AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN
THE EDITORIAL OF JAKARTA POST IN JUNE 2018

Submitted in fulfillment of the Requirement

For Degree of Bachelor of Education

In English Education

By:

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EDUCATION AND TEACHING TRAINING FACULTY

WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2019

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To
The Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty
Walisongo State Islamic University

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

I inform that I have given guidance, briefing, and correction towhatever extent necessary of the following thesis identification:

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I state that this thesis is ready to be submitted to Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State Islamic University to beexamined at Munaqosyah Session.

Wassalamu'alaikum. wr. wb.

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MOTTO

"Choosing to be positive and having a greatful
attitude is going to determine how you're going
to live your life."

-Joel Osteen-

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to:

1. My beloved father (Sudarsono) and mother (Sudarti) who always support me emotionally and materially with prayer, love, and patience. Without both of you, I am nothing.
2. My beloved Husband, Imam Yandri Al-Islami,S.Pd who gives me strength and support days and nights.
3. My lovely younger sister Okky Hernnandhita, who always mocking me that i graduate so late.
4. My only best friend from 1st semester till now, Titis Desma Parwati who alwyas asked me "when you'll graduate?".

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1. Dr. Hj. Lift Anis Ma'shumah, M. Ag. as the dan of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang.
2. Sayyidatul Fadlilah, S.Pd.I M.Pd. as the head and Dra. Nuna Mustikawati Dewi, M.Pd. as the secretary of English Education Deparment.
3. Nuna Mustikawati Dewi, M.Pd as the first advisor and Muhammad Nafi Annury, M.Pd as the second advisor. Thank you for all your patience in giving motivation, helpful correction, guidance and suggestion to improve this thesis during the consultation.
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5. Again and always, my beloved parentsMr. Sudarsono and Mrs. Sudarti. Thanks for giving advices, loves, pray, patience, support and everything that I can't mention one by one. Only God knows how much you mean to me.
6. My lovely sister, Okky Hernnandhita who always give me love, support and pray for my success life.
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8. All my friends of ABbuz Army (PBI A 2014) and especially Titis Desma who always accompany in happiness and sorrow. Thank you, I know meeting with all of you is the best thing I ever did.

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer will happily accept constructive criticism in order to make it better. The writer hopes that this thesis would be beneficial to anyone.

Semarang, 16 Oktober 2019
The writer

<u>Annandhita Putri R</u>
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ABSTRACT

Title : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN EDITORIAL PAGE OF JAKARTA POST IN JUNE 2018
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There are two primary types of suffixes in English. First, Derivational suffix and Inflectional suffix. The study is expected to provide and add some information which can help the teacher to improve their skill in writing. Suffixes is categorized here in a simple manner, it defined some categories: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. This research used qualitative research method to identify and to describe derivational suffixes found in Editorial of The Jakarta Post in edition June 2018 based on morphological analysis to improve the writing skills and abilities. The researcher has found derivational suffixes in *the Jakarta Post* of June edition 2018. Those are 4 types derivational suffixes, it contains 23 words of derivational suffixes. First, Nominal suffixes (2 word using –*ness*, 2 word using –*ity*) and Denominal Suffixes (2 word using –*al*, 2 word using –*ation*, 2 word using –*ment*, 2 word using –*ial*, 0 word using –*ual*). Second, Verbal suffixes (0 word Suffixes using –*ify*, 1 word Suffixes using –*ize,* 1 word Suffixes using –*en*). Third, adjectival suffixes (5 word using Relational adjectives, 2 word Suffixes using Qualitative adjectives). Fourth, Adverbial Suffixes (2 word Suffixes using –*ly.* 0 word Suffixes using –*ward,* 0 word Suffixes using –*wise*). This research contributes and gives the knowledge about morphological analysis, especially in the analysis of derivational suffixes found in the Jakarta post June edition of 2018, to supported the student college in study morphology, grammar and teaching writing are fundamental and important to English study; it seems to need serious effort. All of them are relating to making good writing.

Keywords: *derivational suffixes,language, morphology, suffix,.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter intends to explain about the background of the study by the researcher in the research. It will explain the important thing using language and tell about the studies that tells about language.

A. Research Background

In the world, people use language to communicate with others. It is the most important means of communication of human beings. People use language as the medium of expressing ideas, feeling, and thoughts as Allah states about the variety of it in Surah Ar-Rum verse 22:[1]

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِى ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالِمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

"And of His signs are the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your languages and colors. Surely there are signs in this for all mankind. (Ar-Rum: 22)".

In Surah above, Allah shows us the signs of His authority through differences of the tongue. It means a language. People have different language in the world, as it is influenced by the location. People who live in different location, they have different

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[1] Mahmud Y. Zayid, *The Quran: An English Translation of the Meaning of the Quran* (Lebanon: Dar Al-Choura, 1980).

language. They have to cooperate with one another to complete the necessities in their life by using language in their daily life.

According to *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*, language is the system of human communication using a structured arrangement of sound (or their written representation) to form a larger unit, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences.[2] As we can see, nowadays, most people in the world use English. It is an international language to communicate which it used to interact with other people around the world.[3] Language is not only focused on English but also there are so many studies.

One of the studies that tells about the language is linguistics, it mostly studies only signs the consist of just one sentence. In linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels: phonology, syntax, semantics and morphology.[4]

Phonology is the study of the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages. Put more formally, phonology is the study of the categorical organization of speech sounds in languages; how speech sounds are organized in the mind and used

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[2] Heidi Weber Jack Richard, John Platt, *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistic* (England: Longman, 1958).

[3] Bartleby, 'Essay on English Language: The International Language', *Www.Bartleby.Com*, 2019 <https://www.bartleby.com/essay/English-Language-The-International-Language-PKJDHL6STJ>.

[4] Marcus Kracht, *Introduction to Linguistics* (Los Angeles: California University Press, 2007) <https://linguistics.ucla.edu/people/Kracht/courses/ling20-fall07/ling-intro.pdf>.

to convey meaning.[5] In linguistics, syntax is the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences (sentence structure) in a given language, usually including word order. The term syntax is also used to refer to the study of such principles and processes. Semantics is the linguistic and philosophical study of meaning, in language, programming languages, formal logics, and semiotics. It is concerned with the relationship between signifiers like words, phrases, signs, and symbols and what they stand for, their denotation. Semantics contrasts with syntax, the study of the combinatorics of units of a language (without reference to their meaning), and pragmatics, the study of the relationships between the symbols of a language, their meaning, and the users of the language.[6] Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.[7] It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, suffixes.

A stem is the part of a word that contains no inflectional morphology; it consists of the root plus any derivational

[5] Eleanor Collier, 'Phonology – All About Linguistics', *Wordpress Encyclopedia* (Wordpress, 2013) <https://all-about-linguistics.group.shef.ac.uk/branches-of-linguistics/phonology/>.

[6] Wesley C Kitcher, Philip; Salmon, *Scientific Explanation* (mineapollis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998).

[7] Stephen R Anderson, 'Morphological Change' (Yale: Macmillan Reference, Ltd., Yale University, 2016) <https://cowgill.ling.yale.edu/sra/chapter12-anderson.pdf>.

morphology. So, root is always a single morpheme (by definition, a morpheme which is not an affix), a stem may consist of one or more morphemes. A root or stem is called bound if it cannot occur on its own without additional affixation; a free form is one that can occur as an independent word. In English, because there is relatively little inflectional morphology, most roots and stems are free.[8]

A term often used in linguistics (and traditionally used in historical linguistics) as part of a classification of the kinds of element operating within the structure of a word. A root is the base form of a word which cannot be further analyzed without total loss of identity. In another way, it is that part of the word left when all the affixes are removed. In the "*meaningfulness*", for example, removing *-ing*, *-ful* and *-ness* leaves the root *mean*. Roots (sometimes referred to as 'radicals') may be classified in several different ways.[9]

According to Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, David Crystal defines prefix as "A term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added initially to a root or stem." A term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added initially to a root

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[8] Paul R Kroeger, *Analyzing Grammar An Introduction* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (CUP), 2005) <https://anekawarnapendidikan.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/analyzing-grammar-by-paul-r-kroeger.pdf>.

[9] Frances Ingemann and David Crystal, *Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, *Language*, 2006, LXXIV <https://doi.org/10.2307/417640>.

or stem. The process of prefixation (or prefixing) is used in English, for forming new lexical items (e.g. *para-, mini-, un-*), but English does not inflect words using prefixes.[10] Another definition it's like this: "One or two syllable additions at the beginning of a word that changes its meaning but do not change its part of speech." Katamba defines prefix similarly: "A prefix is an affix attached before a root or a stem or a base like *re- , un-* and *in-*."[11] From all these said what is understood is that the term prefix is related to morphology, and it is a kind of affix. It comes before a root, a stem or a base and does not change the part of speech of that word. It is also a kind of bound morpheme, that is to say, it cannot be used in a sentence separately. It has to be used with a free morpheme.

A suffix (also called ending) is an affix that is placed after the stem of a word. Some examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs.[12] So, we can know the function and the structure to make and giving example for our

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[10] Ingemann and Crystal, LXXIV.

[11] İsmail Fırat Altay, 'Ways of Creating Prefixes and Suffixes and Foreign Language Teaching', *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies* (Hacettepe: Hacettepe University Press, 2006) <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/104664>.

[12] Wikipedia, 'Suffixon' (Wikipedia Press, 2018) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffix>.

student soon, not just that we are too can analyze and make the good written to read for people and research.

