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NOMINALIZING AFFIX IN THE NEW YORK TIMES NEWSPAPER

A THESIS



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PADANG

2010

APPROVAL PAGE

NOMINALIZING AFFIX IN THE *NEW YORK TIMES* NEWSPAPER

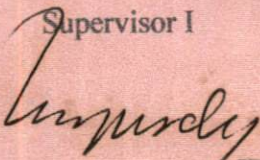
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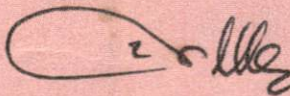
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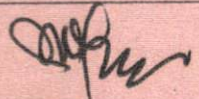
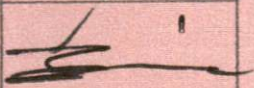
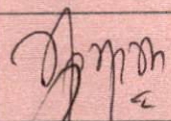
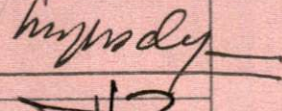
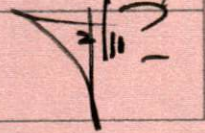


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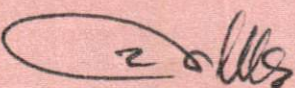
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet, either in the same or different form. To my knowledge there has not form or idea of written or published by others except that are referred to in this thesis and mentioned in the bibliography.

Padang, December 2010

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Wulia Mursida', with a stylized, cursive script.

WULIA MURSIDA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of God, the most Gracious and Merciful.

Praise be to God, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world. First of all, the writer would like to say thanks to Allah the Almighty for His blessing and mercy in finishing this thesis. Shalawat and Salam may always be given to the Great Prophet Muhammad Peace Be upon Him, the best and most inspiration idol in the world.

The writer would like to express the deep attitude and appreciation conveyed to Dr. M. Yusdi, M. Hum and Drs. Zulfakhri Dt. Majo Datuk, M. Hum as the writer's supervisors for sharing ideas, advices, times and suggestions to me in writing this thesis. Their patience and guidance has given the writer a spirit in completing this thesis. May Allah reward them upon their kindness. And then, also for all the lecturers in English Department and Faculty of Letters who give and share their valuable knowledge.

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The writer

ABSTRAK

Di dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang pembentukan nomina yang dibentuk melalui penggabungan sebuah afiks dengan verba dan adjectiva. Metode yang dipakai dalam pengumpulan data adalah metode observasi (*observational method*) dengan menggunakan teknik catat (*note-taking*). Metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis yaitu metode agih (*distributional method*) dengan menggunakan teknik ganti (*substitution*). Selanjutnya, data disajikan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal. Analisis data menggunakan teori Tallerman tentang teori kategori grammatikal dan teori tentang imbuhan (*affix*) dari Scalise yang mengatakan bahwa imbuhan itu dibagi dua; yaitu imbuhan yang terdapat diawal (*prefix*) dan diakhir (*suffix*) dari sebuah kata. Data yang digunakan diambil dari surat kabar *New York Times*, yang di unduh dari internet. Data diambil dari kolom berita ekonomi atau bisnis saja. .

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan bahwa imbuhan yang membentuk kata benda (*noun*) hanyalah imbuhan yang terdapat diakhir kata (*suffix*). Dengan kata lain, nominalisasi imbuhan (*nominalizing affix*) yaitu kata yang bisa dibentuk menjadi kata benda apabila digabungkan atau dikombinasikan dengan imbuhan tertentu, seperti imbuhan *-ment*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ion*, *-er*, *-ance*, *-ness*, dan *-ism*. Kata dasar yang dinominalisasikan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata kerja (*verb*) dan kata sifat (*adjective*) dengan menggabungkannya dengan imbuhan nominalisasi (*nominalizing affix*) dan melihat makna dari kata tersebut setelah dikombinasikan dengan afiks nomina.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| 1. Adj. | : | Adjective |
| 2. N. (n) | : | Noun |
| 3. V. (v) | : | Verb |
| 4. Suff. | : | Suffix |
| 5. NYT | : | New York Times |
| 6. vl | : | Voiceless |
| 7. vd | : | Voiced |

LIST OF SYMBOLS

>	: Derived
*	: Unacceptable
1,2,3,4	: Number of Data
a, b, c	: Number of Data

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	i
ABSTRAK.....	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	iii
LIST OF SYMBOLS.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problems.....	4
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	5
1.4 Limitation of the Study.....	5
1.5 Method of the Research.....	6
1.6. Source of Data.....	7

CHAPTER 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Previous Studies.....	8
2.2 Definition of Key Terms.....	11
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	12
2.3.1 Grammatical Category.....	12
2.3.2 The Kinds of Affixes.....	13

CHAPTER 3. ANALYSIS OF NOMINALIZING AFFIX IN THE *NEW YORK TIMES* NEWSPAPER

3.1 Nominalizing Affix With Stem Verb.....	16
3.2 Nominalizing Affix With Stem Adjective.....	29

CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion.....	44
4.2 Suggestion.....	45

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nominalization means “making something into noun” (Tallerman, 1998:78). It means that nominalization is making a noun word class formed by other word classes, for instances; verb and adjective. Affix is a grammatical element that is combined with a word, stem, or phrase to produce derived and inflected forms. According to Stageberg (2000:93), “*an affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or within or after a base.*” Based on the explanation it is clear that Nominalizing affix is the process of forming a noun from an affix with stem.

Affixation is the process of forming words by adding affixes at the beginning (prefixation), the end (suffixation) of words. See the meanings of those words added at the beginning or end of words, and look into the changes of word classes when affixes are added to them. Apart from mastering of spellings, and learn to identify grammatical categories of words by looking at the words and identifying the affixes added to them.

In this research, the writer analyzes the morphology. However, in this research the writer also analyzes syntax and phonology because this research can not stand alone without analyzing another aspect, they have relationship each other.

According to Bauer (1983:13) that “morphology is a sub-branch of linguistic deals with internal structure of word forms, the basic units of analysis recognized in

morphology are morphemes". Morphology is also the study of morpheme and their arrangements in forming words. The words that we know are part of our linguistic knowledge.

In the study of morphology, the process of creating a new language form can be found in the process of what we call derivation. According to Katamba (1994: 59) derivation is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes. The writer is going to analyze derivation process of nominalizing affix in the New York Times Newspaper.

