Derivational Suffixes Function Analysis in BBC News:

War in Gaza

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Abstract
The aims of this research is focusing to identify of the function of the derivational suffixes found in the BBC News: "War in Gaza". Descriptive qualitative methods were used to identify the explanation about the function of derivational suffixes that found. The theories from Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002) were used to analyze the data. The news from BBC News: "War in Gaza" were used. Based on the analysis, this study found 202 data of suffixes that categorized as class changing and class maintaining. The suffixes that changing the word class found in this study were found 120 (62%) data of noun derived from verb, 11 (6%) data of adjective derived from verb, 20 (10%) data of adjective derived from noun, 9 (5%) data of noun derived from adjective and 33 (17%) data of adverb derived from adjective. It was found many nouns derived from verb suffix in the class changing because based on McCarthy, suffix -er is the most common way to form the noun. Meanwhile the suffix that maintaining the word class, it was found 9 (4%) data. It was only from noun derived from noun because the suffixes are commonly used in the news.

Keywords*: derivational suffixes, class changing, class maintaining, suffixes*

Abstrak
Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fungsi dari sufiks derivational yang terdapat pada berita BBC News: War in Gaza. Penelitian kali ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisa data dan terdapat dua teori yang digunakan yaitu Katamba (1994) dan McCarthy (2002). Berita yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu berita BBC: "War in Gaza". Data yang ditemukan dari penelitian ini adalah 202 yang termasuk ke dalam kategori perubahan kelas kiata dan mempertahankan kelas kata. Pada kategori perubahan kelas kata ditemukan 120 (62%) data kata benda yang berasal dari kata kerja, 11 (6%) data kata sifat yang berasal dari kata kerja, 20 (10%) data kata sifat yang berasal dari kata benda, 9 (5%) kata benda yang berasal dari kata sifat, 33 (17%) kata keterangan yang berasal dari kata sifat. Peneliti menemukan banyak data kata benda yang berasal dari kata kerja dikarenakan menurut McCarthy sufiks -er merupakan yang paling umum digunakan untuk membentuk kata benda. Selain itu ditemukan juga 9 (4%) data pada sufiks yang mempertahankan kelas kata yang berasal dari kata benda karena sufiks tersebut yang umum digunakan dalam teks berita.

Kata kunci*: fungsi sufiks turunan, perubahan kelas, mempertahankan kelas, sufik*

Introduction

In the language, we use a lot of word that has the meaning to explain something. The words are the basic unit in a language that we often use to deliver some meaning. Every word also can consist of one or even more morpheme. Simple or simplex word is the word that has only one morpheme and complex word is the one that consist more than one morpheme such as blackboard (Lieber, 2009:4). (McCarthy, 2002:18), stated Morphology is the study that focused to the form of words, analyze the structure of the word and classified the word unit. In this study also learn about morpheme, a morpheme as the smaller unit than a word that can stand alone without any other morphemes is called "free morpheme". Therefore, the one that can nostand alone is classified as "bound morpheme".

According to Katamba (1993: 47), bound morpheme can be classified as two main types of morphological processes used in the creation of new words such as inflectional and derivational. (Lieber 2009:7), The changes in grammatical distinctions such as the number of the noun, the tense, the person and case that did not create new lexeme are classified as inflectional morphemes. Meanwhile, derivational morpheme is categorized as bound morpheme which can create new lexeme, change the class and the meaning of the words (Katamba, 1993: 47). The types of derivational affixes are divided into three, such as prefix, infix, and suffix. According to Katamba (1993: 44), the one that is attached in the beginning of the word is prefix, the one that is attached in the middle of the word is known as infix and the one that attached at the end of word also called suffix.

In this research was focused to find the function of derivational suffixes found in BBC News: "War in Gaza". McCarthy (2002: 48), stated derivational suffixes had several types or function which were noun derived from verb, adjective derived from verb, verb derived from noun, adjective derived from noun, noun derived from adjective, adverb derived from adjective, verb derived from verb and noun derived from noun that were classified as class changing and class maintaining suffixes. There were many media used derivational suffixes such as in news, novel, short story, movie and magazines. In this research, it focused to analyze derivational suffixes found in news, specifically, in the BBC News: War in Gaza because the issue of the war has been trending topic in the past few months. BBC News also has been becoming one of the biggest news online media platforms that uploads several news in one day. As for those reasons, this research analyzed the function of derivational suffixes found in BBC News: "War in Gaza".