As the brief explanation that there are two primary types of suffixes in English. First, Derivational suffix which usually used in the addition of –ly as an adjective to form an adverb. It indicates what type of word it is. Second is Inflectional suffix which used in the addition of –s as a noun to form a plural. It tells something about the word's grammatical behavior. Based on those types, the researcher has given the example and giving practice for the reader, and the researcher also tries to separate and analyzes more specific about derivational suffixes in the daily news, one of them is the Jakarta Post. Actually we can learn the examples of derivational suffixes from other media. Such as books, videos, dialogue texts, etc. But I choose the editorial of the Jakarta Post as my study because its easy to find and there are a less grammatical error in the editorial.

The Jakarta post is the most popular newspaper in our university; it uses the English language to serve their news. The Jakarta Post published in Jakarta of capital city Indonesia for the first time. So, the researcher is very interested in used the Jakarta Post in analyzing the certain direction to find out many derivational suffixes, to identify the forms and also to explain the function and meaning of derivational suffixes.

B. Research Question

The problem investigated in this study is:

1. What are the derivational suffixes found in Editorial of The Jakarta Post on June 2018?

2. What are the functions and meanings of derivational suffixes presented in the Jakarta Post based on morphological analysis?

3. What are the contributions of the research in vocabularies?

C. Objective Study of Research Question

Related to the question of the research above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe of derivational suffixes found in Editorial of the Jakarta Post in June 2018.

2. To analyze and identify the function and the meaning of derivational suffixes found in Editorial of the Jakarta Post in June 2018.

3. To explain the contributions of the research in vocabularies.

D. Significance of The Study

This study carried out not only theoretically, but also practically by implementing some communicative activities. The result of the study expected to give significances to all who is a part of the educational institution.

1. Theoretical significance

Theoretically, the results of this study expected to contribute to the study and development of derivational suffixes found in Editorial of the Jakarta Post in June 2018.

2. Practical significance

The results of this study expected to enrich the repertoire of knowledge and increase understanding for the reader of the importance of derivational suffixes.

a. For the teachers

The researcher hopes this study will give the knowledge about morphological analysis which about derivational suffixes found in the Jakarta post as the support the student in teaching-learning processes of English study.

b. For the students

The researcher hopes that the students who study morphology will understand more about derivational suffixes found in the Jakarta Post. The researcher main focused is to understand derivational suffixes processes.

c. For the researcher

The researcher hopes the result of the study could be useful to improve the teaching and learning process for her. It used to teach for her soon as a teacher of English study.

d. For the reader

The researcher hopes that all of the thesis will find the value of analyzing derivational suffixes found in the Jakarta post so that they can find a more natural way to enjoy for the analysis.

3. Pedagogical significance

The study expected to provide and add some information which can help the teacher to improve their skill in writing; hence, the native speaker of English will not reject their writing because of the teacher has understood how to write well by using derivational suffixes.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are several research that done the reasearch which are related to writing on discussion text about suffixes. The researcher choose some previous study as comparison for each studies to another.

A. Literature Review

Many researchers have done the research in writing skill. Here, the researcher chooses some previous studies which are related to writing on Discussion Text. Those are:

"A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffix in Obama Speech" by Hanum Fajrina Hanum paper studies the words containing derivational suffix in Obama Speech Texts.[1] The objectives of her research are to classify the lexical categories of derivational suffix found in Obama speech and to describe the meaning of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech. Type of her research is descriptive qualitative. The data are all words containing a derivational suffix that found in Obama Speech. The research finding shows 164 data of derivational suffix. They are classified into six alterations of lexical category as follows: Firstly, the lexical category of verbs change into a noun when added with *suffixes -ation, -ion, -er, -or, -ee, -ing, -ment, -al.* Secondly, lexical category of adjectives changes into a noun when

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[1] Hanum Fajrina, *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffix in Obama Speech* (Surakarta: Surakarta Muhammadiyah University Press, 2014) <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/31054/>.

added with suffixes *-ness, -ity.* Thirdly, word category of nouns changes into a verb when added with suffix *-ize*, and -en. Then, grammatical function of nouns change into adjectives when added with suffixes *-al, -ful, -ous, -less, -ly, -ive, -ishand-ic.* Afterward, grammatical function of verbs change into adjectives when added with suffixes *-ive*, and -able. Lastly, the lexical category of adjectives changes into adverbs when attached with the suffix *-ly.* Based on this research, the researcher identifies the analysis word while this research focuses on the analysis derivational suffix. Similarly, both types of research implement the morphological analysis method in elaborating each data.

"An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane" by Maharani Sri Aryati from Language education study program, postgraduate program Muria Kudus University.[2] She used descriptive qualitative research where the researcher tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. In her research, she uses all of the words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the chapters which are the beginning of the story, raising the case and the solution in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. From

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[2] Maharani S R I Aryati, Teacher Training, and Education Faculty, 'An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel By a . Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane', 2014, 1–104.

the conclusion of her research, she suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words and they also find how the words built. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

"Productive and Unproductive Derivational Suffixes in English" by Aneta Masiarova from Department of English Language and Literature, Masaryk University in Brno Faculty of Education.[3] She deals with the topic of productive and unproductive suffixes in English. The English language has gone through many changes throughout the centuries. The languages that influenced it and contributed many words and affixes were mostly Latin, French, and Greek from the Old English period to the Modern English period. These languages have enriched English in many areas, and this thesis is focused on suffixation by nouns. She believes that self-efficacy can be a powerful tool for educators to meet the learning needs of students. In the last two decades, self-efficacy has become a well-defined concept that is supported by a growing body of her research. In this issue, the concept of self-efficacy is explored from multiple perspectives. Linnen Brink and Pintrich provide a general framework for conceptualizing self-efficacy in terms of behavioral, cognitive,

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[3] Aneta Masiarova, *Productive and Unproductive Derivational Suffixes in English* (Brno: Masaryk University Press, 2015)..

and motivational engagement with implications for classroom practices. Pajares and Schunk examine self-efficacy as it relates specifically to reading and writing. Finally, Walker provides a capstone article that provides practical instructional recommendations based upon each of the theorists' works that teachers can employ to raise self-efficacy in reading and writing.

She suggests to the readers a synthesis of her research on make an intriguing and promising the certain topic, and she also hopes that our authors will raise awareness of the potential self-efficacy theory holds for motivating increased student achievement and provide a departure for those readers seeking new ways of reaching their students.

"Teaching Derivational Suffixes to Improve the Vocabulary Mastery through Reading Text" by Al-Muthmainnah and friends, in e-Journal of English Language Teaching Society (ELTS) Vol. 2 No. 1 2014 – ISSN 2331-1841.[4] Her research was aimed at improving the vocabulary mastery of the second-grade language major students at MAN 1 Palu in comprehending simple derivational suffixes. It was a pre-experimental research design. The sample was 22 students of the second-grade students. The instrument of data collection was a test which was administered twice called pre-test and post-test. The result of data analysis

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[4] Jos E Al-Muthmainnah and Ohoiwutun, Teaching Derivational Suffixes to Improve Vocabulary Mastery Through Reading text, *Journal of English Language Teaching Society (ELTS)*, 2014, II.

showed that the t-counted value (17.75) was higher than t-table value (2.080) by applying 0.05 level of significance and the degree of freedom (df) 21. It means that the teaching of derivational suffixes through reading text can improve the vocabulary mastery of the second-grade students at MAN 1 Palu. They suggests the English teacher may offer or provide good devices, such as video or game in teaching to attract students' attention to comprehend the theory of English subject. Furthermore, the theory of derivational suffixes should be taught with simple examples through simple sentence until they can construct better sentences.

"Derivational and Semantic Relations of Croatian Verbs" by KrešimirŠojat and friend, in Journal of Language Modelling Vol 0, No 1 (2012).[5] The paper deals with certain morph semantic relations between Croatian verbs and discusses their inclusion in Croatian WordNet. The morph semantic in question are the semantic relations between un-prefixed infinitives and their prefixed derivatives. They introduce the criteria for the division of aspectual pairs and further discuss verb pre-fixation, which results in combinations of prefixes and base forms that can vary in terms of meaning from compositional to completely idiosyncratic. The focus is on the regularities in semantic modifications of base

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[5] Krešimir Šojat, Matea Srebačić, and Marko Tadić, 'Derivational and Semantic Relations of Croatian Verbs', *Journal of Language Modelling*, 0.1 (2012), 111 <https://doi.org/10.15398/jlm.v0i1.34>.

forms modified by one prefix. The procedure is aim to establish a set of morph semantic relations based on regular or reoccurring meaning alternations. They result from combinations of one prefix and base forms, were first divided into four major groups and further into several subgroups. Combinations of multiple prefixes with the same base form and their influence on lexical meaning have yet to be investigated. It could be potentially lead to a further expansion of the morph semantic relations as stated here.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Communications Social Interaction

Human is destined to socialize and interact with each other. The intention of communicating with others is many, which one of those to get information and to exchange information. Humans as a social being need to interact and communicate with others in society. Communication as a practice of conveying information is omitted an old theme, as old as human civilization. For the human being, it conducted to share knowledge and experience with others. It is also an important part that cannot be separated from human's activity, both as an individual and a group. Humans are communicating with the family member, friend, neighbor, colleague, even with themselves.[6] By communicating, the human being will be able to exchange information, sharing,

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[6] Ngainun Naim, *Dasar-Dasar Komunikasi Pendidikan* (Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2011).

developing themselves and sharing other advantages. Without communicating, human being will never be improved. We can imagine how lonely this life would be. Interaction with other human beings is advantageous to maintain our human existence.

Communication is understood in the present chapter as the exchange and negotiation of information between at least two individuals through the use of verbal or non-verbal symbols, oral and written/visual modes, production and comprehension processes.[7] In this sense, communication involves the continuous evaluation and negotiation of meaning on the part of the participants.