"Syntactic rules determine the order of words in a sentence" (Fromkin and Rodman, 1980). It means that the grammar of the language determines the properties of each sentences of the language, it can be found in the syntax. The grammar itself describes the structural descriptions of the words or construction of the words in the sentence. And according to Bauer (1983), syntax plays a role in word-formation, the syntactic behavior of a complex form may or may not predictable from general principles and the roots and affixes involved. While, in the phonology is learned about the sound patterns of language. It is clear that by using morphology, syntax, and phonology; the writer can operate the word and analyze the construction of the words using the nominalizing affix.

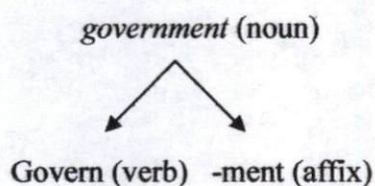
Affixation, especially nominalizing affix, can be found in any kind of text, for example; the text in the novel, magazine, newspaper, etc. In this research, the writer tries to find the data in the newspaper. There are many variations of noun affixations that can be found in the newspaper, especially in the *New York Times* Newspaper.

New York Times is a daily newspaper in New York City, New York, USA covering local news, sports, business, jobs, and community events. It is one of top American newspapers in terms of readership and circulation which is published seven days a week. *New York Times* is one of the largest circulation newspapers in the USA with daily circulation of 927,851. In this research, the writer restricts the research in economic or business news because the writer finds more data more data in this column than others column. NYT is one of the best American media outlets, according to Mondo Times members (<http://www.nytimes.com>).

Example: ... *felt burdened by huge government deficits*.... (NYT.Oct.31, 2009).

government = govern + -ment

Derivational suffixes: verb + -ment



Government consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme govern /'gʌvn/ and the bound morpheme -ment /mənt/. Morpheme “govern” belongs to a verb category, while morpheme “-ment” is suffix. *Government* /'gʌvənmənt/ (n): govern (v) + -ment, which refers to thing. It is derivational affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. -ment is a kind of nominalization affix; it is proved by using the substitution technique:

1. *government* : [[Govern] V + -ment] N
2. *pavement* : [[Pave] V + -ment] N
3. *adjustment* : [[Adjust] V + -ment] N

Stand on the explanation above, it can be seen that affix *-ment* in the three words is a kind of nominalizing affix and is an example of suffix where combined with a root it forms noun. The writer proves it by changing the root and adds another base/root into the suffix *-ment*.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested in investigating and analyzing the nominalization affix in the New York Times Newspaper.

1.2 Identification of the Problems

In this research the writer wants to analyze affixation in the New York Times newspaper. In line with this, the writer would like to identify the nominalization affix, and the research questions are:

1. What are the nominalizing affixes found in the *New York Times* newspaper?
2. How are verbs and adjectives nominalized, in the *New York Times* newspaper?
3. What are the meanings of the word which formed in the *New York Times* newspaper?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions, this research is aimed at observing the nominalizing affix in the *New York Times*. Therefore, the objectives of the research are:

1. To analyze the nominalizing affix in the *New York Times* newspaper.
2. To analyze how verbs and adjectives nominalized in the *New York Times* newspaper.
3. To know the meaning of the words are formed by affix undergoing nominalizing affix in the *New York Times* newspaper.

1.4 Limitation of the Research

The writer restricts the analysis of this problem to the nominalization affix. This study will be focused on the nominalizing affix in the New York Times Newspaper which affixes form noun as well as the affixation process, and the meaning of the word which is formed that related with it. The writer applies theory of Tallerman about grammatical category and Scalise about affix, then completed by other theories which is related to identify and analyze the data found in the NYT newspaper.

1.5 Method of the Research

There are three steps done by the writer in this research, they are; collecting the data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis. In collecting the data, the writer collects the data by reading the text in the New York Times Newspaper.

Actually, the writer restricts this data only in aspect of Economic column in the New York Times Newspaper. Each data is taken from the economic news or column. In collecting the data, the writer uses observational method, and uses note taking technique. Before taking the data, the writer should follow the step; firstly, the writer read the source of data, and then, the writer chooses the words that have nominalizing affix, and then choose them as the data.

In analyzing data, the writer classifies the data into two aspects of affixes. They are prefix, and suffix. In analyzing these, the writer applies the distributional method and uses the substitution technique. The analysis can be reached by identification the data with identifies the affixation, classification the data of affixation based on prefixes, and suffixes, and then identify the grammatical category. It is based on theory of Scalise about affix and Tallerman's theory about the grammatical category.

After analyzing the data, the writer presents the result of analysis. In this case, the writer uses the informal and formal method. Informal method is a way of presenting the finding by using a verbal statement (a natural language). While, Formal method is a way of presenting the finding by using signs and symbols (an artificial language).

1.6 Source of Data

Actually, as the source of data in this research is the text in economic column in the *New York Times* newspaper. The name of New York Times called the New York Daily Times. It first published on September 18, 1851. The newspaper was founded by Henry Jarvis Raymond and George Jones. A few years later in 1856, Raymond was also one of the founders of the Associated Press. Adolph S. Ochs acquired the New York Times in 1896, and he led the newspaper to achieve the international prominence it holds today. Ochs coined the newspaper's slogan "All the News That's Fit to Print.". Learn more at Mondo Newspapers, the worldwide newspaper directory. This newspaper is owned by The New York Times Company. Its web site was the most popular American online newspaper Web site as of December 2008, receiving more than 18 million unique visitors in that month (<http://www.nytimes.com>).

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Studies

In this part, the writer reviews some researches related to affixation. Actually, this research and the previous research analyze about English language. The different between this research and the previous research is the concerning of their analyzing. In this research the writer focus on the nominalizing affix, however the previous researches focused on syntactic affixation, A Note on the Latinate Constraint in English Affixation, and Negative Affixation. However, it is still under the same topic about Affix.

The first research was conducted by Rodriguez (2006), entitled "*Negative Affixation within the Lexical Grammar Model*". In this study Rodriguez deals his research with the derivational processes from both Spanish and English that involve the creation of negative derived predicated, within the framework of Lexical Grammar Model, which considers it as a phenomenon with two fundamental perspectives: first, as a lexicological process of creation of a new lexical unit out of existing lexical material; that is, the derived word is the result of combining predicates, which can be free or bound morpheme, second, as a grammatical process that involves the interplay of different types of conditions that range from the phonological level to the pragmatic one, via the syntactic and the morphological stages. LGM is a model of lexical description that seeks to enrich the structure of the

lexicon component in Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) and some similar functionalist models like Functional Grammar (FG).