There were five previous study that was used as references in supporting of this research. The first study was an article by Narasuari and Rahyuni (2020) entitled "Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asian Novel: A Morphological Analysis". It identified the types and the function of derivational suffixes. Therefore, four types of suffixes which were nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverbial affixes were found in the review.

The second article entitled "Derivational Suffixes Forming Adjectives in User Reviews of Selected M.A.C Foundation: Syntactic Function Analysis" by Luh Ayu Trisna Maharani Rika, et.al was used as the second review. The relevance to this study was analyzed derivational suffixes. On the other hand, the difference of the previous study with this study was data source.

The third review was taken from Masitoh and Indriani (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes on "Percy Jackson the Sea Monsters" Novel by Rick Riordan". The aims of their study was to figure out what kind of derivational suffixes were found in the data source. The previous study analyzed about derivational suffixes which relevant to this study. However, the previous study was using another example of data source.

In this research, the writer also provides the review of related thesis. The first thesis entitled "An Analysis Derivational Affixes Found in the Webtoon Story Entitled True Beauty" by Rahayu (2020) was used. It aims to find the types and the function of derivational affixes. This study showed there were 502 words which are attached by derivational affixes were found in the True Beauty where they consist of 24 words or 4,78% attached by prefix un- and re-. The relevant of the previous study to this study was analyzing derivational. The difference was this study analyzed the derivational suffixes and the previous study analyzed derivational affixes.

The second review was taken from Pramesti (2024) entitled "Derivational Suffixes Found in "The Dry" Novel by Jane Harper". The aims of her study were to identify the types of derivational suffixes and to identify their function. The finding showed there were 217 instances of derivational suffixes. The relevancy of the previous study with this study was analyzing derivational suffixes and the difference was the data source that was used.

Method

The data for this study were taken from the BBC News: "War in Gaza" published on January 2024 until July 2024. The reason of the use of the news in this study was because those were the highest time when Israel struck Gaza. In collecting data, the method that used were note-taking after selecting the news with related topics and reading the news. Two theories were used to analyze the data which were Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002). Furthermore, qualitative descriptive and quantitative method was applied to analyze the data.

Result and Discussion

Result

This section will be discussed about the data of the function of derivational suffixes found in BBC News: "War in Gaza". The data will be classified into two parts which were about class changing and class maintaining suffixes.

Table 1. Function of Derivational Suffixes Found from BBC News: "War in Gaza"

NO	Function of Derivational Suffixes	Data Found	Percentage
1	Class-Changing Suffixes	193	96%
2	Class-Maintaining Suffixes	9	4%
	Total	202	100%

According to the table above, the data were dominated by class changing suffixes with 193 data (96%) and followed by class maintaining suffixes with 9 data (4%). Each of the function found in the BBC News will be discussed as shown below.

Discussion

Derivational suffixes can be divided into two parts which are class maintaining and class changing suffixes. Class changing suffixes is a group of suffixes that change the word class of a word such as noun derived from verb, adjective derived from verb, verb derived from noun, adjective derived from noun, noun derived from adjective and adverb derived from adjective. Therefore, the class maintaining suffixes are the suffixes that maintaining the word class such as noun derived from noun, adjective derived from adjective and verb derived from verb (McCarthy 2002:46).

1. **Noun Derived from Verb**
   There were a lot of words that used to make noun that was derived from verb such as by adding suffix -ing that showed an ongoing action, suffix -er that means to explain someone that doing the action and suffix -ment that indicated the result of an event or action (McCarthy, 2002: 50)

   Data 1
   "The IDF said the strike killed the **commander** of a Hamas battalion and a "large number of terrorists" hiding in tunnels."

   Source: BBC News, Israeli strikes on Gaza may have violated laws of war – UN report, June 19 2024

   Based on the data above, the base form of **commander** is **command** that was classified as verb and had the meaning to give someone order. When the suffix *-er* was attached at the end of the base, the word class was changing to noun.