Human communication may take place using any of the available sensory modes (hearing, sight, etc.), and the differential study of these modes, as used in the communicative activity, is carried on by Semiotics.[8] A contrast which is often made, especially by psychologists, is between verbal and non-verbal to refer to the linguistic *v.* the non-linguistic features of communication (the latter including facial expressions, gestures, etc., both in humans and animals). However, the ambiguity of the term 'verbal' here, implying that language is omitted a matter of 'words', makes

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[7] Jack C. Richards and Richard W. Schmidt, *Language and Communication* (new york: Longman, 1993).

[8] Ingemann and Crystal, LXXIV.

this term of limited value to linguistic, and they do not usually use it.

Morphology is the study of word formation – how words are built up from smaller pieces. It also the branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words, primarily through the use of the morpheme constructs. It is traditionally distinguished from syntax, which deals with the rules governing the combination of words in sentences. It is generally divided into two fields: the study of inflectional morphology and of word-formation (lexical or derivational morphology) – a distinction which is sometimes accorded theoretical status (split morphology). It seems when we analyzing morphological structure which will be appeared the questions as what does this word have? What does each of them mean? How are they combined? Actually, in fact, if we are asked to do any sort of linguistic analysis, we'll be given a set of data includes the words or sentences from some language that generally isn't. But in occasionally, in English, it asked to find out the patterns in the words/sentences. Then, from the asking above researcher tries to analysis of word formation or a piece from the sentence. It uses to practice for researcher and giving example also to the reader, using mass media as a subject of the research.

2. Morpheme as the Study of Word Formation

The morphology is the study of word formation, of the structure of words. Furthermore, some observations about words and their structure such as some words can be divided into parts which still have meaning, many words have meant by themselves.[9] But, some words have meaning only when used with other words, some of the parts into which words can be divided can stand alone as words. Those are word-parts that can occur only in combination must be combined in the correct way languages create new words systematically study and learning about morphemes and how to combine morpheme to be a word.

The coverage in morphology is the difference between lexical items and word, morpheme and morphology, monomorphic and polymorphic, allomorph, root: base: the stem of a word, the process of inflection, all of the coverage that exists in the derivation, blending and compounding. The word is very important for students, words have the main role in the study of language as stated by Katamba that "words are the very rewarding object of study ". An understanding of the nature of words provides us as the key that open the door to an understanding of important aspect language in general.

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[9] Packer, 'Packer', *Http://Www.Mathcs.Duq.Edu/~packer/Courses/Psy598/Ling-Morphology.*

That aspect of language is the vocal symbol which is arbiter; there is no natural relation between sound and meaning.

According to Rachma die says "it is clear that words do not always constitute the smallest parts.[10] These smaller parts are called morphemes". The concept of morpheme differ form of the concept word, as may morphemes cannot stand as words on their own. A morpheme is free if it can stand alone, or bound if it is used exclusively alongside a free morpheme. Such as */-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/* are called bound morpheme.

English example: the word *"unbreakable"* has three morphemes *"un-"*(meaning not X) a bound morpheme, *"-break-"* a free morpheme and *"-able"*. *"un-"* is also a prefix, *"-able"* is a suffix. Both are affixes. Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that morpheme is the smallest parts that construct words.

Meanwhile, according to Yudi categories type of morphemes into:[11]

a. Bound vs Free Morphemes

   As normally, bound morphemes are morphemes which cannot stand alone, those are typically attached to another form, *e.g. re-, -ist, -ed, -s, -ly* in the word such as

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[10] Sabrony Rachmadie, *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary* (Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka, 1990).

[11] Prayoga J. A Latief Andrian M Yudi, Bambang c., *Introduction to Morphology and Syntax* (Jakarta: Pusat Penerbitan Universitas Terbuka Jakarta, 2001).

return, typist, wanted, books, and manly, bound morphemes are known as affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes (further discussion is presented in the next module). The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. The free morphemes are morphemes are which can stand by themselves as single words, *e.g. open, tour, tree, teach, tough, and.*Free morphemes also fall into two categories. In the first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs which carry the "content" of messages a speaker conveys. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes *e.g. boy, man, house, tiger, sad, sincere*. The other group of free morphemes is called functional morphemes*, e.g. end, but, when, because, on, near, in, the. So*, from the explanation above you can learn that the word "man" consists of one free morpheme but "manly" two: one free and one bound morpheme. Whereas "dishonestly" consists of there: one free and two bound morphemes.

b.   Root vs Nonroots

The roots constitute nuclei (or the core central parts) of all words, there are more than one root in a single word, *e.g. blackbirds, catfish, and breakwater*. Some roots may have unique occurrences. For example, the

unique element *cran-* in *cranberry* does not constitute the nucleus of any other word, but it occurs in the position occupied by roots such as in *redberry, blueberry, blackberry, and breakwater*.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between roots and non-oots. This is because some roots become non-roots and vice verse. The non-roots *–ism* in *pragmatism, communism, fascism, for instance*, has become a full root in a sentence such as :*I'm disgusted with all these isms*. This ism fills the position of both a root and a non root – as a suffix, it is a non root and as a noun, it is a root.

On the other hand, the *root* like becoming the non root–*ly*, for instance, *man-like* become *manly*.

c. Roots and Stems

Stems are composed of the nucleus consisting of one or more roots, or the nucleus plus any other non root (bound) morphemes. Example, the form "man" in "manly" is at the same time *root* and a *stem*. Another example, the form "breakwater" is the stem of "breakwater", but it is not a single root. There are two root morphemes break and water.

d. Nuclei vs Non-nuclei

The nucleus of morphological construction consists of a root, or a combination of a root. The *non* nucleus is made up of non roots. In *boyishness*, the element *boy* is

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the nucleus and –*ishness* constitute the non nucleus. In *breakwater*, the nucleus *breakwater* consists of two roots.

e. Nuclear vs Peripheral Structure

Nuclear structure consists of or contains the nucleus. A peripheral morpheme usually consists of a non root, and it is always "outside" of the nuclear constituent. In the word *formal*, the nuclear element is formed and the peripheral element is –*al*. In the word *formalize* the nuclear structure is formal- and the peripheral element is –*ize*. In *formalized, formalize-* is the nuclear and –*eris* the peripheral.

f. Derivational and Inflectional

Some morpheme derives or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. In another morpheme change neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of the word. It's called as the inflectional morphemes.

3. Derivational Suffixes

A term used in morphology to refer to one of the two main categories or processes of word-formation (derivational morphology), the other being inflection (al); also sometimes

called derivatology.[12] These terms also apply to the two types of affix involved in word-formation. Omitted the result of a derivational process is a new word (e.g. *nation* ⇒*national*), whereas the result of an inflectional (or non-derivational) process is a different form of the same word (e.g. *nations, nationals*). The distinction is not totally clear-cut, however (e.g. how best to analyse-*ly* in English). Derivational affixes change the grammatical class of morphemes to which they are attached (as in suffixation, e.g. *-tion* is a noun-forming derivational suffix); they also usually occur closer to the root morpheme than do inflections, e.g. *nation-al-ize+ -ing/-s/-d*.

a. Definition of Derivational Suffixes

Derivational is the process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words (*e.g. in 'modern-ize', 'read-er', '-ize' and '-er'* are derivational suffixes). The derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words.

The phonological condition of a suffix with the final segment of the base triggering is a dissimilation of the final sound of the suffix. The opposite process, assimilation can also be observed, for example with the regular English past tense ending, it is realized as [d] after voiced sounds (*vowed, pinned*) and [t] after

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[12] Ingemann and Crystal, LXXIV.

unvoiced sounds (*kissed, kicked*). In another, the insertion of [«] with words ending in [t] and [d] (*mended, attempted*) can be analyzed as a case of dissimilation. Such a state of affairs, where one variant *(-ar)* is exclusively found in one environment, whereas the other variant *(-al)* is exclusively found in a different environment, it is called complementary distribution. Complementary distribution is always an argument for the postulation of a two-level analysis with an underlying and a surface level.[13] Furthermore, there is one element from which the elements on the second level, the surface level, can be systematically derived (e.g. by phonological rules). The idea of complementary distribution is not only used in science, but also in everyday reasoning. For example, in the famous novel *Dr. Jekylland Mr. Hide*, both men are the surface realizations of one underlying schizophrenic personality, with one realization appearing by night, the other by daylight. They are complementarily distributed, in morphological terms they could be said to be allomorphs of the same morpheme.

Suffixes are the primary morphological component used to derive new words from already existing words. St. Clair, Monaghan and Ramsar are investigating the

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[13] Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English (Review)*, *Language*, 2002, LXXXII <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2006.0013>.

general suffixing preferences in world languages; they analyses attribute the influential linguist, Edward Sapir as suggesting that, "There is a universal tendency across natural languages for morphemes that modify either the grammatical or semantic properties of words to attach to the end", as opposed to prefixing or in fixing.[14] The suffixes are capable of effecting four changes upon a word: phonologic, orthographic, semantic, and changes in word class.

b. Characteristics and Type of Derivational Suffixes

Suffixes will be categorized here in a simple manner, it defined some categories: nominal suffixes,[15] verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Those are well over a hundred suffixes, it's impossible to list meanings, variant spellings, allomorphs, and example applications for them all; therefore, for each of the four categories mentioned above, only a few productive and unproductive examples—*as* well as their application restrictions when possible—*will* be described for each class.

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[14] Michelle C. St. Clair, Padraic Monaghan, and Michael Ramscar, 'Relationships between Language Structure and Language Learning: The Suffixing Preference and Grammatical Categorization', *Cognitive Science*, 33.7 (2009), 1317–29 <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1551-6709.2009.01065.x>.

