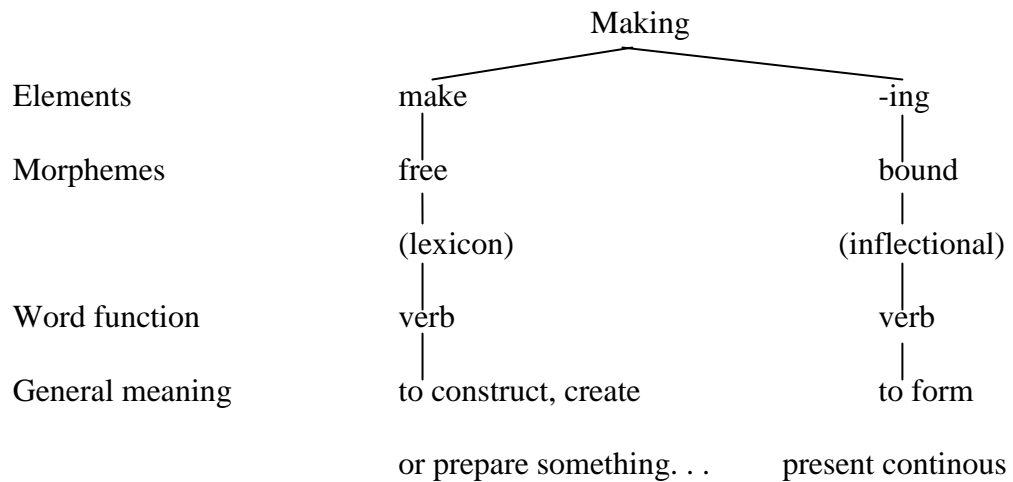
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “topics” is a subject of a discussion a talk, an essay in plural form. So, the term of “topics” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

24) Days



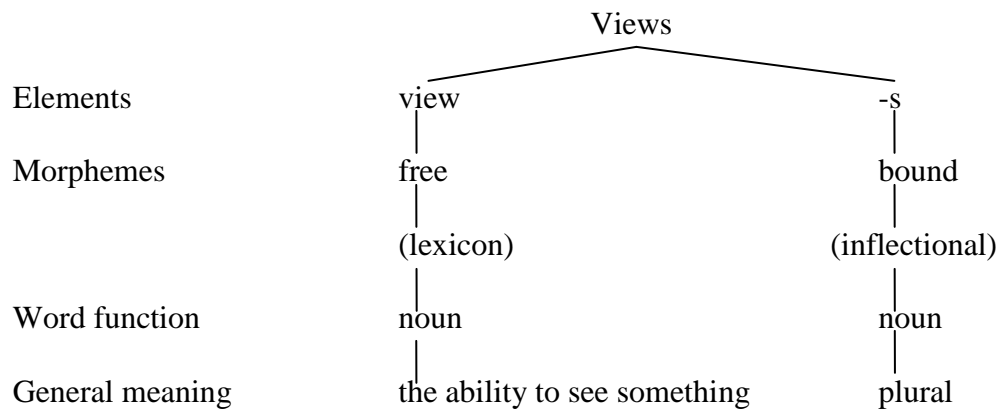
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “days” is the time between the sun’s rising and setting in plural form. So, the term of “days” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

25) Making



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “making” is to construct, create or prepare something by combining materials in present continous. So, the term of “ making” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