In his research Rodriguez discovered that, both of approaches must be dealt with for a full description of what lies behind the creation of new lexeme reveals the adequacy of the LGM approach to word formation and makes it a powerful tool for the description of this kind of process, .

The second research was conducted by Hyung-Mook Cho (2007) which entitled "*Level 1 and Level 2 Affixes in English: Morphological Productivity and Semantic/Phonological Transparency*". In his research he tried to investigate the traits of level 1 and level 2 affixes in English with regard to their morphological productivity and semantic/phonological transparency.

For example:

1. a. Level 1 affixes: *in-, con-, pre-, en-, be-, -ity, -ic, -ian, -ory, -ary, -ion, -ate, -ive*,
adjective forming *-al*, noun forming *-y*
- b. Level 2 affixes: *un-, re-, sub-, non-, de-, semi-, anti-, -less, -ness, -hood, -like, -dom, -ful, -ship*, -adjective forming *-ed*, adjective forming *-y*

Based on the example above Hyung-Mook Cho summarized that the influence of junctural phonotactics on the parsability of morphological units, it can be stated that the listeners perceive the unit of the stem plus the consonant-initial level 2 suffix to be more parsable or decomposable. In contrast, they tend to perceive the stem plus the vowel-initial level 1 suffix to be less parsable or decomposable.

2. a. Level 1 affix is added: the rule applies and semantic/phonological transparency is not maintained

[re+sign]→[ri[z]ain]

[re+solve]→[ri[z]olve]

b. Level 2 affix is added: the rule does not apply and semantic/phonological transparency is maintained

[re]#[sign]→[ri[s]ain] (i.e. sign again)

[re]#[solve]→[ri[s]olve] (i.e. solve again)

In his research, Hyung-Mook Cho concludes that level 2 affixes in English are more productive than level 1 affixes.

The third research was conducted by Stanimir Rakić which entitled "*A Note on the Latinate Constraint in English Affixation*". In this research, he analyzes different forms of the Latinate Constraint and compares them with the classical theory of Level ordering in lexical phonology and morphology (Kiparsky 1982). The general form of the Latinate Constraint introduced by Bloomfield (1933) and elaborated by Booij (1987, 1994) is not empirically adequate because it allows numerous exceptions. The new form of Latinate Constraint proposed by Plag (1999) is partly based on synchronic distributional relations.

In his research, Stanimir Rakić concludes that the application of Latinate Constraint either to suffixation or prefixation involves a vicious circle. On the other hand, the possible effect of Latinate Constraint on prefixation is greatly reduced

because prefixes rarely stack up on each other. In fact, the application of Latinate Constraint does not have much purpose in the domain of prefixation, and, on the other hand, Level ordering is involved there in paradoxes. The restrictions in prefix stacking are probably connected with the difficulty of processing two abstract segments in succession, but this is an area which must be left to future research.

The three researches above that conducted by Rodriguez, Hyung-Mook Cho, and Stanimir Rakić, have the same topic, it is about affix. It is same as the topic which conducted by the writer in this research, it is also about affix. However, the three researches have different focus with this research, Rodriguez analyzes about negative affixation by using LGM and FG, Hyung-Mook Cho analyzes about level 1 and level 2 affix by using Morphological Productivity and Semantic/Phonological Transparency, and Stanimir Rakic analyzes about Latinate constrain in English affixation, while the writer of this research focus on nominalizing affix in English.

Connecting to this research, the writer would analyze the nominalization affix in the New York Times Newspaper.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

In this case, there are three key terms that should be listed in this chapter. The key terms are listed have close relation to the study that will be discussed. It is aimed to make the writer and perhaps the reader later on comprehend the analysis easily. The key terms are word formation, affixation, and nominalization.

1. **Word formation:** Have rules, such a rules specifies a set of words on which it can operate. This set called base. Every word formation rules specifies a unique phonological operation which is performed on the base (this operation usually consists of the addition of some affix). Every word formation also specifies a syntactic label and subcategorization for the resulting word (Mark Aronoff, 1975:22). ”
2. **Affixation:** the result of adding an affix. According to Scalise (1984:79) Affixes must, (i), is bracketed not as autonomous formatives but rather as formatives that are added to other specific formatives. (ii), not be labeled with only one syntactic category since they are expressed a relation between two syntactic categories. (iii), be provided with a boundary symbol.
3. **Nominalization:** making something into a noun; specifically, the process of turning a verb into a noun. That noun then heads a noun phrase which occurs in typical noun phrase positions, such as the object or subject position in a sentence (Maggie Tallerman, 1998:78).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Dealing with the main problem of this research, it is about nominalizing affix in the NYT. The analyzing of this research based on the theory that has any relationship with the grammatical category theory and affix itself, especially, with nominalizing affix.

2.3.1 Grammatical Category

Different kinds of grammatical information attach to specific word class. The properties of grammatical category are ‘comparison’, ‘number’, ‘case’, ‘agreement’. All languages require grammatical as well as lexical information. Grammatical information must have the concrete form therefore there are two ways in representing

it. Firstly, a noun, verb, adjective, preposition, by gaining an affix the form may change to represent the grammatical information. Second, a closed class word may be used alongside the lexical word to represent the grammatical information (Tallerman, 1998: 50).

Affix usually attaches to the root, base word, and each word has class called word classes. According to Tallerman (1998:49), that *“each of the main word classes has a typical set of grammatical categories which are universally associated with it.”* It means that all word classes like; noun, adjective, verb, preposition, are associated with a typical set of grammatical categories. The most common categories found cross-linguistically are inherent, agreement, and relational categories. Inherent categories are properties a word either intrinsically has, or doesn't have, while Agreement categories show syntactic links between words, and Relational categories mark the relationship a word or phrase has to the whole sentence (Tallerman, 1998:50). Dealing with Tallerman's theory, Radford (1997:29), also argued that:

“all words in the language belong to a restricted set of grammatical categories. A grammatical category is a class of expression which share a common set of grammatical properties.”