[15] Laurie Bauer, *English Word-Formation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (CUP), 1983).

1) Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes are added to noun, verb, or adjective bases to derive nouns. For example, by taking the adjective *kind* and adding the suffix *–ness* (meaning "the state or quality of being X"), we create the word kindness, meaning "the state or quality of being kind." This is considered by Plag to be the most productive in English; he states that it and its semantic sister *-ity"* can attach to practically any adjective".[16] The nominal suffix *-dom*, on the other hand, was thought a century ago to be no longer productive in English but has since been shown to be slightly productive. This suffix creates abstract nouns and is paraphrased as meaning the "state or condition of being X", as in *stardom*, or as denoting domains and territories, as in *kingdom*.

2) Verbal Suffixes

According to Bauer, he defined two suffixes through which verbs are primarily derived from nouns and adjectives*: -ify* and *–ize*.[17] When deriving verbs from adjectives, the former creates the meaning "to make X", as when we create *simplify* from *simple*.

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[16] Plag, LXXXII.

[17] Plag, LXXXII.

When forming verbs from noun bases, the semantic effect shifts slightly to "to make into X", for example when deriving *mummify* from *mummy*. Bauer and Huddleston comment that while this suffix has not historically been used to make many words, it is still productive in the formation of new words; they give the example *yuppify*, which demonstrates present productivity as the lexical item *yuppie* (an acronym interestingly coupled with the suffix *-ie*) has been added relatively recently to the English lexicon.[18]

3) Adjectival Suffixes

The majority of adjectival suffixes typically form two types of adjectives: *relational* adjectives and *qualitative adjectives*. Relational adjectives "related the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of the derived adjective".[19] For example, in the phrase congressional election, we have added *–al* to *Congress* in order to modify the noun *election* as one "having to do with Congress". This demonical suffix *–al* is highly productive in English—especially in bases ending in *–ation* and *–ment* and also manifests through the allomorphs *–able –ual*, as in colonial and

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[18] Laurie Bauer.

[19] Plag, LXXXII.

ritual. A less productive suffix forming relational adjectives is –*ary*, which is now producing only with noun bases ending in –*ion*.

4) Adverbial Suffixes

Adverbs are most productively derived using the following three suffixes: -*ly, -ward*, and –*wise*.[20] The suffix –wise derives adverbs from nouns, and Plag divides these into two subgroups: manner/dimension adverbs and viewpoint adverbs. In manner/dimension adverbs, -wise denotes "in the manner of X, like X", as in they moved in a clockwise direction. The viewpoint adverbs ending in –*wise* are less productive and mean "with respect to, in regard to, concerning X", as in *Healthwise*, this is not a good *choice*.[21] Bauer points out that –*ly* is also added quite productively to form adverbs from adjectives, as when we derive greedily from greedy. Restrictions on the attachment of adverbial –*ly* are phonological in nature, and include the attachment to adjectives already ending in –*ly*. For example, the adjective *deadly* would not take an allomorph of –*ly* to create *deadly*.[22]

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[20] Laurie Bauer.

[21] Plag, LXXXII.

[22] Laurie Bauer.

c. Function and Meaning

Maclin states "A suffix is an ending added to a word which usually changes the parts of speech of the word and may also change the meaning of the word". From those explanations above, it can be confirmed that derivational suffixes are bound morphemes which are added at the end of a word then they can change and create a new word. In addition to this explanation, Katamba asserts "The process of suffixation or suffixing is common in English in the derivational formation of lexical items". It shows that this process exists in word formation of English.[23]

Referring to the previous explanation, the result of the word formation process is new word production. It belongs to vocabulary which acts as a foundation to bring full domination to the language skills. Richards comments "Vocabulary is one of the most obvious components of language and one of first thing applied in linguistics turned their attention". This sentence shows that a word exists in the process of word formation since it changes the category of words and it depicts the importance of vocabulary as asserted by Thornbury "You can say very little with grammar, but you can say almost

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[23] İsmail Fırat Altay.

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anything with words".[24] Therefore, it explains that grammar and vocabulary must be taught integrated since they connect each other. It can be very little to deliver without grammar and can be nothing to elaborate without vocabulary.

4. **Jakarta Post as Mass Media to Communicate**

Mass media means reaching a large audience using different kinds of communication methods. In this developed era, the technology through which this communication takes place varieties. Mass media is communication devices for communicate, which can be used to communicate and interact with a large number of audiences in a different language. The broadcast media such as radio, recorded music, film, and television transmit their information electronically. Print media use a physical object such as a newspaper, book, pamphlet, or comic to distribute their information.

In this global era, the internet holds a great role in communication. Many mass media outlets have a presence on the web, by such things as having TV ads that link to a website. They can utilize the easy accessibility use the internet, and they can outreach that internet affords, as information can easily be broadcast to many different regions of the world simultaneously and cost-efficiently.

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[24] Al-Muthmainnah and Ohoiwutun, II.

As stated, that the media to deliver information varies, which one of those is a newspaper, as well as the holds a great role in communication and how accessible it is, newspaper happens to link to a website in order to make the audience get easy. One of the most popular newspaper websites that have the most articles read, view by the reader is *The Jakarta Post* or commonly also known as any times. It is also a long-running newspaper since 1983. The articles here written by many writers and also provided, those are many information or news from around the world, especially in Indonesia.

Actually, the Jakarta Post was started as collaboration between for Indonesian media under the urging of information Minister Ali Murtopo and Politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

Jakarta Post as the newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on various social, political or moral matters, its language frequently contains vocabulary with evaluative connotation, such as to allege (the person who allegedly committed the crime), to claim (the defendant claims to know

anything about it). This cast some doubt on what is started further and make it clear to the reader that those are not yet affirmed facts. The elements of appraisal use of specific vocabulary but in synthetic constructions are indicating the lack of surely on the part of the reporter as the correctness of the facts reported or their desire to avoid responsibility.

The Jakarta Post also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. The readers are the most foreigners and educated Indonesians. It also noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several words and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter intends to present the methodology used by the researcher in the research. It will explain the type of the research, method, and technique of the research. The researcher will describe the steps of the research.

A. Research Design

In data analyzing, the researcher using qualitative research method to identify and to describe derivational suffixes found in Editorial of The Jakarta Post in edition June 2018 based on morphological analysis to improve the writing skills and abilities. Qualitative research is an approach to the study of social phenomena; its various genres are naturalistic and interpretative, and they draw on different methods of inquiry. Some characteristics of qualitative research are: take places in the natural world, uses various methods that are interactive and humanistic, it is emergent rather that prefigured and fundamentally interpretative.[1]Qualitative research has some purposes, are; describing, and reporting the creation of key concepts, theory generation, and testing.[2]

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[1]Catherine Marshall, et. al. *Designing Qualitative Research*, *Third ed*, (United States of America: Sage, 1999), p. 2-3.

[2]Louis Cohen, et. al. *Research Methods in Education. Sixth ed*. (USA and Canada: Routledge, 2007), p. 168.

According to Moleong "A qualitative research is research without any calculating and numbering". Kind of this research is a descriptive study. It hasn't the purpose test the certain hypothesis but just describes some variable and condition naturally.[3] Relating to this, Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative research as a research procedure resulting in descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people and object being observed. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is a research that carried out with the main aim to the given description about a condition objectively. According to Djama'an and Aan qualitative research is a research approach that reveals certain social situations by describing the real correctly, the shape of the words based on techniques of collecting and analyzing relevant that the gain from the natural situation.[4] The researcher takes qualitative research because this research is to identify derivational suffixes found in Editorial of The Jakarta Post in edition June 2018 and each contributed to the morphological study and writing skills for student's abilities.

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[3]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 234.

[4]Djama'an Satori and AanKomariah, *MetodologiPenelitianQualitatif*, (Bandung: ALFABETA CV, 2012), p. 25.

B. The subject of The Study

The subject of this study is the editor of The Jakarta Post on June 2018. It is identified to get the contributions to the morphological study and writing skills for student abilities. The researcher feels the conditions of the morphological structure in our division are used as consideration in determining the contribution to the writing course, especially at English Education Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies.

C. Source of Data

The main data collected which provides the information of Editorial of The Jakarta Post in June 2018. There are main data resources; those are Newspaper Jakarta Post and World-wide-web of Jakarta Post.

D. The focus of the Research

In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the editorial of The Jakarta Post in June until December 2018. For that reason, this work is focused on derivational suffixes on the editorial of Jakarta post on June 2018, which has derivational suffixes found in Jakarta Post in June 2018.

E. The technique of Collecting Data

The technique of data collection of this study is scrutinizing or attentive observation method. Scrutinizing or attentive observation method is to observe the use of language both orally and in writing. If the data is written languages such as narrative

text, mass media language, and etc., we can also use this method.[5] The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post* and other supporting data related to the object study by reading in as much as it is kinds of printed journalism presented in written language. The technique in collecting data in this research involves several activities that are;

The first step of the data collection procedure was reading the newspaper. The researcher read *TheJakarta Post* in an edition of June 2018, it is considered as the data. The data are editorials on *The Jakarta Post* in the edition of June 2018.

The second step was identification. The researcher identified derivational suffixes found in *The Jakarta Post*. The third step was the classification. The data that had been identified were then classified based on derivational suffixes characteristic. To simplify data, the researcher selected the representative of each pattern from the whole classified patterns of derivational suffixes and it will be analyzed.