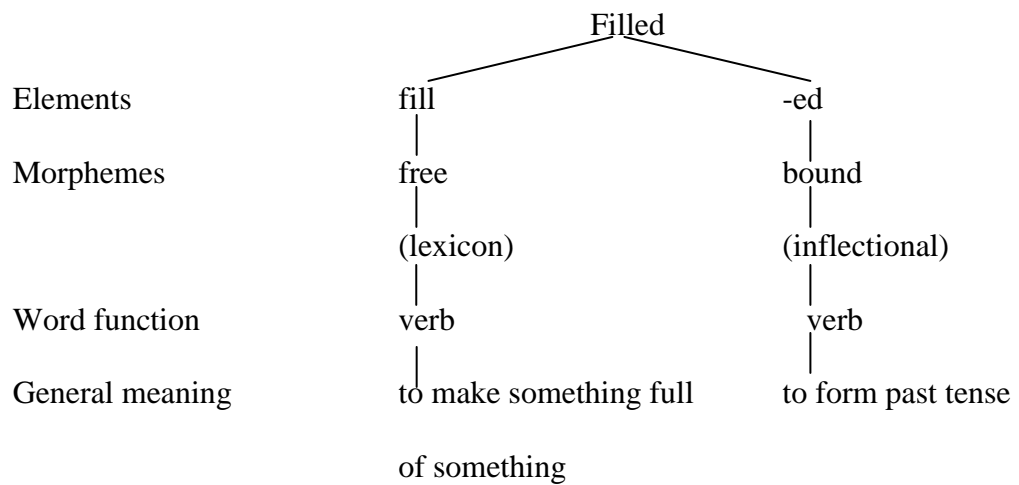
26) Views



or to be seen from particular. . . marker

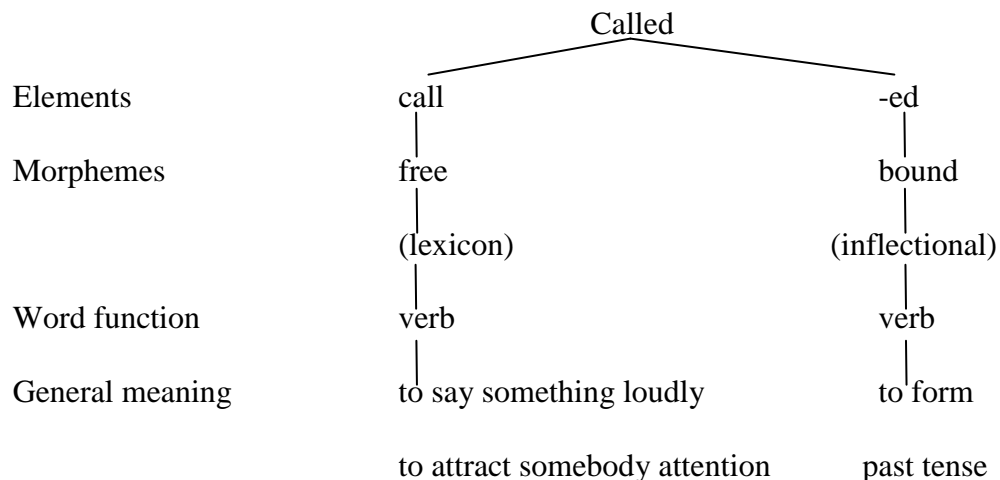
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “views” is the ability to see something or to be seen from particular person in plural form. So, the term of “views” as inflectional affixes does not change the class of word.

27) Filled



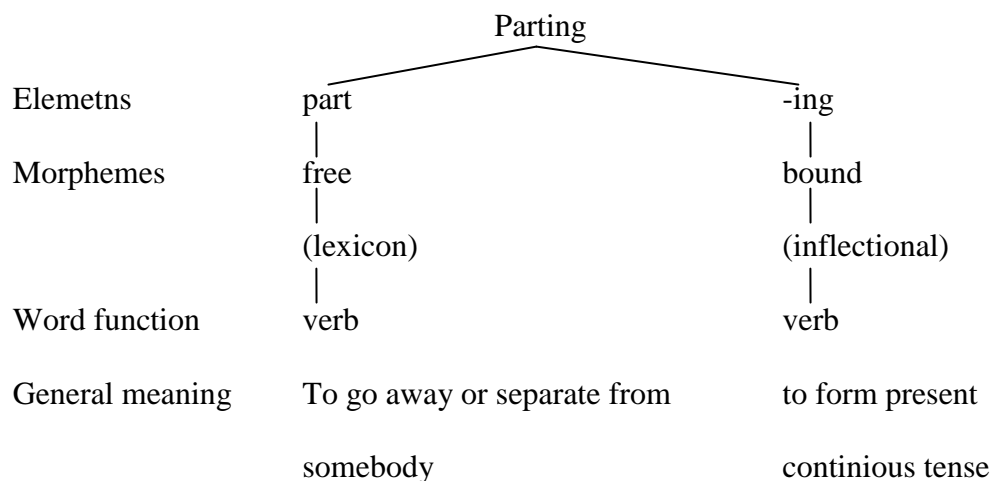
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “filled” is to make something full of something in past tense. So, the term of “filled” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

