



THE ONTOLOGICAL, EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND AXIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FORMING ADJECTIVE IN TRAVEL COLUMN OF THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi macam-macam sufiks derivasi adjektiva yang digunakan dalam The Jakarta Post dan untuk mengetahui proses morfologi sufiks derivasi adjektiva tersebut. Data penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Ada total 79 kata yang mengandung akhiran derivasi yang membentuk kata sifat, seperti suffix *-able/-ible*, *-ish*, *-al/-ial/-ual*, *-ary*, *-esque*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ing* and *-ous/-eous/-ious/-uous*, *-ic/-ical*, *-ive* yang ditemukan. Dalam penelitian ini juga ditemukan bahwa *root word* yang dilekatkan oleh imbuhan derivasi pembentuk kata sifat adalah nominal root, seperti *nature* di *natural*, dan verbal root, seperti *adore* di *adorable*. Hanya ada 2 kata yang memiliki dua kali perubahan derivasi, yaitu *behavioral* dan *artistic*, dimana *behavioral* memiliki morpheme *behave*_(v) menjadi *behavioral*_(adj) karena perubahan kelas kata dan makna setelah ditambahkan suffix *-ior* dan *-al*, dan *artistic* memiliki morpheme *art*_(n) menjadi *artistic*_(adj) karena perubahan kelas kata dan makna setelah menambahkan akhiran *-ist* and *-ic*. Dan data sisanya hanya memiliki sekali perubahan derivasi.

Kata Kunci: derivasi adjektiva, kelas kata, sufiks

Introduction

Philosophy provides the general principles of theoretical thinking, a method of cognition, perspective and self-awareness, all of which are used to obtain knowledge of reality and to design, conduct, analyse and interpret research and its outcomes (Moon & Blackman, 2017). There are three main branches of philosophy that are very important in science namely ontology, epistemology and axiology. Gie (1997) defines ontology as a part of basic philosophy that express a meaning of an existence whose discussion include issues “what does it mean to exist, things exist?”, Epistemology talks about knowledge, the happening of knowledge and the validity or truth of knowledge, the issues is “how does it happened?” and axiology which is deal with the value of knowledge or how the it can be useful.

In studying English language, there a lot of aspect that is needed to learn. Grammatical aspect is one of the important things that needs to be known well. This aspect can be divided into phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic. The sub-



formations found as well regarding to the function. The study about derivational affixes also conducted by Siregar and Siragar (2021) with the data source taken form song lyrics. Derivational suffixes were found as the dominant with 64% occurrences rather than derivational prefixes in this study. Moreover, the research related to the topic of this current research also conducted by Ariani (2017). Her study analysed derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes in Balinese Dialect. Four kinds of prefixes and five suffixes were found. Three prefixes and one suffix were identified as devotional morpheme.

This research used the online version of English language newspapers in Indonesia called “The Jakarta Post” as the data source. The target audiences for this daily newspaper are foreigners and educated Indonesians. This newspaper serves updated information instead of containing many suffixes in each article in the newspaper, especially at travel column. Moreover, the kinds and process of derivational affixes forming adjective used in selected articles in travel column of The Jakarta Post were identified and analyzed in this research. The result of this research is hoped to enrich the knowledge on derivational suffixes forming adjective in perspective of ontological, epistemological, axiological view.

Material and Method

Epistemology also can be defined as the relationship between the researcher and the reality or how the reality is captured or known. By looking at the relationship between a subject and an object we can explore the idea of epistemology and how it influences research design. This research is designed as qualitative research. The data source was taken from the online version of The Jakarta Post in a column called “Travel”. Four articles were selected and used as and analyzed, namely “Getting Ready for the Jungle: Story of Rambo and Other Orangutans at Samboja Lestari” (16th September 2019), “Only in Yogyakarta for 48 Hours? What to See and Do, Eat, Where to Stay” (22nd September 2019), “8 Great Reasons to Visit the Forgotten Maluku Islands” (30th September 2019), and “Banyubiru Buffalo Farms Provide Livelihoods, Lure Tourists” (1st December 2019). The method of collecting data was done by documentation and observation. The steps were started by downloading the online version of The Jakarta Post.



