

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language and people who speak it basically have a reciprocal correlation. As social creatures, men need language to interact with other people. Language itself is something that can be extinct, so the role of human beings is needed for its development or existence. In fact, people do not simply put an end to their efforts after they have their own language. However, they try to elaborate it, such as by forming new words.

Every language has a variety of ways of forming new words (Clark, Eschholz, & Rosa, 1998, p. 154). To some extent, English, for instance, creates new words by using words that have already existed in the language. Hence, as stated by O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Aronoff (1993), "English morphology is word-based" (p. 119).

Furthermore, new words that are built from the existing words are likely to undergo certain morphological processes. One of the processes is known as derivation. This process is characterized by adding an affix to a base (p. 120). A base is any form to which affixes can be added (Bauer, 1983, p. 21). It can be in free form, form that can stand alone, for instance *green*, *luck*, *wide*, *strong*. Sometimes a base also has a bound form. This form must be combined with other morphemes for it cannot stand by itself; besides it is usually a borrowed form from either French or Latin. One of the examples is *turb* in the words *disturb*, *perturb*, or *turbulent* (Francis, 1965, 114). In addition to those two forms of bases, Bauer (1983) suggested another distinctive form termed as "a derivationally analyzable form". It is found in a word such as *untouchable* in which *touchable* refers to the base to which the prefix *un-* is attached (p. 21). An affix is a bound morpheme (a morpheme that cannot stand in isolation) with which it is differed from the positions of the attachment. It is called a prefix when it is placed before a base. When a bound morpheme is attached after a base, it is called a suffix. Moreover, an affix which is inserted into a base is named as an infix. Nonetheless, this last affix is virtually unfound in any English derived words (Bauer, 1983, p. 18).

Another characteristic indicating the derivational processes is the tendency of the changes in category or meaning (O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Aronoff, 1993, p. 121). For instance, the prefix *un-* is added to an adjective *harmonious*. The process results in another adjective, *unharmonious*, so it is clearly seen that there is no change of category. Meanwhile, since the prefix means 'not', the meaning of the derived word becomes 'not harmonious' (p. 122). Shortly, the prefix only changes the meaning, but not the category.

In other circumstances, the addition of an affix changes both category and meaning. According to Adams (1973), it is mostly noticeable in derived words that are resulted from the addition of some suffixes (p. 14). One of the examples is the word *fixable*, to which the suffix *-able* is applied. In this word, the addition of the suffix *-able* to the verb *fix* converts the verb into adjective as well as effects on a new meaning of the new word. So, the new word now carries the meaning of 'able to be fixed' (O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Aronoff, 1993, p. 122).

From the examples above, the words *fixable* and *unharmonious* are a little bit different in their derivational processes. *Fixable* only undergoes the process of the addition of a suffix whereas *unharmonious* has the addition of both a prefix and a suffix. In certain cases, large numbers of derived words are found to be in the form of *fixable*. In other words, the derivational processes only involve the addition of a prefix or sometimes a suffix. However, in other cases, the processes may involve more than one prefix and/or suffixes. The latter condition is then designated as multiple derivations (p. 122).

Whatever the additions are, it appears that derivations can control the usage of words. It means that the processes try to optimize the used words or to avoid wordiness. For example, instead of using *ones who invest*, it is better to use the derived word, *investors*, though they refer to the same meaning. As a consequence, derivations tend to be applied in the words of different texts, both spoken and written. Since written text provides more data of derivations, the study prefers to use one of the forms, particularly a journal, for analysis.

Journal is a medium to convey information to the public. Its main concern is placed on how to present the information in a good writing. Hence, the information is usually delivered in certain language performance which covers

3C, namely clarity, conciseness, and coherence (Kessler & McDonald, 1984, p.113). Besides language, words also become another consideration in the writing since they are parts of a language. The used words, including the derived ones are apt to be chosen carefully. In other words, to realize clarity and conciseness, the chosen words, applied in the writing, appears to be the strong and precise ones. For instance, instead of *absolutely awful*, it is preferable to use one derived word, such as *dreadful* (p.138).