Commander meant an officer who is in charge of a military operation, or an officer of a particular rank in many countries' naval forces (Cambridge dictionary online). Suffix –**er** changed the word class and the meaning. Therefore, it was classified as class changing suffix. To get more understanding, the way it transformed can be seen below:

[[**command**] v + -**er**] n

Data 2

"Mr Biden announced that the pier would be constructed in March, in response to a UN-backed **assessment** which warned that famine was "imminent" in northern Gaza."

Source: BBC News, US military ends Gaza floating aid pier mission, July 18 2024

Another example of the suffix that changed the verb to noun was in the word **assessment**. It can be split into two main parts, the base was **assess** that can be classified as a verb. The word class of assess was a verb and when it combined with the suffix -**ment**, it changed to noun. The word **assessment** means the act of judging or deciding the amount or value of something (Cambridge dictionary online) . It showed that suffix –**ment** classified as the derivational suffixes that changed the word class and the meaning of the word. To get more understanding, the way it transformed can be seen below:

[[**assess**] v + -**ment**] n

2. **Adjective Derived from Verb**

An adjective can be derived from verb by adding suffix -able that explained the ability of someone or something, suffix -ive that showed the characteristic of particular activity or action (McCarthy, 2002: 53)

Data 3

"The report says further investigation is needed into other potential crimes against humanity, including persecution against any identifiable group on racial, national, ethnic or religious grounds; rape or sexual violence of **comparable** gravity; and extermination, if there was a mass killing calculated to bring about the "destruction" of part of a population."

Source: BBC News, Hamas and other groups committed war crimes on 7 October, says HRW, July 17 2024

Based on the bolded word above, the word **comparable** had the base **compare** that had the meaning of examine or look for difference between two or more things and to make it an adjective. The word **compare** as the verb when it was added the suffix -**able** to the base, it became **comparable** which was an adjective. **Comparable** means something that has the similar size or quality to something else (Cambridge dictionary online). Therefore, suffix –**able** is classified as the class changing suffix

because it changes the meaning and the word class of the root. To make it clear, the process of the class changing can be seen below:

[[**compare**] v + -**able**] adj

3. Verb Derived from Noun

In derivational process, the verb that derived noun can be done by adding suffix -ate that refers to the process of the base word repr sent, suffix -ize/-ise that indicated the idea of making something from the original base word and -suffix -ify that is used to show the transformation of the base word into an action (Katamba, 2002: 55).

Data 4

"Northumbria Police told BBC News there was "a **proportionate** policing presence" at the protest".

Source: BBC News, Students occupy UK university campuses in protest over Gaza, May 2 2024

If we look at the data above, the word **proportionate** can be split into two parts. Its base is **proportion** that classified as a noun that means the number or amount of a group or a part of something when compared to a whole thing, and when it was added by suffix -*ate* to the base word, it became **proportionate** which now means the relative that balance or according to a particular relationship in size or degree (Cambridge dictionary online) . Suffix –*ate* can be classified as the derivational suffixes that change the word class and the meaning. The process of the data can be seen below:

[[**proportion**] n + -*ate*] adj

4. Adjective Derived from Noun

There were some suffixes that can derived an adjective from noun. It can used suffix -al to describe the noun's characters, suffix -ish that is indicated to create new word from the characteristic of the base word and suffix -ian can show someone's association with particular things.

Data 5

"The UN verified 15 people were killed, including nine children, and received information about an **additional** seven fatalities.".

Source: BBC News, Israeli strikes on Gaza may have violated laws of war – UN report, June 19 2024

It can be seen from the bolded word above, if the word was split into two parts, it got the base word **addition**. The word **addition** was considered as a noun and indicated the process of adding numbers or amounts together. When it was paired

with the suffix *-al* into addition, it became **additional**, which now classified as an adjective. **Additional** had meaning of put with something else to increase the number or amount to make it more important. It showed suffix –**al** classified as class changing suffix. The process of the transforming the data can be seen below:
[[**addition**] n + -**al**] adj

5. **Noun Derived from Adjective**
There were bunch of nouns that was formed from an adjective. Therefore, to indicate the process of a noun derived from an adjective can be seen by the derivational suffixes that were attached. The first suffix was -ity to show an ewuality of something. The next suffix was -ness to explain detonates a condition of being in certain way and the last one was suffix -ship to indicate the condition of something.