28) Called



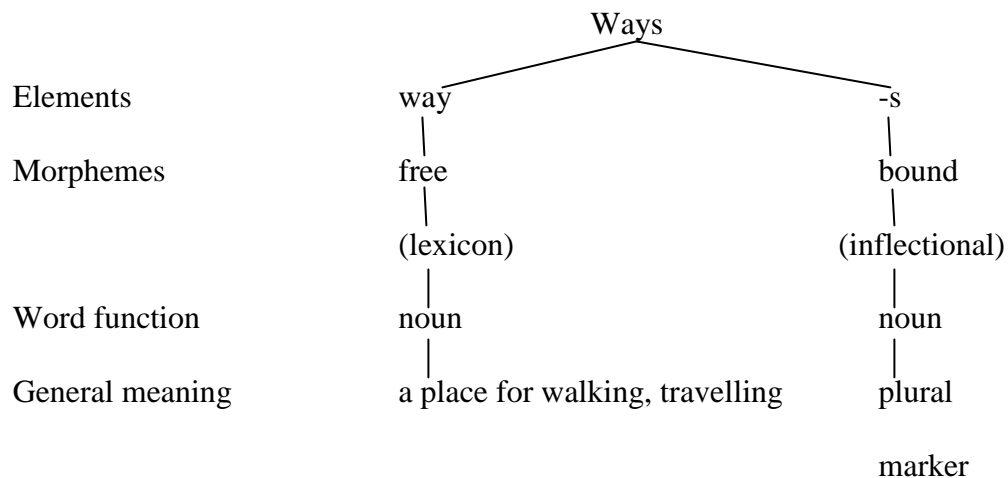
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “called” is to say something loudly to attract somebody attention in past tense. So, the term of “called” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

29) Parting



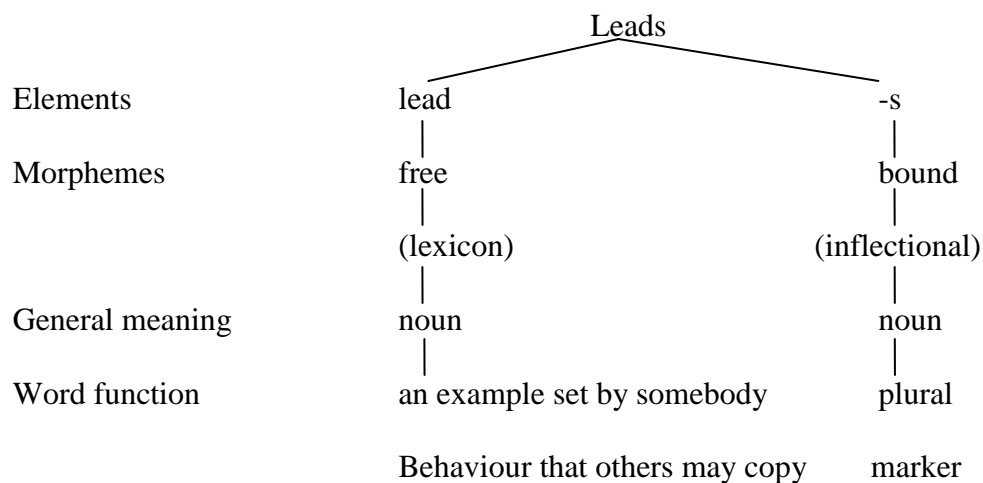
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “parting” is to go away or separate from somebody in present continious form. So, the term of “parting” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

30) Ways



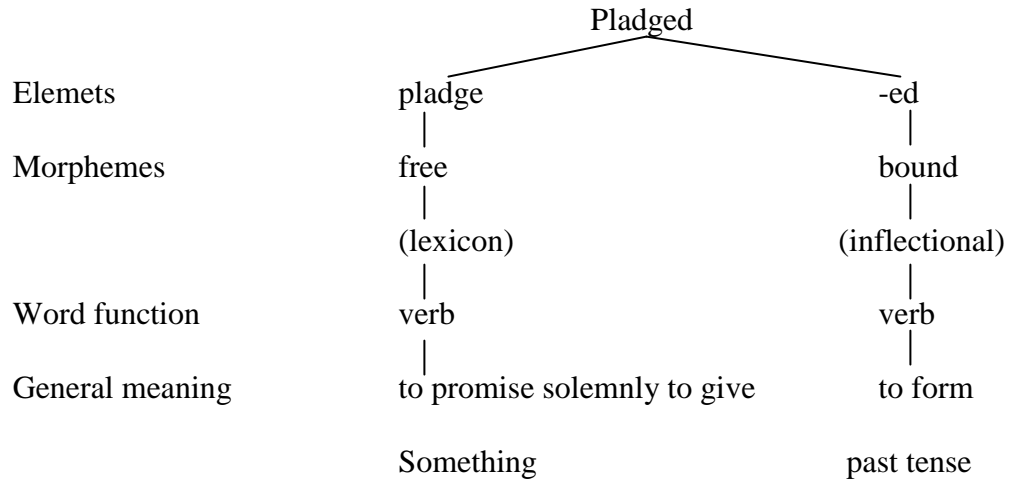
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “ways” is a place for walking, travelling in plural form. So, the term of “ways” as inflectional because it does not change the class of word.