2.3.2 The Kinds of Affixes

In this point, the writer discussed about some theories that are used to analyze a descriptive research to learn about the kinds of affixes which form noun in the New York Times.

In this case, the writer focuses on the derivational affix. Derivational serves two main purposes: first; changing the meaning of the stem to which it attaches, and second; changing the grammatical category of the stem to which it attaches. An affix is divided into two, prefix and suffix. Sergio Scalise (1984: 79-80) argued that:

“...The set of affixes can be divided into two subsets, prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are uniquely attached to the left of their base element, and suffixes are attached to words which belong to a specific syntactic category....”

Beside that, according to Stageberg, *“an affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or within or after a base.”* He divides affix into two parts; prefixes, and suffixes. Dealing with this theory, Bauer (1983:18), argued that *“affixes consists of two parts, they are prefix, and suffix”*. However, in this research the writer only analyzes suffix because the nominalizing affix is only suffix.

According to Stageberg (2000), **Suffixes** are bound morphemes that occur after a base. Suffix may pile up to the number of three or four, whereas prefixes are commonly single, except for the negative *un-* before another prefix, such as *normalizers*. Perhaps it reached by limit with four suffixes. The base *norm* plus the four suffixes *-al*, *-ize*, *-er*, *-s*. when suffixes multiply like this, their order is fixed: there is one and only one order in which they occur.

In this case, these suffixes are attached with root or base that has the verb and adjective category. The combination of the root or base which has the verb and adjective category with suffix, and prefix produce a noun category, it called nominalizing affix. In analyzing the data, the writer identifies the process of the word

formation by using the assimilation, and palatalization, it is the way to analyzing morpheme. According to Nida (1950:21) *Assimilation denotes a process by which phonemes are made similar*. It means that the phonemic changes which take place when two morphemes are combined. While, *Palatalization is replacing a consonant by one of a more palatal (or sometimes, alveopalatal) positions, because of the presence of a front vowel or y* (Nida, 1950:p.35).

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS OF NOMINALIZING AFFIX IN THE *NEW YORK TIMES* NEWSPAPER

3.1 Nominalizing Affix with Stem Verb

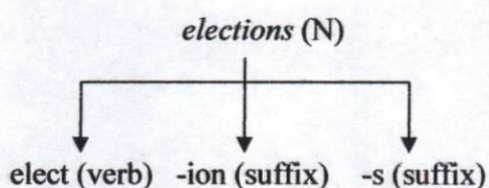
The aim of this chapter is to present some data which refer to the research questions; those are nominalizing affix with stem/base verb present in the *New York Times* newspaper. Stem is part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes (i.e. those affixes whose presence is required by the syntax such as markers of singular and plural number in nouns, tense in verbs). Base is any unit at all to which affixes of any kind can be added (Katamba, 1993:45).

According to Tallerman (1998) verb is the part of speech (or word class) that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being. Verbs give meanings to sentences by telling us what things do, or what they are. The event is known technically as the *predicate*, and the participants in the event are called *argument*. The most common function of verbs is as predicate (these denote situations, events, actions, processes, and so on). Verb fall into three sub-classes, they are intransitive verb, transitive verb, and ditransitive verb. Intransitive verb is verb with only one participant or argument. Transitive verb is verbs which have two participants. While, Ditransitive verb is verb with three arguments. The examples of verb are; grow, request, arrive, seek, download, annul, retreat, forbid, act, right-click, rebel, celebrate, etc.

1. ... *the midterm elections this year*....(NYT. Feb. 2010)

elections = elect + -ion- + -s

Derivational suffix: Verb + -ion- + -s



The form *Elections* consists of three morphemes. They are the free morpheme “elect”, the bound morpheme “-ion” and “-s.” Morpheme “elect” belongs to a verb category, morpheme “-ion” is suffix, while “-s” marks plural number. Elections (N): elect (V) + -ion- (suff.) + -s (suff.). The combination of the word “elect” with suffix “-ion-” is a kind of derivational affix, because suffix “-ion-” changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun, while “-s” doesn’t change the grammatical category, the category of “elections” is still noun. -ion is a kind of noun affixation; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

a. *election* : [[elect] V + -ion] N

b. *selection* : [[select] V + -ion] N

c. *connection* : [[connect] V + -ion] N

-ion is an affix which refers to the action or state. There are three data by using suffix ‘*-ion*’ in terms of *election*, *selection* and *connection* as found in the *New York Times* newspaper. These three words through the process called palatalization.

elect /ɪˈlɛkt/

-ion /jən/

ɪlɛk + *yən* > **ɪlɛktyən*

ɪlɛk + *yən* > *ɪlɛkʃn* (palatalization)

ty > ʃ

The form of *election* here is combination of the root *elect* /ɪˈlɛkt/ and suffix –*ion* /jən/. After the word *elect* combined with suffix *-ion*, it becomes *election* /ɪˈlɛkʃn/, as a result *ɪlɛktyən* > *ɪˈlɛkʃn*, ty > ʃ, /t/ is alveolar, stop, and vl, while /y/ is palatal, semivowel, and vd, it become ʃ (alveopalatal, fricative, and vl). Based on the explanation clear that the word *election* through the process called palatalization, a consonant /t/ replaced by alveopalatal /ʃ/, it is because the presence of y. *Election* /ɪˈlɛkʃn/ is a kind of noun category by combining verb category with suffix. *Election* is “the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position, especially a political position, by voting” (Oxford Dictionary).

... an enormous *selection* of goods from all over the world.... (NYT. March, 2006)

select /sɪˈlɛkt/

–ion /yən/

sɪlɛk + yən > *sɪlɛktyən

sɪlɛk + yən > sɪlɛkʃn (palatalization)

ty > ʃ

The form of “*selection*” is combination of the root *select* /sɪˈlɛkt/ and suffix –ion /yən/. The word *select* combined with suffix –ion, it becomes *selection* /sɪˈlɛkʃn/, as a result sɪlɛktyən > sɪlɛkʃn, ty > ʃ, /t/ is alveolar, stop, and vl, while /y/ is palatal, semivowel, and vd, it become ʃ (alveopalatal, fricative, and vl). It clears that the word *selection* through the process called palatalization, a consonant /t/ replaced by alveopalatal /ʃ/, it is because the presence of y. *Selection* /sɪˈlɛkʃn/ is a noun category, it is combination of a verb category and suffix. *Selection* is “the process of choosing somebody/something carefully from a group of people or things” (Oxford Dictionary).