(Don-Solomon & Eke, 2018). Those three aspects of philosophy would be discussed in this article to explore as deeply in morphology especially derivational suffixes forming adjective.

Ontological perspective in Morphology (Derivational Suffixes Forming Noun)

An ontology is an explicit specification of a conceptualization. The term is borrowed from philosophy, where ontology is a systematic account of existence. A body of formally represented knowledge is based on a conceptualization: the objects, concepts, and other entities that are assumed to exist in some area of interest and the relationships that hold among (Genesereth, M. R., & Nilsson, 1987). Morphology in ontological perspective is linguistic studies which has a sense of science that studies word forms and word formation. the word Morphology comes from the word *morph* which means 'form' and the word *logos* which means 'science', while the meaning of morphology is literally the science of form. Morphological language is not only found in language learning, but also in biological studies.

Epistemological perspective in Morphology (Derivational Suffixes forming Adjective)

The term epistemology was first proposed by Ferrier (1854), where there were two branches in philosophy: epistemology and ontology. Epistemology is derived from the Greek, episteme which means knowledge, and logos which means theory. The term “epistemology” comes from the Greek word’s “episteme” and “logos”. “Episteme” can be translated as “knowledge” or “understanding” or “acquaintance”, while “logos” can be translated as “account” or “argument” or “reason”. Just as each of these different translations captures some facet of the meaning of these Greek terms, so too does each translation capture a different facet of epistemology itself. Although the term “epistemology” is no more than a couple of centuries old, the field of epistemology is at least as old as any in philosophy. All kinds of derivational suffixes forming adjective were found in the four selected articles of “Travel” column in The Jakarta Post online version. The finding can be formulated in the table below:



Table 1. Kinds of Derivational Suffixes Forming Adjective Found

No	Kinds	Occurrences	%
1	-able/-ible	1	1,27
2	-al/-ial/-ual	15	18,99
3	-ary	2	2,53
4	-ed	13	16,46
5	-esque	2	2,53
6	-ful	7	8,86
7	-ic/-ical	11	13,92
8	-ing	7	8,86
9	-ish	1	1,27
10	-ive	9	11,39
11	-less	2	2,53
12	-ly	2	2,53
13	-ous/'-eous/'-ious/'-uous	7	8,86
Total		79	100

Based on the table above, the total data found were 79 words contained derivational suffixes forming adjective. There were only one (1,27 %) datum contained suffix *-able/-ible*, and as well as *-ish*. 15 data (18.99%) contained suffix *-al/-ial/-ual*, two (2.53%) suffix *-ary*, *-esque*, *-less* and *-ly* as well. 13 data (16.46%) suffix *-ed*, 7 data (8.86%) contained suffix *-ful*, as well as suffix *-ing* and *-ous/'-eous/'-ious/'-uous*. 11 data (13.92%) contained suffix *-ic/-ical*, and 9 data (11.39%) contained suffix *-ive*. As the result, suffix *-al* is the most frequently used from all 4 articles. It is followed by suffix *-ed* with 13 data (16.46%) from 79 data. Meanwhile, suffixes *-able/-ible* and *-ish* were the least used.

Discussion

The data of this study were analyzed by using the qualitative method which means that the information is frequently related to words. The analysis will be based on the kinds and the process of words contained derivational suffixes forming adjective. From 79 data found, there were only 4 data analyzed as the sample in this research. The analysis of those data can be explained clearly below.

Data 1

“These animals are too **adorable** to ignore.”

(Getting Ready for the Jungle: Story of Rambo and Other Orangutans at Samboja Lestari, 16th September 2019).

The bolded word *adorable* derived from based *adore* which the category as a verb. When it is added by suffix *-able*, the category was changing into adjective. Beside its category, the meaning also changes, the word *adore* means ‘love and



respect (someone) (Hornby, 2015: 20). *Adorable* means inspiring great affection; delightful; charming (Hornby, 2015: 20). Thus, suffix *-able* attached to *adorable* can be classified as derivational suffix forming adjective. The representation of process suffixation in form of flat structure can be seen as follow.

Adore (V) + *-able* → adorable (Adj.)

Data 2

“It aims to prepare the orangutans to be released back to their **natural** habitat, albeit not every orangutan is eligible for release due to handicaps, illnesses or behavioral disorders.”