31) Leads



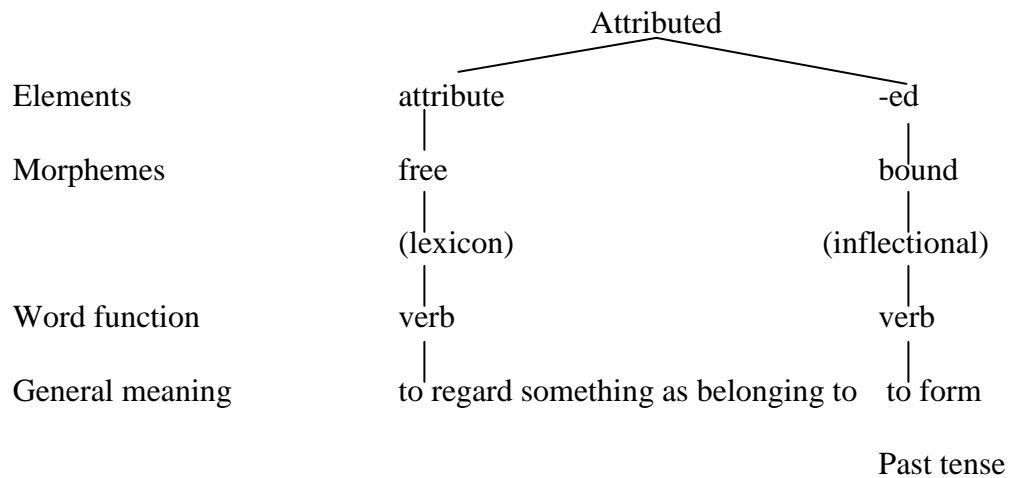
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “leads” is an example set by somebody in plural form. So, the term of “leads” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

32) Pledged



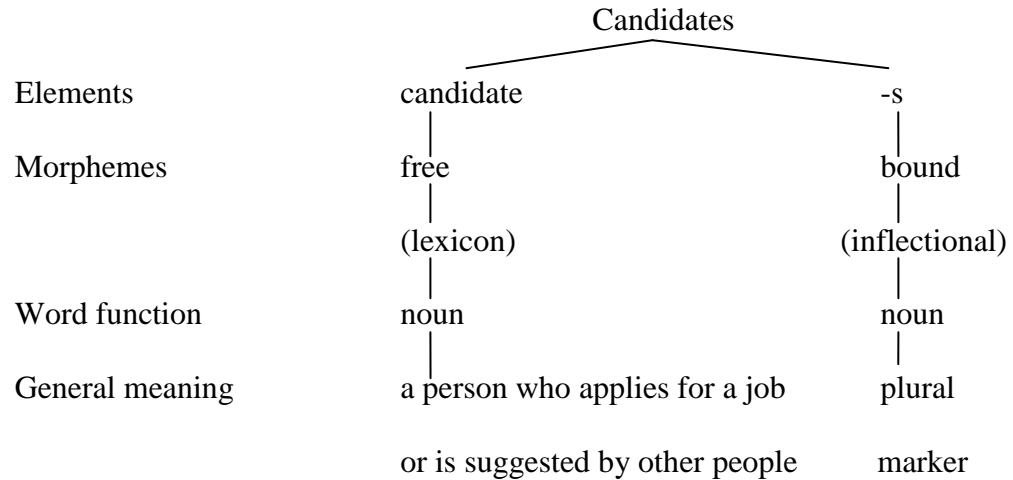
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “pladged” is to promise solemnly to give something in past tense. So, the term of “pladged” as inflection affixes because it does not change the class of word.

33) Attributed



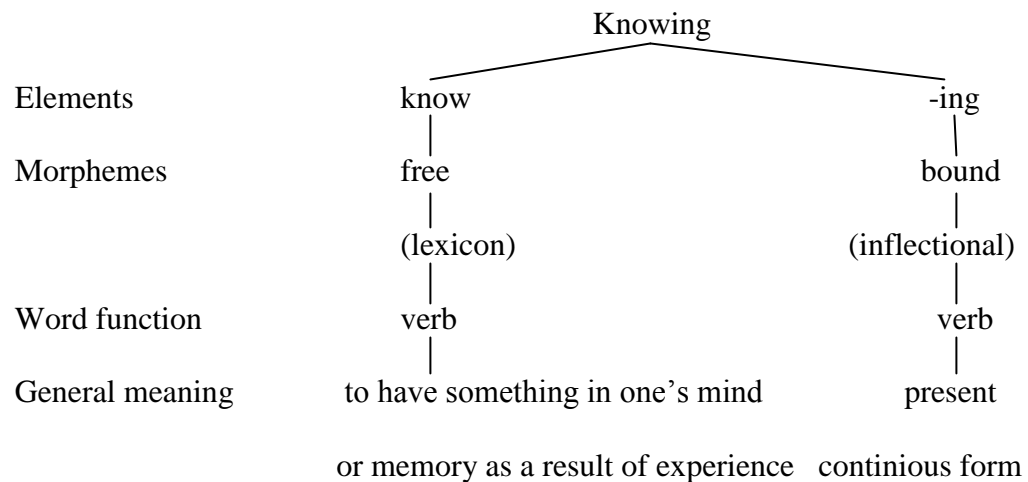
Based on analysis above the final meaning of “attributed” is to regard something as belonging to in past tense. So, the term of “attributed” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