... *The connection between cognition*...(NYT. Jan. 2006)

connect /kəˈnɛkt/

-ion /yən/

kənɛkt + yən > *kənɛktyən

kənɛkt + yən > kənɛkʃn (palatalization)

ty > ʃ

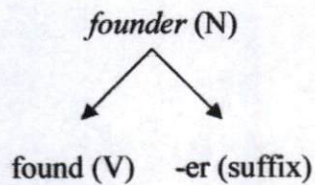
While, the form of *connection* is also a noun category by combining a verb category *connect* /kəˈnɛkt/ and suffix *-ion* /yən/. The combination between the word *connect* and suffix *-ion* become *connection* /kəˈnɛkʃn/, therefore kənɛktyən > kənɛkʃn, ty > ʃ, /t/ is alveolar, stop, and vl, while /y/ is palatal, semivowel, and vd, it become ʃ (alveopalatal, fricative, and vl). It is through the palatalization process. The word *connection* means “something that connects two facts, ideas” (Oxford Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that affix *-ion* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

2. ... *founder of the company*... (NYT. March, 2006)

founder = found + -er

Derivational suffix: found + -er



The form *founder* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *found* and suffix *-er*. Morphemes “found” belong to a verb category, while morpheme *-er* is suffix. *Founder* (N): found (V) + *-er* (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix *er* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. *-er* is a kind of nominalization affix; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

a. *founder* : [[found] V + *-er*] N

b. *user* : [[use] V + *-er*] N

c. *consumer* : [[consume] V + *-er*] N

Actually, *-er* is a suffix referring to a person or thing, agentive. The suffix ‘*er*’ is also one of affix which form noun. There are three data using suffix *-er*, such as *founder*, *user*, and *consumer* as found in *New York Times* newspaper. The data above are classified into what process that occur in terms of *founder*, *user*, and *consumer*.

found /'faʊnd/

-er /əɹ/

Faʊnd + -əɹ > Faʊndəɹ

The form *founder* is combination of the root *found* /'faʊnd/ and suffix -er /əɹ/, *founder* /'faʊndə(r)/ is a kind of noun category by combining verb category with suffix. *Founder* is "a person who starts an organization, institution, or causes something to be built" (Oxford Dictionary).

... *users* of the resulting services....(NYT. Feb. 2010)

Use /yuz/

-er /əɹ/

ju:z + əɹ > yuzəɹ

The form *user* consists of three morphemes, *use* free morpheme, suffix -er belong to a verb category, morpheme -er is suffix, while "-s" marks plural number. *Users* (N): use (V) + -er- (suff.) + -s (suff.). The combination of the word *use* with suffix -er- is a kind of derivational affix, because suffix -er changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun, while -s doesn't change the grammatical category, the category of *users* is still noun although the appearance of suffix -s. The meaning of *User* is "a person or thing that uses something" (Oxford Dictionary).

... *For consumers*.... (NYT. March, 2006)

consume /kən'syum/

-er /ər/

kən'sju:m + əɾ > kən'syumər

The form *consumers* consists of three morphemes, *consume* free morpheme, suffix *-er* is bound morpheme, and suffix *-s* is bound morpheme. *Consumer* belongs to a verb category, *-er* suffix, while *-s* suffix which marks plural number. *Consumers* (N): consume (V) + *-er-* (suff.) + *-s* (suff.). The combination of the word *consume* with suffix *-er-* is a kind of derivational affix, because suffix *-er* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun, while *-s* doesn't change the grammatical category, the category of *consumers* is still noun although the appearance of suffix *-s*. The meaning of *consumer* is "a person who buys goods or uses services" (Oxford Dictionary).

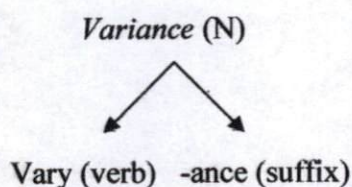
The two words above, such as *founder*, *user*, do not occur assimilation process. On the other hand, the word *consumer* through the assimilation process, it can be seen in the omission of the sound /ə/. It is because the appearance of the following vowel or round back sound /ə/. Therefore, it seems to be disused to pronounce consumeer /kən'syumir/. As a result, the following sound seems to affect the omission of the sound /e/.

Stand on the explanation above can be seen that affix *-er* in the three words above is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

3. ...source of 'unexplained' *variance*.... (NYT. Jan. 2006)

Variance: vary + *-ance*

Derivational suffix: vary + *-ance*



The form *variance* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *vary* and suffix *-ance*. Morphemes “vary” belong to a verb category, while morpheme *-ance* is suffix. *Variance* (N): vary (V) + *-ance* (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix *-ance* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. *-ance* is a kind of nominalization affix; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

a. *variance* : [[vary]V + *-ance*] N

b. *appearance*: [[appear] V + *-ance*] N

c. *performance* : [[perform] V + *-ance*] N

-*ance* is also one of nominalizing affix, it is a suffix that refer to the action or stat. Here, there are also three data which use suffix -*ance*, for instance *variance*, *appearance*, and *performance* as found in *New York Times* newspaper.

Vary /'veəri/

-ance /əns/

veəri + əns > veəriəns

The form *variance* is the combinations of the root *vary* and suffix -*ance*, *variance* /'veəriəns/ is a kind of noun category by combining verb category with suffix. The meaning of *variance* is “*the amount by which something changes or is different from something else*” (Oxford Dictionary).

... Mr. Feldberg raised the *appearance*.... (NYT. Aug. 2010)

appear /ə'piər/

-ance /əns/

ə'piər + əns > ə'piərəns

The form *appearance* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *appear* and suffix -*ance*. Morphemes *appear* belong to a verb category, while morpheme -*ance* is suffix. *Appearance* (N): *appear* (V) + -*ance* (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix -*ance* changes the grammatical category from the

verb into noun. The meaning of *appearance* is “the way that somebody /something look on the outside; what somebody/something seems to be” (Oxford Dictionary).