Data 6
"Israel's mission to the UN in Geneva condemned the report, saying it "suffers from hindsight and methodological biases which cast a shadow on the **credibility** of its legal assessment".

Source: BBC News, Israeli strikes on Gaza may have violated laws of war – UN report. June 19 2024

Based on the data found above, the base form of **credibility** was **credible**, it was classified as an adjective. (Cambridge dictionary online) the word **credible** had the meaning able to do be belived or trusted in doing something or in certain aspects. When it wase attached with the suffix *-ity* to the base **credible**, it became **credibility**, which now classified as noun, that had a meaning of the fact that someone or something can be belived and trusted in doing something or in certain aspects. Suffix –**ity** was classified as the derivational suffixes that change the word class and the meaning. To make it clear, the process of the class changing can be seen below:
[[**credible**] adj + -**ity**] n

Data 7
"However, Mr Carroll says an ongoing problem remains "the **arbitrariness** of the rules and procedures, which change constantly" when it comes to moving goods around."

Source: BBC News, Inside Gaza aid depot: Food waits as Israel and UN trade blame, February 22 2024

From the data above, the base word of **arbitrariness** was **arbitrary**, it was classified as an adjective. When it was attached with the suffix *-ness* to the root

arbitrary, it became **arbitrariness**, which now the word **arbitrariness** can be classified as noun, that had a meaning of the quality of being based on chance rather than being planned or based on reason. Therefore, suffix–**ness** was classified as the derivational suffixes that change the word class and the meaning. The process of the data presented below:

[[**arbitrary**] adj + -**ness**] n

6. Adverb Derived from Adjective

In forming the adverb, it can be derived from an adjective by adding suffix -ly at the end of the base word. This formed can make an adjective turn into adverb and can be used to modify the verb in the sentence.

Data 8

"He cares **deeply** and passionately about the plight of people in Gaza and the wider region, but says "we live in this country and we need to vote for ourselves".

Source: BBC News, How big an issue is Gaza for voters in Bradford?, July 3 2024

The example of an adverb that was derived from adjective on the data above was found in the word **deeply**. When it was split into two parts, the base word was **deep** that was considered as an adjective. When it was attached with the suffix *-ly*, it became **deeply** that had a meaning extremely or strongly in something (Cambridge dictionary online). Suffix –**ly** classified as the derivational suffixes that change the word class and the meaning. The explanation as follows:

[[**deeply**] adj + -**ly**] adv

7. Noun Derived from Noun

According to McCharty (2002: 49) not all derivational process change the word class. English has derivational process that change the meaning only by using the suffix –let, -ette, -ie, –ness and –ine, –er and –ian, –ship and –hood, –ist and –ian. The researcher found a data of inhabitant of X with the suffix –ian.

Data 9

"At least 50 Palestinians have been killed and dozens wounded in a series of Israeli air strikes in south and central parts of Gaza, the Hamas-run health ministry says."

Source: BBC News, Israeli strikes on Gaza may have violated laws of war – UN report. June 19 2024

Based on the sentence above, the word **Palestinian** was classified as the word noun derived from noun. When the word **Palestinian** was split the word into two parts, the base word would be **Palestine** that was considered as a noun. When it got the suffix **-ian**, it became **Palestinian** that now had a meaning a person from Palestine, especially

a member of the Arab people of Palestine based on Cambridge dictionary. It showed suffix –*ian* classified as the derivational suffixes that change the meaning. The explanation as follows:

[[**Palestine**] n+ -**ian**] n

Conclusion

The function of derivational suffixes was divided into two kinds, such as class changing and class maintaining. The researcher found 202 data from BBC News: "War in Gaza", 193 of the data classified as class changing suffixes and 9 data of class maintaining suffixes. The derivational suffixes function of class changing in BBC News: War in Gaza were 120 (62%) data noun derived from verb, 11 (6%) data adjective derived from verb, 20 (10%) data adjective derived from noun, 9 (5%) noun derived from adjective, 33 (17%) adverb derived from adjective. Meanwhile, the class maintaining data that found were 9 (4%) of noun derived from noun because suffix -ian was the easiest way to form the noun without changing the word class. The function of derivational suffixes were found in this study with noun derived from verb was the most data found, because based on McCarthy suffix -er was the easiest suffix to form the noun in derivational suffixes.

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