The researcher needs some reference which related to the study. These are aimed to help the researcher in analyzing the data. There were several steps that the researcher did in collecting the reference, as follows: 1) Looking for books related to the study from the library, 2) Looking for any materials related from

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[5]Mahsun, *MetodePenelitian Bahasa TahapanStrategi, Metode, danTekniknya*, (Jakarta:
PT Raja Grafindo,2005), p.92-93.

Internet, 3) Looking for any thesis related to the study from the digital library.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Analysis of derivational suffixes is an action of analyzing the word attached by derivational suffixes in the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018. This study is descriptive; therefore, it just describes the derivational suffixes in editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018. In analyzing the data, it includes qualitative data. To analyze it, the writer has taken from the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018. The writer analyzes the derivational suffixes in the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018 by doing some following steps:

1. Finding out the words in the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018. This is going to employ a table to describe it.

2. Listing the word in the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018.

3. Classifying the bases of roots in the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018 depends on their part of speech.

4. Describing the derivational suffixes of the word in the editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018.

Table 3.1 Example of theme

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adj.	-ness	Noun Maker

5. Explaining and describing of the derivational suffixes found in Jakarta post edition of June 2018.

    The researcher will describe and explain the derivational suffixes used The Jakarta editorials on The Jakarta Post in an edition of June 2018 in the like types of derivational suffixes.

6. The conclusion to answer the research question demands.

    In this step, the researcher resulted of both analyses will result in findings and then those will be identified more to get the contribution to morphological study and the writing skills to improve student abilities, especially at the English Education Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies. Then the researcher will make a conclusion based on the result of the research that was done before.

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher shows the result identification of the analyzing editorial of The Jakarta Post in edition June 2018. It will be identified to get the contributions to the morphological study and writing skills for students abilities.

A. Research Finding

The researcher feel the condition of the morphological study in our division are used as consideration on determining the contribution to the writing course, especially at English Education Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies.

Analysis of derivational suffixes is an action of analyzing the word attached by derivational suffixes in the editorials on *The Jakarta Post* in the edition of June 2018. This study is descriptive; therefore, it just describes the derivational suffixes in editorials on *The Jakarta Post* in edition of June 2018.

In identifying derivational suffixes, the researcher makes a list of derivational suffixes types. The objects of identification are words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing derivational suffixes which can be identified in the newspaper previously mentioned as the object of the thesis. This identification is done to give some contributions to semantic as practically and writing course.

1. The Jakarta Post

Jakarta Post as the newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on various social, political or moral matters, its language frequently contains vocabulary with evaluative connotation, such as to allege (the person who allegedly committed the crime), to claim (the defendant claims to know nothing about it). Some people doubt on what is stated further and make it clear to the reader that those are not yet affirmed facts. Elements of appraisal use of specific vocabulary but in synthetic constructions indicating lack of surety on the part of the reporter as to the correctness of the facts reported or his/her desire to avoid responsibility.[1]

The headline of news items, apart from giving information about the subject-matter, also carry a considerable amount of appraisal (the size and the placement of headline, the use of emotionally colored words and the element of emotive syntax), thus indicating an interpretation of the facts in the news items follows.

But the principle vehicle of interpretation and appraisal is the newspaper article, and editorial, in particular. Editorials (leading articles) are characterized by subjective handling of facts, political or otherwise, and therefore have more in

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[1] 'The Jakarta Post', *Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia, Ensiklopedia Bebas*, 2004, p. 2004 <https://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Jakarta_Post&oldid=11952775>.

common with political essays or articles and should rather be classed as belonging to the publicity style than to newspaper. However, newspaper publicity writing bears the stamp of its own style. Though it seems natural to consider newspaper articles, editorials included, as coming within the system or English newspaper style, it is necessary to note that such articles are an intermediate phenomenon characterized by a combination of styles of the newspaper style and publicity style. In other words, they may be considered hybrids.

2. **Analyzing the derivational suffixes found in** *The Jakarta Post.*

Those suffixes categorize here in a simple manner; it defined some categories: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.[2] As there are well over a hundred suffixes, it is impossible to list meanings, variant spellings, allomorphs, and example applications for them all; therefore, for each of the four categories mentioned above, only a few productive and unproductive examples—as well as their application restrictions when possible describing for each class.

a. **Nominal and Demonical Suffixes**

Nominal suffixes are added to noun, verb, or adjective bases to derive nouns. For example, by taking

[2] Bauer, L, *English Word-Formation …* p. 73.

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the adjective *kind* and adding the suffix –*ness* (meaning "the state or quality of being X"), we create the word *kindness,* meaning "the state or quality of being kind." This suffix is considered by Plag to be the most productive in English; he states that it and its semantic sister -*ity*" can attach to practically any adjective". In otherwise, in the phrase *congressional election*, we have added –*al* to *congress* in order to modify the noun *election* as one "having to do with congress". This denominal suffix –*al* is highly productive in English— especially in bases ending in –*ation* and –*ment* and also manifests through the allomorphs –*ial* and –*ual*, as in *colonial* and *ritual*. [3]

a. 1. Nominal Suffixes

a. 1. 1. Suffixes using –*ness*

In *this* type the researcher found 4 Suffixes using –*ness.* The structure of word is Adjective + -*ness* (appendix 1), like this word bellow:

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[3] Plag, LXXXII.

Happiness (paragraph 8th, 13 June 2018)

Happiness

Happy (Adj)   +   -ness (noun maker)
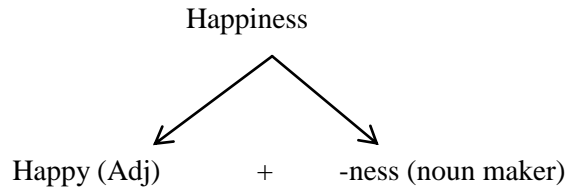
Table 4.1 Suffixes using –*ness*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adj.	-ness	Noun Maker

Happiness is created by two morphemes, they are *happy* (base morpheme), and *-ness* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *happy* is an adjective category, and *-ness* is a suffix. *Happiness* (noun): *happy* (adjective) + *-ness* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Happiness* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (happy: feeling or showing pleasure) changes into a noun *happiness*: to find true happiness).

1) Weakness (paragraph 3rd, 6 June 2018)

Weakness
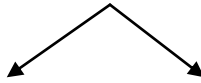
Weak (noun)   +   -ness (noun maker)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Weakness	Noun	Weak	Adj.	-ness	Noun Maker

Weakness is created by two morphemes, they are *weak* (base morpheme), and *-ness* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *weak* is an adjective category, and *-ness* is a suffix. *Weakness* (noun): *weak* (adjective) + *-ness* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Weakness* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is an adjective *weak*: lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; having little physical strength or energy) changes into a noun *Weakness*: the state or condition of being weak).

a. 1. 2. Suffixes using –*ity*

In this type the researcher found 44 Suffixes using –*ity*. The structure of the word is Adjective + -*ity* (appendix 1), like this word bellow :

1) Humanity (paragraph 9th, 8 June 2018)

Humanity

Human (adj)   +   -ity (noun maker)
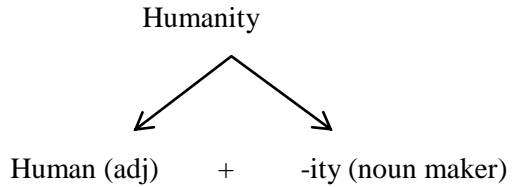
Table 4.2 suffixes using -*ity*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Humanity	Noun	Human	Adj.	-ity	Noun Maker

     Humanity is constructed by two morphemes, they are *human* (base morpheme), and -*ty* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *human* is Adjective category, and -*ty* is a suffix. *Humanity* (noun): *human* (adjective) + -*ty* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *humanity* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is Adjective (*human*: of or connected with people rather than animals, machines or gods) changes into Noun (*humanity*: the state of being Person rather than a god, an animal or a machine).

2) Security (Paragraph 1st; 3rd; 4th; 7th, 11 June 2018 ; paragraph 4th, 26 June 2018; paragraph 1st; 3rd, 28 June 2018)

Security

Secure (adj)   +   -ity (noun maker)
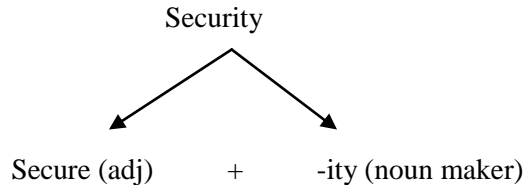
No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Security	Noun	Secure	Adj.	- ity	Noun Maker

Security is constructed by two morphemes, they are *secure* (base morpheme), and *-ty* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *secure* is Adjective category, and *-ty* is a suffix. *Security* (noun): *secure* (adjective) + *-ty* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *"Security"* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is Adjective (*secure*: fixed or fastened so as not to give way, become loose, or be lost) changes into a noun (*Security*: the state of being free from danger or threat).

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a. 2. Demonical Suffixes

a. 2. 1. Suffixes using –*al*

In this type the researcher found 14 Suffixes using –*al*. The structure of a word is Noun + -*al* (appendix 1), like this word bellow :

1) National (paragraph 4th; 6th, 22 June 2018)

National
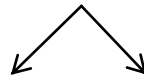
Nation (noun)   +   -al (Adj. maker)

Table 4.3 suffixes using -*al*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	National	Adj.	Nation	Noun	-al	Adj. Maker

National is constructed by two morphemes, they are "*nation*" (base morpheme), and -*al* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *nation* is a noun category, and -*al* is a suffix. *National* (adjective): *nation* (noun) + -*al* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *National* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*nation*: a country, especially when thought of as

a large group of people living in one area with their own government, language, tradition) changes into adjective (*National:* relating to or typical of a whole country and its people, rather than to part of that country or to other countries).