34) Candidates



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “candidates” is a person who applies for a job or is suggested by other people for election in plural form. So, the term of “candidates” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word.

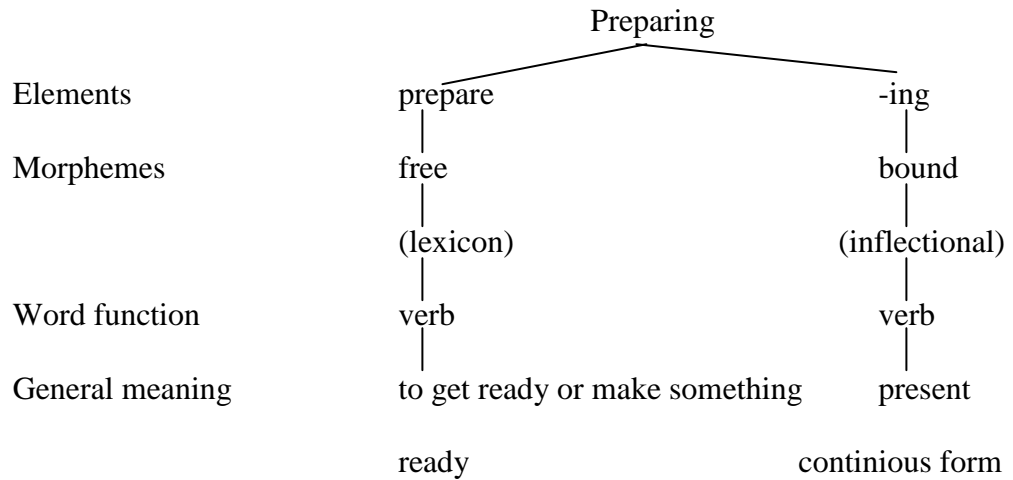
35) Knowing



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “knowing” is to have something in one’s mind or memory as a result of experience, learning or

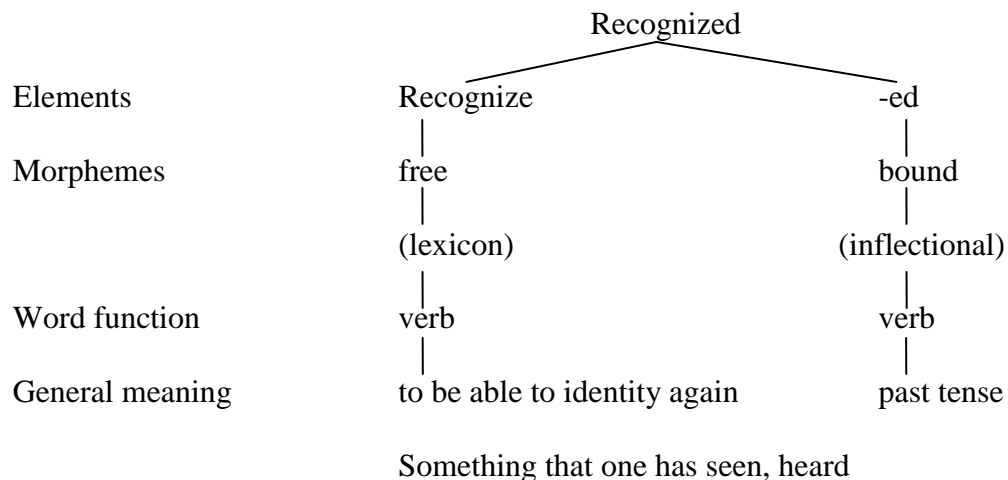
being given information in present continuous. So, the term of “knowing” as inflectional affixes because does not change the class of word and the meaning.

36) Preparing



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “preparing” is to get ready or make something ready in present continuous. So. The term of “preparing” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

37) Recognized



Based on analysis above the final meaning of “recognized” is to be able to identify again something that one has seen, hear in past tense. So, the term of “recognized” as inflectional affixes because it does not change the class of word.