As a journal, *Time* is a widely read newsmagazine. It was published at the first time on March 3, 1923 (“Time Magazine: A Brief Story,” 1996). This eighty-one-year-old newsmagazine is the one which can trigger its readers not only in the news but also in the lexical choices. For example, concerning derivation, it provides words like *hefty*, *inexorably*, *astounding*, and so forth. As an authentic foreign newsmagazine, the writer believed that the choices of the derived words or even the formations are exact enough, so it can facilitate her to analyze them. In her study, the writer only took the data from some articles in the magazine due to the limited time to do the research. Based on those reasons, the writer was curious to investigate derivations in the articles.

1.2. Statement of Research Problem

To do the research, the writer focused on the derivational processes in the articles of *Time* magazine. For this reason, the research problem is “In what way do derivations occur in the articles?”

In accordance with the problem and since a word consists of sound, as said by Akmajian et al., 1995, p.23, the research is conducted to answer the following operational research questions.

1. What types of derivations occur in the articles?
2. What sorts of structures do the derived words have?
3. What types of phonological changes are found in each derived word?

1.3. Definitions of Key Terms

- ♣ Derivation or derivational process is a process of word formation in which a meaning and/or category is different from that of its base through the addition of an affix (O’Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Katamba, 1996, p.144).
- ♣ Article is “a separate piece of writing on a particular subject in a newspaper, magazine, etc.” (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1998).
- ♣ Structure is a sequence of linguistic units that are in a certain relationship to one another (Richards, Platt, & Weber, 1985).
- ♣ Phonological change is the change of sound. In derivational process, it is realized by the change of both segmental and suprasegmental (stress) properties (Bauer, 1983, p. 112 & 126).
- ♣ Derived word is a word which undergoes a process of the addition of an affix.

1.4. Purpose of the Study

In general, this research is done to find out the way derivational processes occur in the articles. In particular indeed there are three purposes that the writer wanted to achieve, namely:

1. to find out the types of derivational processes that occur in *Time* magazine’s articles
2. to reveal several variations of structures belonged to the derived words
3. to reveal the types of phonological changes that are found in each derived word

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The research deals with several things related to derivations. They include the structures of the derived words as well as phonological changes yielded from the processes. Therefore, the scope of the study is chiefly morphology. In addition, the study is restricted to the derivational processes in three major articles in *Time* magazine edition January 13, 2003 vol. 161 no. 1. Those articles are the ones that concern with political issue (The Long Goodbye), economic issue (China’s New Stock Cop), and art (Beyond the Funny Pages). The use of the articles is motivated by two considerations of the writer. First is that as far as the writer concerned, the articles provide enough data to analyze. Secondly, the writer was intrigued to know the application of derivational processes in different topics,

i.e. politics, business, and art. In analyzing the data, the writer included not only derivational processes with the additions of a prefix or a suffix but also derivational processes relating to the additions of both a prefix and a suffix as well as the additions of more than one suffix. Nonetheless, some words that consist of the combinations of compounding, derivation, and/or inflection or those of derivational process and inflection, such as *mainlanders*, *shareholder*, *meetings*, *investigators*, and so on, were analyzed only on the derivational processes. In other words, this study excludes other processes beyond derivations. The writer also excluded derived words whose bases are the bound ones because the writer found no theory which specifically explains those words. The changes of meaning, produced from the derivational processes, are not included in the analysis. In addition, since *Time* is an American magazine, the writer used the second edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary* (1991) to analyze derivations and phonological changes that occur as a result of the processes.

1.6. Significance of the Study

The study is significant to do because it can enrich the theory of derivational processes. By means of the research, the writer hopes that the readers acquire clearer view of derivations, particularly in *Time* magazine edition January 13, 2003. The study hopefully can help the readers not only to understand derivations theoretically but also to apply the processes to words they use either in oral or written ways. It is also expected that her study can become a sort of useful information for doing a further research of the same field of study.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The study is allocated into five chapters with the division as follows. The first chapter is the introduction consisting of background of the study, statement of research problem, definitions of key terms, purpose of the study, scope and limitations, significance of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter is about review of related literature including review of underlying theories and review of related study. Chapter three describes the methods or the

ways to execute the research. Meanwhile, the findings and their discussion are placed in chapter four. The last chapter presents the conclusion of the research.