(Getting Ready for the Jungle: Story of Rambo and Other Orangutans at Samboja Lestari, 16th September 2019).

The word *natural* derived from noun category *nature*. Suffix *-al* attached to it changing the category and meaning. The word *nature* means ‘the phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth, as opposed to humans or human creations (Hornby, 2015: 1000). *Natural* means ‘existing in or caused by nature; not made or caused by humankind’ (Hornby, 2015: 999). Furthermore, *Natural* can be classified as nominal root, since its root is nominal that takes suffix (*-al*) to form adjective. The process of suffixation of the word *natural* can be described below.

Natur(e) (N) + *-al* → natural (Adj.)

Data 3

“One of the most booked hotels in Yogyakarta these days, Yats often collaborates with creative and **artistic** souls to provide workshops for its community.”

(Only in Yogyakarta for 48 Hours? What to See and Do, Eat, Where to Stay, 22nd September 2019).

The word *artistic* consisting two derivational suffixes, those are suffix *-ic* and *-ist*. The word *artistic* derived from *artist* as a noun category. Meanwhile, *artist* also derived from *art* as the root of the word. Suffix *-ic* attached to the base *artist* changed the category (become adjective) and meaning. The word *artist* means a



person who produces paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby (Hornby, 2015: 69). While, *artistic* means relating to or characteristic of art or artistry (Hornby, 2015: 71). Due to changing the category and meaning of its base, suffix *-ic* can be classified as derivational suffix forming adjective. The representation in flat structure of the word *artistic* can be seen below.

Art (N) + *-ist* → artist (N)

Artist (N) + *-ic* → artistic (Adj.)

Data 4

“If you explore Halmahera’s coral reefs, mangrove forests and gentle lagoons, you’ll find an array of colorful reef fish, plus sea turtles and **harmless** reef sharks.” (8 Great Reasons to Visit the Forgotten Maluku Islands, 30th September 2019).

The sentence above contained a word that used adjectival suffix which is signed in bolded. The word *harmless* derived from *harm* as a noun category. When suffix *-less* attached to *harm*, it changes the category into adjective and meaning as well. The word *harm* means physical injury, especially that which is deliberately inflicted (Hornby, 2015: 696). While, *harmless* means not able or likely to cause harm (Hornby, 2015: 696). Therefore, Suffix *-less* is categorized into derivational suffix forming adjective. The representation of derivational process of the word *harmless* can be described below.

Harm (N) + *-less* → harmless (Adj.)

Axiological Perspective on Morphology (Derivational Suffixes Forming Adjective)

Axiology is the branch of practical philosophy which studies the nature of value. It comes from Greek *axios*, “worthy”; *logos*, “science”, also called theory of value, the philosophical study of goodness, or value, in the widest sense of these terms. Axiologists study value in general rather than moral values in particular and frequently emphasize the plurality and heterogeneity of values while at the same time adopting different forms of realism about values. The values conducting a research about derivational suffixes is by learning suffixes we will get benefits in term of improving our vocabulary, especially in English, we also can identify the



basic word (root) of a new word and having the ability in mastering about suffixes, we can understand their meaning without looking for them in a dictionary. Moreover, we also can know and describe the morphological proses of suffixes when they attached to the words.

Conclusion

Based on the result, ontology, epistemology and axiology are three areas in philosophy that are very important. By understanding them, it will help us gather a better appreciation and be able to compare and contrast different areas of research at a much more sophisticated level. In term of four selected articles in travel column of The Jakarta Post contained derivational suffixes forming adjective. There are total 79 words which contain derivational suffixes forming adjective, such as suffix *-able/-ible*, *-ish*, *-al/-ial/-ual*, *-ary*, *-esque*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ed*, *-ful*, *-ing* and *-ous/-eous/-ious/-uous*. *-ic/-ical*, *-ive* found. In this study, it was also found that the root of words attached by derivational affixes forming adjective are nominal root, such as *nature* in *natural*, and verbal root, such as *adore* in *adorable*. Two words found have twice derivational process, namely *behavioral* and *artistic*. The root of those two words were added by nominal suffixes before adjectival suffixes(*-al* and *-ic*).

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