2. The most Dominant of Derivational Affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018)

From the result of above, the researcher found Derivational affixes in the article with the title *Trump meets Republicans to Strategize for 2018* , they are : suffix -ive = 3 , suffixes -an = 2, suffixes -ion= 8, suffix -al/-ial = 4, suffix -ist= 1, suffix -er =3 , suffixes -ative= 1, suffixes -cy = 1, suffix -y= 2 , suffix -ly = 1, suffix -ic = 1, suffix -ment = 1, suffix -ity=1, Prefix re- = 2, Prefix il = 1, Prefix up- = 1, prefix un- =1, prefix in- =1, prefix anti- = 1. Also, there are inflectional affixes that suffixes -ing = 13, suffixes -ed = 11 and prefixes -s = 19. The total to all of words that

has suffixes and prefixes are 79 words. Therefore, suffixes –ion is a the most dominant of derivational affixes in *Trump meets Republicans to Strategize for 2018*.

3. The Derivational Affixes dominant in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018)

From analyzed above, the researcher found the Derivational Affixes that dominant is suffix –ion. The suffix –ion has function “ state, condition; act of and to form a noun(change the verb become a noun)”. So, the reseacher found 8 word in the newspaper that has suffix –ion. They are: congression (congress+ion), election (elect+ion), immigration (immagrate+ion), re-election (re-elect+ion), description(describe+ion), suggestion (suggest+ion), administration (administer+ion), legaslation(legislate+ion). It means that in the newspaper there are many word that change the verb form become noun. It has process changing the word from addition of suffix. The process has analyzed above in diagram.

C. Discussion

Based on analysis above, the researcher found the Derivational affixes in article of *Trump meets Republicans to Strategize for 2018* with the total 36 words and the inflectional affixes there are 43 words. Then, the all of affixes in article of *Trump meets Republicans to Strategize for 2018* with the total 79 words. The most dominant of derivational affixes is suffix- ion. The previous researches had done about derivational affixes

or affixation, the researcher found some differences in analysis and result of research. The first research is Nur Laila Siregar found . 370 words were for suffixes and 82 words were for prefixes

The second researcher is Utari. She concluded that the most dominant of using affixation in Cemara's Family novel is suffix -ed as inflectional morphemes are more frequently presented. The third researcher is Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti. She concludes that found 90 English nouns added through derivational process and derivational process was change the meaning of new words from the original words. The forth researcher is Nur Chairul Azis. She found 182 suffixes. The last is Maharani Sri Aryati. She show that have the most frequently present are suffix -ly as an adverb marker in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A.Fuadi.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on analysis the data of derivational affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018) entitled : *Trump meets Republicans to strategize for 2018*. The researcher found the conclusion as follow:

1. In the article's *Trump meets Republicans to strategize for 2018* showed there : suffixes -ive = 3, suffix -an = 2 , suffixes -ion = 8, suffixes -al/-ial = 4, suffix -ist = 1, suffixes -er = 3, suffix -ative = 1, suffix -cy- 1, suffixes -y = 2, suffix -ly = 1, suffixes -ic = 1, suffix -ment = 1 , suffix -ity = 1, prefixes re- = 2, prefix -il = 1, prefix up- =1. Prefix Un- = 1, Prefix anti- = 1, Prefix In- = 1. Also, there are inflectional affixes that suffixes -ing = 13, suffixes -ed = 11 and prefixes -s = 19. The total to all of words that has suffixes and prefixes are 79 words.
2. The most dominant derivational affixes in World Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Published, Saturday January 06th 2018) was suffix -ion that forming noun.
3. From analysis in chapter IV, the researcher found the Derivational Affixes used, they are: Forming Noun = 11 affixes (-ion, -ist, -er, -cy,

-y, -an, -ment, -ity, re-, up-, anti-). The total of words are 22 words.

Forming Adjective = 9 affixes (-ive, -an, -al/-ial, -ative, -ly, -ic, re-, il-, In-). The total of words are 16 words. Then, there is 1 forming verb.

4. The suffix -ion dominant in *Trump meets Republicans to strategize for 2018* because there are many verb that change the function become noun.

B. Suggestion

Based on conclusion above, the researcher proposes some suggestion to be taken as consideration, as follow:

1. It is suggestion to apply derivational affixes. It can enrich our vocabulary because we can form the word from another word with suffixes and prefixes. It is very important for us, actually to four language skill such as listening, speaking, writing and reading.
2. It is suggestion to the text researcher to use the derivational affixes theory on doing the further research in derivational affixes in a text such as newspaper, novel, magazine, etc. It can improve their understanding about derivational affixes and forming new word from one word.
3. It is suggestion to the reader to use this research as a references and to more understanding about derivational affixes.