2) Operational (paragraph 6th, 19 June 2018)

Operational
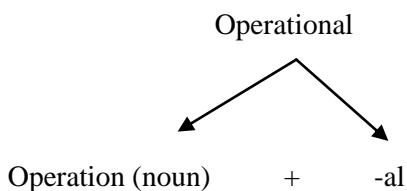
Operation (noun)   +   -al

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Operational	Adj.	Operation	Noun	-al	Adj. Maker

Operational is constructed by two morphemes, they are *operation* (base morpheme), and *-al* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *operation* is a noun category, and *-al* is a suffix. *Operational* (adjective): *operation* (noun) + *-al* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Operational* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is Noun (*operation*: the action of functioning or the fact of being active or in effect) changes into Adjective

(*Operational:* relating to the routine functioning and activities of an organization).

a. 2. 2. Suffixes using –*ation*

In this type the researcher found 27 Suffixes using –*ation.* The structure of word is Noun + -*ation* (appendix 1), like this word bellow:

1) Limitation (paragraph 3rd, 6 June 2018)

Limitation

Limit (verb)   +   -ation (noun maker)
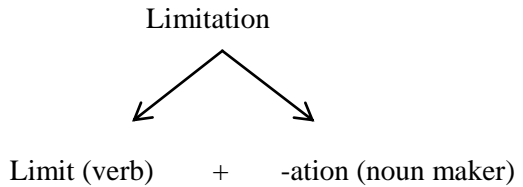
Table 4.4 suffixes using -*ation*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Limitation	Noun	Limit	Verb	-ation	Noun Maker

Limitation is formed by two morphemes. They are *limit* (base morpheme) and –*ation* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *limit* belongs to verb category and *-ation*is suffix. *Limitation* (noun): *limit* (verb) + *-ation*are derivational affixes when they are combin since *Limitation* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is a verb (*limit*: the greatest amount, number,

or level of something that is either possible or allowed) changes into a noun (*Limitation*: if someone or something has limitations, that person or thing is not as good as he, she, or it).

2) Declaration (paragraph 4th; 5th; 7th, 29 June 2018)

Declaration
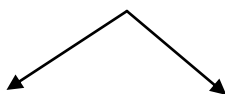
Declare (verb)　　+　　-ation (noun maker)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Declaration	Noun	Declare	Verb	-ation	Noun Maker

Declaration is formed by two morphemes. They are *declare* (base morpheme) and -*ation*(bound morpheme). Morpheme *declare* belongs to verb category and –*ation* is suffix. *Declaration* (noun): *declare* (verb) + -*ation* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Declaration* has changed the lexical category and the meaning of it. That is verb (*declare*: say something in a solemn and emphatic manner) changes into noun (*Declaration*: a formal or explicit statement or announcement).

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a. 2. 3. Suffixes using –*ment*

In this type the researcher found 25 Suffixes using –*ment.* The structure of word is Noun + -*ment*(appendix 1), like this word bellow:

1) Merriment (paragraph 2nd, 12 June 2018)

Merriment
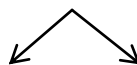
Merry (adj.)   +   -ment (noun maker)

Table 4.5 suffixes using -*ment*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Merriment	Noun	Merry	Adj.	-ment	Noun Maker

Merriment is created by two morphemes, they are *merry* (base morpheme), and –*ment* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *merry* is an adjective category, and -*ment*is a suffix. *Merriment* (noun): *merry* (adjective) + -*ment* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Merriment* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (Merry: happy or showing enjoyment) change into noun (Merriment: an occasion when people laugh or have an enjoyable time together.)

2) Amendment (paragraph 2nd, 4th, and 10th; 8 June 2018)

Amendment
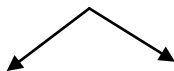
Amend (adj)   +   -ment (noun maker)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Amendment	Noun	Amend	Adj.	-ment	noun Maker

Amendment is created by two morphemes, they are *Amend* (base morpheme), and *–ment* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *Amend* is an adjective category, and *-ment*is a suffix. *Amendment* (noun): *Amend* (adjective) + *-ment* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Amendment* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (*Amend*: make minor change to (a text, piece of legislation, etc.) in order to make it fairer or more accurate, or to reflect changing circumstance) change into noun (*Amendment*: a minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation, etc).

a. 2. 4. Suffixes using –ial

In this type the researcher found 6 Suffixes using –ial. The structure of word is adj./noun + -ial (appendix 1), like this word bellow:

1) Differential (paragraph 7th, 7 June 2018)

Differential
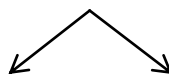
Different (adj.)   +   -ial (noun maker)

Table 4.6 suffixes using -ial

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Differential	Noun	Count	Adj.	-ial	Noun Maker

Differential is created by two morphemes, they are *Different* (base morpheme), and *–ial* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *Different* is an adjective category, and *–ial* is a suffix. *Differential* (noun): *Different* (adjective) + *-ial* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Differential* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (*Different*: not the

same) change into noun (*Differential*: an amount of difference between things that are compared.)

    2)   Presidential (paragraph 4th, 21 June 2018)

Presidential
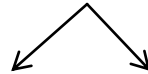
President (noun)   + -ial (adj. maker)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Presidential	Adj.	President	Noun	-ial	Noun Maker

Presidential is created by two morphemes, they are *President* (base morpheme), and *–ial* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *President* is an noun category, and *–ial* is a suffix. *Presidential* (noun): *President* (noun) + *-ial* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Presidential* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*President*: (the title given to) the person who has the highest political position in a country that is a republic and who, in some of these countries, is the leader of the government) change into adjective (*Presidential*: suitable for a president or as is expected of a

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president, for example by being serious, calm, and deserving of respect.).

a. 2. 5. Suffixes using –*ual*

In this type the researcher not found.

b. Verbal suffixes

According to Bauer, there are two suffixes through which verbs are primarily derived from nouns and adjectives: -*ify*, –*ize, and* -*en*.[4] When deriving verbs from adjectives, the former creates the meaning "to make X", as when we create *simplify* from *simple*.

b. 1. Suffixes using –*ify*

In this type the researcher not found.

b. 2. Suffixes using –*ize*

In this type the researcher found 1 Suffixes using –*ize*. The structure of the word is a noun + -*ize* (appendix 1), like this word bellow :

Characterize (paragraph 2nd, 21 June 2018)
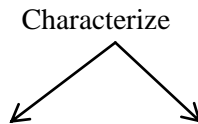
Characterize

Character (noun)   +   -ize (verb maker)

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[4] Laurie Bauer.

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Table 4.7 suffixes using *-ual*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Characterize	Verb	Character	Noun	-ize	Verb Maker

Characterize is constructed by two morphemes, they are *Character* (base morpheme), and *–ize* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *Character* isa noun category, and *–ize* is a suffix. *Characterize* (verb): *strength* (noun) + *- ize* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Characterize* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*Character*: the particular combination of qualities in a person or place that makes them different from others) change into verb (*Characterize*: to describe something by stating its main qualities).

b. 3. Suffixes using *–en*

In this type the researcher found 1 Suffixes using *–en.* The structure of word is noun + *-en* (appendix 1), like this word bellow:

Strengthen (paragraph 3rd, 7 June 2018)

Strengthen

Strength (noun)   +   -en (verb maker)
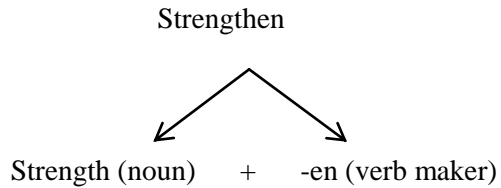
Table 4.8 suffixes using *-en*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Strengthen	Verb	Strength	Noun	-en	Verb Maker

Strengthen is constructed by two morphemes, they are *strength* (base morpheme), and *-en*(bound morpheme). Morpheme *strength* is a noun category, and *–en* is a suffix. *Strengthen* (verb): *strength* (noun) + *-en* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *strengthen* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*strength*: the ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort) change into (*Strengthen*: to make something stronger or more effective, or to become stronger or more effective).

c. Adjectival suffixes

The majority of adjectival suffixes typically form two types of adjectives: *relational adjectives* and *qualitative adjectives*. Relational adjectives "relate the

noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of the derived adjective". A less productive suffix forming relational adjectives is *–ary*, which is now productive only with noun bases ending in *–ion*.[5]

c. 1. Relational adjectives

In this type the researcher found 32 Suffixes using *–less, -able, -ion, -ian, -ful and -ary*. The structure of word is noun + *–less, -able, -ion, -ian, -ful and -ary*(appendix 1), like this word bellow:

c. 1. 1. Countless (paragraph 1st, 20 June 2018)
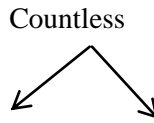
Countless

Count (noun) + -less (adj. maker)

Table 4.9 suffixes using *-less*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Countless	Adj.	Count	Noun	-less	Adj. Maker

Countless is constructed by two morphemes, they are *count* (base morpheme), and *-less* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *count* is a noun category, and *-less* is a suffix. *Countless* (adj.): *count* (noun) + *-less*

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[5] Plag, LXXXII.

are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Countless* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*count*: to say numbers one after the other in order, or to calculate the number of people or things in a group) change into (*Countless*: very many, or too many to be counted).

c. 1. 2. Comfortable (paragraph 8th, 7 June 2018)

Comfortable

Comfort (noun)   +   -able (adj. maker)
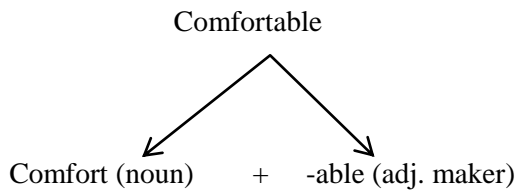
Table 4.10 suffixes using *-able*

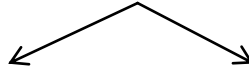| No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Comfortable	Adj.	Comfort	Noun	-less	Adj. Maker

Comfortable is constructed by two morphemes, they are *comfort* (base morpheme), and *-able* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *comfort* is a noun category, and *-able* is a suffix. *Comfortable* (adj.): *comfort* (noun) + *-able* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Comfortable* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*comfort*: a pleasant feeling of being relaxed and free from pain) change into (*Comfortable*: relaxed and free from pain).