...the economic *performance* across much of the Asia-Pacific region....(NYT. Sept. 2010)

Perform /pə'fɔ:m/

-ance /əns/

pə'fɔ:m + əns > pə'fɔ:məns

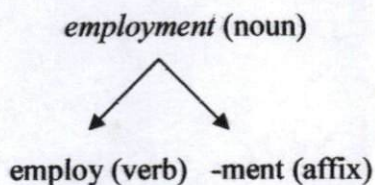
The form *performance* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *perform* and suffix *-ance*. Morphemes *perform* belong to a verb category, while morpheme *-ance* is suffix. *Performance* (N): perform (V) + *-ance* (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix *-ance* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. The form *performance* /pə'fɔ:məns/ has meaning; “the act of performing a play, concert or some other form of entertainment” (Oxford Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above can be seen that affix *-ance* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

4. ...other forms of wage *employment*....(NYT. Jan. 2005)

employment = employ + -ment

Derivational suffixes: verb + -ment



The form *employment* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *employ* and the bound morpheme *-ment* /mənt/. Morpheme *employ* belong to a verb category, while morpheme *-ment* is suffix. *Employment* (n): employ (v) + -ment (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix *-ment* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. *-ment* is a nominalization affix; it is proved by using the substitution technique:

a. *employment*: [[employ] V+ -ment] N

b. *management*: [[manage] V + -ment] N

c. *investment*: [[invest] V + -ment] N

-ment is a suffix that refer to the action or result. Here, there are also three data which use suffix *-ment*, for instance *employment*, *management*, and *investment* as found in *New York Times* newspaper.

Employ /ɪmˈplɔɪ/

-ment /mənt/

ɪmˈplɔɪ + mənt > ɪmˈplɔɪmənt

The form *employment* is the combinations of the root *employ* and suffix *-ment*, *employment* / ɪmˈplɔɪmənt / is “work, especially when it is done to earn money” (Oxford Dictionary). It is a kind of noun category by combining verb category with suffix.

...criticized his abrasive *management*.... (NYT. Feb. 2005)

manage /ˈmænɪʃ/

-ment /mənt/

mænɪʃ + mənt > mænɪʃmənt

The form *management* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *manage* and suffix *-ment* is a bound morpheme. Morphemes *manage* belong to a verb category, while morpheme *-ment* is suffix. *Management* (N): manage (V) + -ment (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix *-ment* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. The meaning of *management* is “the

act of running and controlling a business or similar organization" (Oxford Dictionary).

...*human capital investment tax credit*...(NYT. Jan. 2004)

invest /in'vest/

-ment /mənt/

in'vest + mənt > in'vestmənt

The form *investment* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *invest* and suffix *-ment* is a bound morpheme. Morphemes *invest* belongs to a verb category, while morpheme *-ment* is suffix. *Investment* (N): invest (V) + -ment (suff.). It is derivational affix, because suffix *-ment* changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun. The form *investment* /in'vestmənt/ has meaning; "*the act of investing money in something*" (Oxford Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that affix *-ance* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

3.2 Nominalizing Affix with Stem Adjective

According to Tallerman (1998), an adjective is identified by its function or position in a sentence. Most adjectives can come between an article and a noun, and can stand alone before or after copulative verbs (*i.e.*, "is", "am", "are", etc.). In

addition, adjectives express degrees of comparison by function words. There are two basic functions of Adjective, Attributive and Predicative.

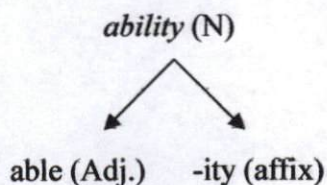
Firstly is Attributive. Most English adjectives occur before nouns, for instances; *large* house, *quick* lunch, *fun* time. These adjectives attribute a quality to nouns. These types of adjectives are *attributive*. When an adjective precedes the noun and pronoun modifies, it is in the *attributive position*.

Secondly is Predicative. Adjectives that are paired to a noun with copulative verbs are in the predicate position. Adjectives can also come before or follow a copulative verb. Copulative verbs include the verb *to be* and such verbs as *seem*, *become*, or *feel*, verbs that never take a direct object. In the sentence, "*The bed is hard*", the adjective *hard* follows the copulative verb *is* and modifies the noun *bed*. With these verbs, the adjective supplies the predication about the noun; therefore, *predicate adjectives*.

1. ... like the **ability** to text photos... (NYT. Feb. 2010)

ability = able + -ity

Derivational suffixes: Adj. + -ity



The form *Ability* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *able* and the bound morpheme *-ity*. Morpheme *able* belongs to an adjective category, while morpheme *-ity* is suffix. Ability (N): able (Adj.) + *-ity* (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ity* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *-ity* is a nominalizing affix; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

- a. *ability* : [[able] Adj. + *-ity*] N
- b. *Security* : [[secure] Adj. + *-ity*] N
- c. *Flexibility* : [[flexible] Adj. + *-ity*] N

-ity is an affix referring to the quality or state. In this case, there are three data using suffix *-ity*, *ability*, *security*, and *flexibility* as found in *New York Times* newspaper. The data above are classified into what process that occur in terms of *ability*, *security*, and *flexibility*.

The form *ability* here is combination of the root *able* and suffix *-ity*, *ability* /əˈbɪləti/ is a kind of noun category by combining adjective category with suffix. *Ability* is “the fact that somebody/something is able to do something” (Oxford Dictionary).

Able /ebl/ (absolute form (free form))

-ity /əti/

eibl + əti > æbɪləti (oblique form (bound form))

> ebl ~ æbɪl

The combination of root *able* with suffix *-ity* forming the word *ability*, the word *able* through the morphological process, therefore the result is /eibl/ become /əbɪl/.

... we think about *Social Security*...(NYT. Aug. 2010)

Secure /səkyʊər/

-ity /əti/

sɪ'kjʊər + əti > *səkyʊərəti

> səkʊriti

> səkyʊər ~ səkʊr

The form *secure* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *secure* and the bound morpheme *-ity*. Morpheme *secure* belong to a adjective category, while morpheme “-ity” is suffix. *Security* (N): *able* (Adj.) + *-ity* (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ity* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *Security* /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ is a noun category, it is combination of an adjective category and suffix. *Security* is “the activities involved in protecting a country, building, or person against attack, danger” (Oxford Dictionary).