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Appendix 3

Description of Derivational Affixes in *Trumps meets Republicans to strategize for 2018 article*:

No	Modification Word			Lexical of Word	Class of word	Affixes	
	Type of Affixes	New word	Class of word			Derivational	Inflectional
1.	-ing	1.Following	Verb	Follow	Verb	-	Suffix
		2.Starting	Verb	Start	Verb	-	Suffix
		3.Including	Verb	Include	Verb	-	Suffix
		4.Tackling	Verb	Tackl	Verb	-	Suffix
		5.Timing	Verb	Time	Verb	-	Suffix
		6.Giving	Verb	Give	Verb	-	Suffix
		7.Saying	Verb	Say	Verb	-	Suffix
		8.Meeting	Verb	Meet	Verb	-	Suffix
		9.Unloading	Verb	Load	Verb	Prefix	Suffix
		10.Making	Verb	Make	Verb		Suffix
		11.Parting	Verb	Part	Verb		Suffix
		12. Knowing	Verb	Know	Verb		Suffix

		13.Preparing	Verb	Prepare	Verb		Suffix
2.	-ive	1.Disruptive	adjective	Disrupt	Adjective	Suffix	-
		2.Legislative	Adjective	Legislate	Verb	Suffix	-
		3.Defensive	Adjective	Defence	Noun	Suffix	-
3.	-an	1.Republicans	Adjective	Republic	Noun	Suffix	-
		2. Russian	Noun	Russisa	Noun	Suffix	
4.	-ion	1.Congression	Adjective	congress	Noun	Suffix	-
		2.Election	Noun	Elect	Noun	Suffix	-
		3.Immigration	Noun	Immagra te	Verb	Suffix	-
		4.Re-election	Noun	Elect	Noun	Suffix	-
		5.Description	Noun	Describe	Verb	Suffix	-
		6.Suggestion	Noun	Suggest	Verb	Suffix	-
		7.Administratio n	Noun	administ er	Verb	Suffix	
		8.Legaslation	Noun	Legislate	Verb	Suffix	
5.	-al/ - ial	1.Congressional	Adjective	Congress	Noun	Suffix	-
		2.Official	Adjective	Office	Noun	Suffix	-
		3.Political	Adjective	Politic	Adjective	Suffix	-
		4.Presidential	Adjective	President	Noun	Suffix	-
6.	-s	1.Republicans	Adjective	Republic	Noun	-	Suffix

		2.Prorities	Noun	Priority	Noun	-	Suffix
		3.Elections	Noun	Elect	Noun	-	Suffix
		4.Comments	Noun	Commen t	Noun	-	Suffix
		5.Leaders	Noun	Leader	Noun	-	Suffix
		6.Supporters	Noun	Support	Noun	-	Suffix
		7.Victories	Noun	Victor	Noun	-	Suffix
		8.States	Noun	State	Noun	-	Suffix
		9.Issues	Noun	Issue	Noun	-	Suffix
		10.Members	Noun	Member	Noun	-	Suffix
		11.Chambers	Noun	Cham	Noun	-	Suffix
		12.Officials	Adjective	Office	Noun	-	Suffix
		13.Follows	Noun	Follow	Noun	-	Suffix
		14. Candidates	Noun	Candidat e	Noun		Suffix
		15. Leads	Noun	Lead	Noun		Suffix
		16. Ways	Noun	Way	Noun		Suffix
		17.Views	Noun	View	Noun		Suffix
		18. Days	Noun	Day	Noun		Suffix
		19. Topics	Noun	Topic	Noun		Suffix
7.	-ist	1.Strategist	Noun	Strategy	Noun	Suffix	-

8.	-er	1.Speaker	Noun	Speak	Verb	Suffix	-
		2.Supporters	Noun	Support	Noun	Suffix	-
		3.Adviser	Noun	Advise	Verb	Suffix	-
9.	-ative	1.Representative	Adjective	Present	Adjective	Suffix	-
10	-ed	1.Achieved	Verb	Achieve	Verb	-	Suffix
		2.Decided	Verb	Decide	Verb	-	Suffix
		3.Interested	Verb	Interest	Verb	-	Suffix
		4.Discussed	Verb	Discuss	Verb	-	Suffix
		5.Committed	Verb	Commit	Verb	-	Suffix
		6.Issued	Verb	Issue	Verb	-	Suffix
		7.Attributed	Verb	Attribute	Verb	-	Suffix
		8. Recognized	Verb	recogniz e	Verb		Suffix
		9.Pladged	Verb	Pladge	Verb		Suffix
		10. Called	Verb	Call	Verb		Suffix
		11. Filled	Verb	Fill	Verb		Suffix
11.	-cy	1.Presidency	Noun	President	Noun	Suffix	-
12.	-y	1.Victories	Noun	Victor	Noun	Suffix	-
		2.Policy	Noun	Police	Noun	Suffix	-
13.	-ly	1.Illegally	Adjective	Legal	Adjective	Suffix	-
14.	-ic	1. Democratic	Adjective	Democra	Noun	Suffix	-