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c. 1. 3. Egyptian (paragraph 8th, 12 June 2018)

Egyptian

Egypt (noun)   +   -ian (adj. maker)
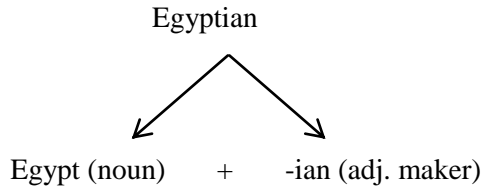
Table 4.11 suffixes using -*ian*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Egyptian	Adj.	Egypt	Noun	-less	Adj. Maker

Egyptian is constructed by two morphemes, they are *Egypt* (base morpheme), and –*ian* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *Egypt* is a noun category, and –*ian* is a suffix. *Egyptian* (adj.): *Egypt* (noun) + -*ian* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Egyptian* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*Egypt*: a country in North Africa) change into (*Egyptian*: belonging to or relating to Egypt or its people).

c. 1. 4. Aviation (paragraph 3rd, 19 June 2018)

Aviation

Aviate (noun)   +   -ion (adj maker)
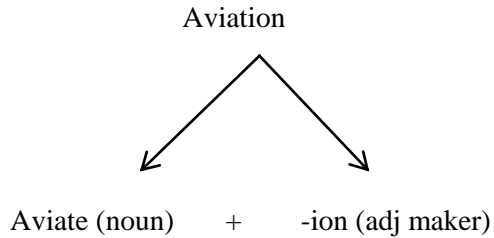
Table 4.12 suffixes using *-ion*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Aviation	Adj.	Aviate	Noun	-ion	Adj. Maker

Aviation is constructed by two morphemes, they are *Aviate* (base morpheme), and *-ion* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *Aviate* is a noun category, and *-ion* is a suffix. *Aviation* (adj.): *Aviate* (noun) + *-ion* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Aviation* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*Aviate*: something about aircraft) change into (*Aviation*: the activity of flying aircraft, of designing, producing, and keeping them in a good condition).

c. 1. 5. Monetary (paragraph 1st; 2 nd, 7 June 2018)

Monetary
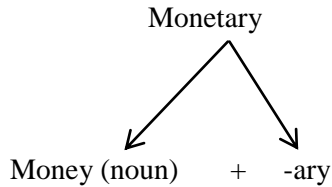
Money (noun)   +   -ary

Table 4.13 suffixes using -*ary*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Monetary	Adj.	Money	Noun	-ary	Adj. Maker

Monetary is constructed by two morphemes, they are *money* (base morpheme), and –*ary* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *money* is a noun category, and –*ary* is a suffix. Monetary (adj.): *money* (noun) + -*ary* are derivational affixes when they are combined since Monetary has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*money*: coins or notes) change into (Monetary: relating to money in a country).

c. 2. Qualitative adjectives

In this type the researcher found 13 Suffixes using Qualitative adjectives. The structure of word is Adjective *Gradable*, Comparative, and Superlative (appendix 1), like this word bellow:

1) Bigger (paragraph 8th, 11 June 2018)

Bigger

Big (pos. adj.)   +   -er (adj. maker)

Table 4.14 suffixes using *-er*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Bigger	Comp. Adj.	Big	Pos. Adj.	-er	Adj. Maker

Bigger is constructed by two morphemes, they are *big* (base morpheme), and *–er* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *big* is a noun category, and *–er* is a suffix. *Bigger* (comp. adj.): *big* (pos. adj.) + *-er* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Bigger* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*big*: large in size or amount) change into (*Bigger*: comparative of big).

2) Greatest (paragraph 6th, 19 June 2018)

Greatest
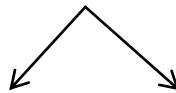
Great (pos. adj.)   +   -est (adj. maker)

Table 4.15 suffixes using -*est*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Greatest	Super. Adj.	Great	Pos. Adj.	-est	Adj. Maker

Greatest is constructed by two morphemes, they are *great* (base morpheme), and –*est* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *great* is a noun category, and –*est* is a suffix. *Greatest* (super. adj.): *great* (pos. adj.) + -*est* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *Greatest* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is (*great*: famous, powerful or important) change into (*Greatest*: superlative of *great*).

d. Adverbial Suffixes

Adverbs are most productively derived using the following three suffixes: -*ly, -ward, and –wise*.[6] The suffix –*wise* derives adverbs from nouns, and Plag divides these into two subgroups: manner/dimension adverbs and viewpoint adverbs. In manner/dimension adverbs, -*wise* denotes "in the manner of X, like X", as in *They moved in a clockwise direction*. Viewpoint adverbs ending in –*wise* are less productive, and mean

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[6] Laurie Bauer.

"with respect to, in regard to, concerning X", as in *Health wise, this is not a good choice.*[7]

d. 1. Suffixes using *–ly*

In this type the researcher found 32 Suffixes using *–ly*. The structure of word is noun/adj + *–ly* (appendix 1), like this word bellow:

d. 1. 1. Costly (paragraph 4th, 25 June 2018)

Costly

Cost (noun)   +   -ly (adv. maker)
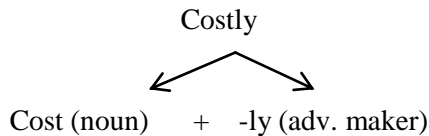
Table 4.16 suffixes using *-ly*

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Costly	Adv.	Cost	Noun	-ly	Adv. Maker

Costly is created by two morphemes, they are *cost* (base morpheme), and *–ly* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *cost* is a noun category, and *–ly* is a suffix. *Costly* (*adjective*): *cost* (noun) + *-ly* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *costly* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*cost*: the amount of money that you need in

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[7] Plag, LXXXII.

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order to buy) changes into an Adjective (*costly*: costing a lot of money, especially more than you want to pay).

d. 1. 2. Deeply (paragraph 3rd, 19 June 2018)
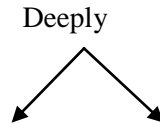
Deeply

Deep (adj.)   +   -ly (adv. Maker)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Suffixes	Note
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Deeply	Adv.	Deep	Adj.	-ly	Adv. Maker

Deeply is created by two morphemes, they are *Deep* (base morpheme), and *–ly* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *cost* is a noun category, and *–ly* is a suffix. *Deeply* (*Adv.*): *Deep* (adj) + *-ly* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *deeply* has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*Deep*: extending far down from the top or surface) changes into an adjective (*Deeply*: intensely).

d. 2. Suffixes using *–ward*

The researcher not found this type.

d. 3. Suffixes using *–wise*

The researcher not found this type.

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3. **The contribution of the research to English Language Department (ELT).**

   This research contributes and giving the knowledge about morphological analysis, especially in the analysis of derivational suffixes found in the Jakarta post June edition of 2018, to supported the student college in study morphology, grammar and teaching writing are fundamental and important to English study; it seems to need serious effort. All of them are relating to making good writing. Studying writing means that studying written text. The students try to convey the message as good as possible and understandable in written context considering rules of the language they use. A good writing is difficult to be acquired. It is clear that from identifying about derivational suffixes, the researcher found that getting some point needs more attention to use derivational suffixes as correct as possible.

   However, the teacher must be responsibility to provide good way to students. Teachers are supposed to give some knowledge and example of writing to train the students to express their ideas in written form, especially in building acceptable or coherence sentence or paragraph. Suggestion for getting advanced and communicative writing is that to have advanced and communicative their writing, students can do some activities such as;

Analyzing writing work especially the usage of derivational suffixes will give more understanding of getting advanced and communicative writing, both looking for the diction of word and figure of writing content.

The student must read comprehending the reading material, especially *The Jakarta Post.* It can build their morphological awareness to identify the sentences. Moreover, the student gets information and entertains material to enrich their knowledge from their reading.

Through trying and practicing, the students will feel that they can know their mistake in writing and progress on their writing work.

The students of advanced learner may take the factual text as the newspaper for his/her model in writing text. It helps the students to develop their writing ability and morphological awareness.

Based reading Jakarta post, it is making a variation of vocabulary mastery for the student of ELT as an example to improve their writing skill, it also can enrich entertain and information. Furthermore, it hopes the student could as a good writer with more variation to improve their writing in the activity of teaching learning process in the class room.

B. Discussion

The researcher described and identify derivational suffixes found in *The Jakarta Post* June edition of 2018, the researcher identified derivational suffixes in *the Jakarta Post* and found out the purpose of using each derivational suffixes.

After identifying the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in *The Jakarta Post*, the researcher found out that the use of derivational suffixes has some purposes according to its usage and context (focusing on the message and information).

From the identification, the researcher hopes it can be a reference both for teacher and students in teaching and learning writing, especially English language study. In advance writing, we have good skills and abilities to give more understanding of the knowledge in getting some good writing exercising. The students not only learn how to make good writing, but also they add their knowledge in the way of getting communicative to the reader like in *The Jakarta Post* writing content as a model of advanced and communicative writing.

The researcher wishes that this research gives more contribution to writing course, morphology and grammar. It is dedicated to who interested in writing and to the writing course, especially at the English Department in Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies Semarang.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents three sections, conclusion, suggestion and closing. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, the conclusion is taken as last part of the research. The conclusion below is the answer of research question of this research. Then, the following part of this chapter is suggestion to the next research.