...administrations less *flexibility* in dealing with a crisis...(NYT. Dec. 2005)

flexible /fleksəbl/ (absolute form (free form))

-ity /əti/

fleksəbl + əti > fleksəbıləti (oblique form (bound form))

> fleksəbl ~ fleksəbıl

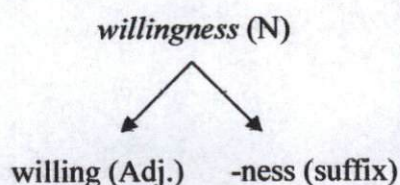
While, the form *flexibility* consists of two morphemes, they are the free morpheme *flexible* and the bound morpheme *-ity*. Morpheme *flexible* belong to an adjective category, while morpheme “-ity” is suffix. *Flexibility* (N): flexible (Adj.) + -ity (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ity* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *Flexibility* is a noun category, it is combination of an adjective category and suffix. *Flexibility* is a noun category by combining an adjective category *flexible* and suffix *-ity*, *flexibility* /fleksəˈbıləti/ is “somebody/something flexible” (Oxford Dictionary). The combination of root *flexible* with suffix *-ity* become *flexibility*, therefore word *flexible* through the morphological process, and the result is /fleksəbl/ become /fleksəbıl/.

Based on the explanation above can be seen that affix *-ity* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

2. ...but the *willingness* to reflect....(NYT. Jan. 2006)

Willingness : willing + -ness

Derivational suffix: *Willing* + -ness



The form *Willingness* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *willing* and the bound morpheme *-ness*. Morpheme “willing” belong to a adjective category, while morpheme “-ness” is suffix. *Willingness* (N): willing (Adj.) + -ness (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ness* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *-ness* is a kind of nominalizing affix; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

- a. *willingness* : [[willing] Adj. + -ness] N
- b. *awareness* : [[aware] Adj. + -ness] N
- c. *Randomness* : [[random] Adj. + -ness] N

-ness is an affix, suffix, describing the quality, state or character. At this point, there are three data using suffix *-ness*, they are *willingness*, *awareness*, and *randomness* as found in *New York Times* newspaper.

Willing /'wɪlɪŋ/

-ness /nəs/

Wɪlɪŋ + nəs > Wɪlɪŋnəs

The form *willingness* is combination of the root *willing* /'wɪlɪŋ/ and suffix *-ness* /nəs/, *willingness* /'wɪlɪŋnəs/ is a kind of noun category by combining adjective category with suffix. *Willingness* is “*something having no reason to do something*” (Oxford Dictionary).

...*low product awareness*....(NYT. April, 2004)

Aware /ə'weə/

-ness /nəs/

əweə + nəs > əweənəs

The form *awareness* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *aware* and the bound morpheme *-ness*. Morpheme *aware* belongs to an adjective category, while morpheme “-ness” is suffix. *Awareness* (N): aware (Adj.) + -ness (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ness* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *Awareness* is combination of the root *aware* /ə'weə/ and suffix *-ness* /nəs/, *awareness* /ə'weənəs/ consist of two morphemes; *aware* is free morpheme, and *-ness* is bound morpheme. It is a noun category. The meaning of *awareness* is “*knowing something; knowing that something exists and is important; being interested in something*” (Oxford Dictionary).

...*softness in labor market bodes well*....(NYT. May, 2005)

soft /sɔft/

-ness /nəs/

sɔft + nəs > sɔftnəs

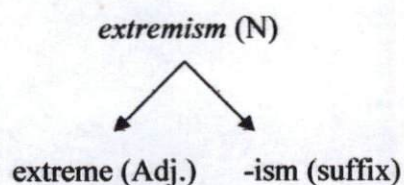
The form *softness* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *soft* and the bound morpheme *-ness*. Morpheme *soft* belongs to an adjective category, while morpheme *-ness* is suffix. *Softness* (N): soft (Adj.) + -ness (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ness* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. The form *softness* is a noun category by combining an adjective category *soft* /sɔft/ and suffix *ness* /nəs/. The meaning of *softness* /' sɔftnəs/ is “*something not involving much work*” (Oxford Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above can be seen that affix *-ness* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

3. ...(*“strategic extremism”*) and diverge from the economic center...(NYT. Oct. 2004)

extremism : extreme + -ism

Derivational suffix: extreme + -ism



The form *extremism* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *extreme* and the bound morpheme *-ism*. Morpheme *extreme* belong to an adjective category, while morpheme “-ism” is suffix. *Extremism* (N): extreme (Adj.) + -ism (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ism* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *-ism* is a kind of noun affixation; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

- a. *Extremism* : [[real] Adj. + -ism] N
- b. *Dynamism* : [[dynamic] Adj. + -ism] N
- c. *Enthusiasm* : [[enthuse] Adj. + -ism] N

-ism is an affix, suffix, referring the action or result. At this point, there are three data using suffix *-ism*, they are *extremism*, *dynamism*, and *enthusiasm* as found in *New York Times* newspaper.

extrem /ɪk'strɪm/

-ism /ɪzəm/

ɪk'stri:m + ɪzəm > ɪkstrɪmɪzəm

The form *extremism* is combination of the root *extreme* and suffix *-ism*, *extremism* /ɪk'strɪmɪzəm/ is “ideas or actions that are extreme and not normal, reasonable or acceptable to most people” (Oxford Dictionary). It is a kind of noun category by combining adjective category with suffix.

... *You always have a lot of dynamism*....(NYT. Aug. 2010)

dynamic /daɪnæmɪk/

-ism /ɪzəm/

daɪnæmɪk + ɪzəm > daɪnæmɪkɪzəm

> daɪnəmɪzəm

> daɪnæmɪkɪzəm ~ daɪnəmɪzəm

The form *dynamism* is the combination of stem *dynamic* and suffix *-ism*. *Dynamism* / daɪnəmɪzəm / is a noun category, it is combination of an adjective category and suffix. *Dynamism* (N): dynamic (Adj.) + -ism (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ism* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. The appearance of suffix *-ism* influences the sound, mid front vowel /æ/ become low front vowel /ə/. It also causes the omission of sound /k/; velar, stop, and vl. The meaning of *Dynamism* is “energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make thing succeed” (Oxford Dictionary).