				t			
15.	-ment	1.Statement	Noun	State	Noun	Suffix	-
16.	-ity	1. Opportunity	Noun	Opportu ne	Adjective	Suffix	-
17.	Re-	1.Representative	Adjective	Present	Adjective	Prefix	-
		2.Re-election	Noun	Elect	Noun	Prefix	-
18.	Il-	1.Illegally	Adjective	Legal	Adjective	Prefix	-
19.	Up -	1.Uproar	Noun	Roar	Noun	Prefix	-
20.	Un-	1.Unloading	Verb	Load	Verb	Prefix	-
21.	Anti-	1.Anti- establishment	Noun	Establish	Verb	Prefix Suffix	
22.	In-	1.Inside	Adjective	Side	Noun	Prefix	

Appendix 2

Trump meets Republicans to strategize for 2018

Following a disruptive start to 2018, President Donald Trump is set to huddle with top Republicans on a two-day retreat starting on Friday to lay out legislative priorities for the year and discuss a strategy for pivotal November congressional elections.

Days after explosive comments by Trump's former chief strategist Steve Bannon left the White House in a defensive crouch, the president will sit down at Camp David with party leaders including House of Representative Speaker Paul Ryan and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell.

Trump achieved the first major legislative win of his presidency in December with tax legislation long sought by his party and its supporters.

He is eager for more such victories and the White House has targeted infrastructure policy and a welfare overhaul as its top priorities. Immigration legislation in particular a plan to help people who were brought to the United States illegally as children, is also on the agenda.

How and when to execute those priorities must be decided. While Trumps and McConnell want to work on infrastructure first, Ryan is more interested in tackling welfare.

A White House official said the timing of legislation would be discussed as well as the political priority of giving Republicans substantive issues to highlight ahead of November elections when the party will seek to maintain control of Congress.

All 435 members in the House and a third of the 100 members in the Senate will be up for re-election. A Democratic takeover of one or both chambers could help stifle Trump's agenda.

The meeting at the presidential retreat in Maryland, which will include Trump Cabinet officials, follows an uproar over the description in a new book of an inept Trump White House and Bannon's suggestion the president's son an son-in-law committed treason by meeting with a Russian official during the 2016 campaign.

Trump broke with Bnnon on Wednesday, saying his former adviser had, “ lost his mind ”, in a statement issued after comments attributed to Bannon in Michael Welff's fire and Fury Inside the Trump White House were made public.

The strategy session will provide an opportunity to switch topics after the furor over the book, which goes on sale on Friday.

“The White House doesn’t mind the optics after a few days of the president unloading on Bannon and making our views clear on the book, the president sits down and charts the course forward [...] with the actual leaders of the Republican Party”, a White House official said.

Trump spokeswoman Sarah Sanders said on Thursday that Wolff’s book was a complete fantasy” filled with tabloid gossip. She called for the conservative outlet Breitbart News to consider parting ways with Bannon, who leads the group and had pledged to campaign for anti-establishment Republican candidates in the 2018 elections.

Senate Republican Whip John Cornyn said the weekend meeting would help lawmakers and administration officials get on the same page about their priorities.

“This administration came into office perhaps not really knowing for sure that they would win the election and was a little bit behind the curve in terms of preparing. Now I think they’ve recognized that that sort of coordination is really important in order to get things done”, he said.



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Sifat : Biasa
Lamp : -
Perihal : Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Padangsidempuan, 25 September 2017

Kepada Yth.
Bapak/Ibu:
1. Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum (Pembimbing I)
2. Hamka, M.Hum (Pembimbing II)
Di-
Padangsidempuan

Assalamu Alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, Disampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa berdasarkan hasil Sidang Tim Pengkaji Kelayakan Judul Skripsi, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini sebagai berikut:

Nama : MARLIANA HARI HASIBUAN
Nim : 14 203 00067
Fak/Jurusan : FTIK/Tadris Bahasa Inggris-2
Judul Skripsi : DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN WORLD ARTICLE OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER (PUBLISHED, SATURDAY JANUARY 06TH 2018)

Seiring dengan hal tersebut, kami akan mengharapkan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu menjadi pembimbing I dan Pembimbing II penelitian penulisan skripsi yang dimaksud.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasamanya yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu, kami ucapkan terimakasih.

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