...to get Dr. Summers's scholarly *enthusiasm*....(NYT. Feb. 2005)

enthuse /ɪn'əyuz/

-ism /ɪzəm/

ɪn'əju:z + ɪzəm > ɪn'əyuzɪzəm

> ɪn'əyuziæzəm

> ɪn'əyuzɪ ~ ɪn'əyuziæ

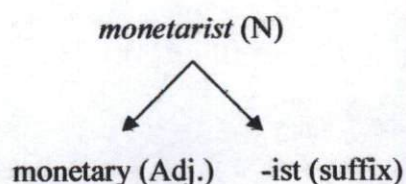
The form *enthusiasm* is also a noun category by combining an adjective category *enthuse* with suffix *-ism*. *Enthusiasm* (N): *enthuse* (Adj.) + *-ism* (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ism* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. The appearance of suffix *-ism* cause the appearance of the mid front vowel /æ/. The meaning *enthusiasm* /ɪn'əyuziæzəm/ is "a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something and a desire to become involved in it" (Oxford Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above can be seen that affix *-ism* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root it forms noun.

4. ...Mr. Friedman's greatest *monetarist* legacy is a prescriptive one....(NYT. Nov. 2003)

monetarist : monetary + -ist

Derivational suffix: monetary + -ist



The form *monetarist* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *monetary* and the bound morpheme *-ist*. Morpheme *monetary* belongs to an adjective category, while morpheme *-ist* is suffix. *Monetarist* (N): *monetary* (Adj.) + *-ist* (suffix). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ist* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. *-ist* is a nominalizing affix; it is proofed by using the substitution technique:

- a. *monetarist* : [[*monetary*] Adj. + *-ist*] N
- b. *Industrialist* : [[*industry*] Adj. + *-al-* + *-ist*] N
- c. *specialist* : [[*special*] Adj. + *-ist*] N

-ist is a suffix, referring to a person who believes or practices. In this case, there are three data using suffix *-ist*, they are *monetarist*, *industrialist*, and *specialist* as found in *New York Times* newspaper.

The form *monetarist* is combination of the root *monetary* /'mʌnɪtri/ that the meaning is connected with money; especially all the money in a country and suffix *-ist* /ɪst/, *monetarist* /'mʌnɪtərɪst/ is "a person who supports monetarism" (Oxford

Dictionary). It is a kind of noun category by combining adjective category with suffix *-ist*.

monetary /'mʌnɪtri/ (absolute form (free form))

ist /ɪst/

mʌnɪtri + *ɪst* > *mʌnɪtrɪst*

> *mʌnɪtərɪst* (oblique form (bound form))

The combination of root *monetary* with suffix *-ist* forming a word *monetarist*, therefore word *monetary* through the morphological process. The appearance suffix *-ist* influences the produce of sound, the result is /mʌnɪtri/ become /mʌnɪtər/, tr > tər.

...revolution were not **industrialist**...(NYT. Jan. 2004)

industry /'ɪndəstri/ (absolute form (free form))

al /əl/

ist /ɪst/

ɪndəstri + *əl* > *ɪndʌstriəl* (oblique form (bound form))

ɪndʌstriəl + *ɪst* > *ɪndʌstriəlɪst* (oblique form (bound form))

> *ɪndəstri* ~ *ɪndʌstriəl* ~ *ɪndʌstriəlɪst*

The form *industrialist* consists of three morphemes. They are the free morpheme *industry*, the bound morpheme *-al*, and the bound morpheme *-ist*.

Morpheme *industry* belongs to an adjective category, morpheme *-al* is suffix, while morpheme *-ist* is suffix. *Industrialist* (N): *industry* (Adj.) + *-al-* (suff.) + *-ist* (suff.). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ist* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. The form *industrialist* is combination of the root *industry* /'ɪndəstri/, with the first suffix *-al-* /əl/, and the second suffix *-ist* /ɪst/. *Industrialist* /ɪn'dʌstriəlɪst/ is a noun category. The combination of a noun category with the first suffix is adjective category. Then it is combined with the second suffix, it becomes noun. Thus, suffix *-ist* is nominalizing affix. *Industrialist* is "a person who owns or runs a large factory or industrial company" (Oxford Dictionary).

...*specialist* is not tied to a particular product or brand...(NYT. June, 2003)

Special /'speʃl/ (absolute form (free form))

ist /ɪst/

speʃl + ɪst > speʃəlɪst (oblique form (bound form))

> speʃl ~ speʃəl

The form *specialist* consists of two morphemes. They are the free morpheme *special* and the bound morpheme *-ist*. Morpheme *special* belongs to an adjective category, while morpheme *-ist* is suffix. *Specialist* (N): *special* (Adj.) + *-ist* (suffix). It is derivational affix because suffix *-ist* changes the grammatical category from the Adj. into N. The form *specialist* is a noun category by combining an adjective category *special* and suffix *-ist*. The meaning of *specialist* /'speʃəlɪst/ is a person who

is "*an expert in a particular area of work or study, it a noun category*" (Oxford Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that affix *-ist* in the three words is a nominalizing affix, it is an example of suffix where if it is combined with a root or stem it forms noun.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

All words in the language have certain grammatical category. It can be combined with certain affix therefore the grammatical category of the stem can change. The changing of the grammatical category because of the adding of an affix is called derivational affix. Besides, the changing of grammatical category derivational affix also caused the changing of the meaning however in this case the writer only analyzes the changing of the grammatical category.

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out some nominalizing affix that attach to the stem verb and adjective. The nominalizing affix is only suffix. The combination between the stem and suffix influences the grammatical categories and the produces of sounds.

In this writing the writer has discussed and analyzed eight suffixes and each suffix have three data. Therefore, the data in this research that the writer analyzes is 24 data. There are eight nominalizing affix that the writer finds in this research, they are *-ment*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ion*, *-er*, *-ance*, *-ness*, and *-ism*. Suffix *-ion*, *-ment*, *-er*, and *-ance* are combined with stem verb, the result is noun. Suffix *-ity*, *-ness*, *-ism*, and *-ist* are combined with the stem adjective, it become noun. The nominalizing affix caused the palatalization process.

As a final point, the writer concludes that any kinds of grammatical category can be combined with some kinds of affix that caused the changing of the grammatical category from verb and adjective into noun categories. The grammatical categories are verb and adjective that can be nominalized by combining the stem with nominalizing affix. Then, the meaning of the words formed by affixes undergoing nominal affixation in the *New York Times* newspaper can be known.

4.2 Suggestion

Since in this study only covers the grammatical category, although actually there are two other aspects which are not covered yet i.e. lexical categories and relational categories. Therefore, the writer hopes other students will be interested in trying to do further study on this object

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