A. CONCLUSION

The researcher would like to give conclusion related to what has been explained and discussed in the previous chapter. Based on the finding of the data analysis presented in the previous chapter the researcher concludes this research.

Morphology is the study of word formation, of the structure of words. Some observations about words and their structure such as some words can be divided into parts which still have meaning, many words have meaning by themselves. But some words have meaning only when used with other words, some of the parts into which words can be divided can stand alone as words. But others cannot, these word-parts that can occur only in combination must be combined in the correct way languages create new words systematically study and learning about morphemes and how to combine morpheme to be a word.

Suffixes are the primary morphological component used to derive new words from already existing words. Suffixes are capable of effecting four changes upon a word: phonologic, orthographic, semantic, and changes in word class. Those suffixes will be categorized here in a simple manner, it defined some categories: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

The researcher has found derivational suffixes in *the Jakarta Post* of June edition 2018. Those are 4 types derivational suffixes, it containing 23 words of derivational suffixes. First, Nominal suffixes (2 word using *–ness*, 2 word using *–ity*) and Denominal Suffixes (2 word using *–al*, 2 word using *–ation*, 2 word using *–ment*, 2 word using *–ial*, 0 word using *–ual*). Second, Verbal suffixes (0 word Suffixes using *–ify*, 1 word Suffixes using *–ize,* 1 word Suffixes using *–en*). Third, adjectival suffixes (5 word using Relational adjectives, 2 word Suffixes using Qualitative adjectives). Fourth, Adverbial Suffixes (2 word Suffixes using *–ly.* 0 word Suffixes using *–ward,* 0 word Suffixes using *–wise*).

This research is to identify the function and the meaning of derivational suffixes found in editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018. In identifying derivational suffixes, the researcher makes a list of derivational suffixes types. The objects of identification are words, phrases, clauses and sentences

containing derivational suffixes which can be identified in the newspaper previously mentioned as the object of the thesis. This identification is done to give some contributions to semantic as practically and writing course.

This research contributes and gives the knowledge about morphological analysis, especially in the analysis of derivational suffixes found in the Jakarta post June edition of 2018, to supported the student college in study morphology, grammar and teaching writing are fundamental and important to English study; it seems to need serious effort. All of them are relating to making good writing.

B. SUGGESTION

According to the study, after analyzing and presenting data in this research the researcher gives some suggestions for the readers, teacher and English Education Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies.

The researcher stated above that Linguistics is an interesting subject, especially morphology. It would be also be interesting if the future researcher will analyze the *Jakarta Post* of June edition 2018. The researcher should know that researching about Morphology is interesting and challenging because the researchers are able to develop their knowledge

and understanding about sentence structure. It is expected that people who are interested in the same topic being more critical in analyzing the data. By reading this thesis, the readers are expected to get information and to enrich their knowledge about derivational suffixes and writing theory, especially in finding excellent written in English.

The second, teacher as the professional one in the teaching process, the researcher hoped can explain more morphological analysis and using parsing model analysis for derivational suffixes and give examples to make students easy to understand.

The third, this research hopefully will be useful for English Education Department of Education & Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies to enrich the sources of morphology and grammar studies which is definitely necessary to help English teaching.

The last, the researcher realizes that this final project is far from being perfect, so that constructive critics and advice is really expected for the perfection of this final project. Hopefully this final project will be useful for everyone in the future. Amen.

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http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/06/defeating-terrorism-together.html

The Jakarta Post

Tuesday, Jul 24, 2018 | Video | 30°C

Defeating terrorism together

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Wed, June 6, 2018 | 08:01 am

Members from the Indonesian military's armoured division take part in a parade to mark the 72nd anniversary of the Indonesian military's founding in Cilegon on October 5, 2017. (AFP/Ricardo)

The fight against terrorism is complex and needs the support of all sections of society as well as assistance from friendly countries, both near and far. Having suffered numerous terror attacks, Indonesia has taken several steps, at home and regionally, to improve its capabilities to tackle the various threats from terrorism.

Most recently, the House of Representatives passed the amended Terrorism Law, which gives the Indonesian Military (TNI) greater leeway in combating terrorism, albeit with the National Police still being the lead antiterrorist agency.

Despite concerns expressed by human rights activists, those calling for the TNI's role to be expanded have cited police limitations and weaknesses in dealing with terrorism, ranging from arbitrary arrests and shootings to the recent takeover by inmates of a prison housing hundreds of suspected militants in Depok, south of Jakarta. However, the police have also scored notable successes in preventing terror attacks.

At the regional level, Indonesia has also promoted and initiated the use of military assets to fight terrorism.

The initiative was taken after Islamist militants, many of whom had returned from the Middle East after the defeat there of the Islamic State (IS) movement, attacked and held siege the town of Marawi in the southern Philippines. To prevent the movement of the militants from the southern Philippines to Malaysia and especially Indonesia, Defense Minister Ryamizard Ryacudu initiated a trilateral mechanism including air and maritime patrols of the three ASEAN nations.

During the recent Shangri-La Dialogue on security in Singapore, Ryamizard

announced that a border patrol would also be included in the trilateral mechanism. Training and exercises focusing on antiterrorist and urban guerilla warfare with special emphasis on countering enemy snipers will precede the land patrols.

Another Indonesian proposal is the Our Eyes initiative, which includes Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Thailand in addition to the aforementioned three countries.

Regional partners, such as Australia, Japan and the United States, have also expressed their support for the initiative.

The minister said more assistance was needed in acquiring the technology to track terrorists and to deploy an early-warning system, especially when they return home.

Indonesia has also proposed a joint exercise between its special forces and those from friendly countries to exchange experience and best practices in dealing with terrorism. Another important form of international cooperation is in tracking and stopping the funding of various terror groups and their sympathizers, which cannot be done unilaterally.

However, the real battle is within minds: as it is important to rectify the skewed mindset indoctrinated by terrorist ideologues into their recruits. A stronger sense of nationalism and better national character building are also important factors in defeating the evil of terrorism.

Topics :

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/07/dealing-with-global-uncertainty.html

Dealing with global uncertainty

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Thu, June 7, 2018 | 07:52 am

The biggest threat to stability remains the risk of a steep oil price rise. (shutterstock/-)

The World Bank assessed Indonesia as well positioned to deal effectively with the risk of global financial and capital market volatility, which is still considered the biggest threat to macroeconomic stability as the faster-than-expected normalization of the United States monetary policy could trigger portfolio capital outflows.

The second Indonesia Economic Quarterly report for 2018 issued on Wednesday commended Bank Indonesia (BI) for its sound and transparent monetary policy and the Finance Ministry for its prudent fiscal management despite the election year – when governments are usually tempted to expand populist programs and distribute political goodies.

BI made the right decision when it raised its policy rate by another 25 basis points at the end of May to 4.75 percent, the second increase within a month, as pre-emptive, frontloading and ahead-of the curve moves to strengthen stability, notably exchange rate stability, despite the low inflation.

BI has given the right signs that it will also continue to optimize dual intervention in the foreign exchange market and government securities market to stabilize rupiah exchange rates, adjust fair prices in the financial markets and maintain adequate liquidity in the money market.

Yet no less important is that the central bank also made its policy more transparent by intensifying communications with market players, the banking industry, business community and economists to form rational expectations, thus helping to mitigate the rupiah overshooting the currency's fundamental level.

There is indeed no reason for inordinate concern about the outbreak of an adverse financial market condition as in the first half of 2013, which was triggered by the start of the United States Fed money tightening, because the economic fundamentals now are much stronger than those in 2013.

Indonesian macroeconomic fundamentals remain sound with the inflation expected within the target rate of 3.5 percent, plus or minus one percentage

Indonesian macroeconomic fundamentals remain sound with the inflation expected within the target rate of 3.5 percent, plus or minus one percentage point, as inflation in May was only 0.21 percent, only half of the usual level during the annual season of Ramadhan. As a result of the low inflation, Indonesia's real interest rate differentials versus the US stood at more than 300 basis points in May, providing protection against capital market volatility and mitigating the risk of capital outflows in the bond market. The interest rate differential is quite important as 40 percent of government bonds are held by foreign investors.

Moreover, the current-account deficit was checked at around 2.1 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in the first quarter, only half the deficit in early 2013, while foreign exchange reserves were equivalent to more than eight months of imports and credit growth was only one third of the 22 percent expansion in 2013. The market will also be comfortable to learn from the current preparations for the 2019 state budget that the government would continue to strongly hold to the principle of conservative fiscal policy, despite the presidential and legislative elections next April.

The biggest threat to stability remains the risk of a steep oil price rise, because the government has decided to increase the volume of subsidized gasoline for this year by about 4.3 million kiloliters to 11.8 million.

Topics :
World-Bank, global-economic-risk, global-economy, Indonesia, state-budget, budget-deficit, oil-price

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/08/fighting-the-graft-fighters.html

The Jakarta Post

Thursday, Aug 9, 2018 | ⊙ Video | 30°C

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Fighting the graft fighters

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Fri, June 8, 2018 | 08:05 am

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Fighting against corruption: Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) chairman Agus Rahardjo announces the body's decision to name Purbalingga Regent Tasdi a suspect in a graft case during a press conference on June 3. KPK investigators shows some of the money they seized during their operation to arrest the regent. (JP/Dhoni/Kukuh/Kahfi)

In yet another attempt to undermine the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the political elites are tabling a draft amendment of the Criminal Code (KUHP) that will potentially weaken the country's fight against graft through putting restrictions on the commission's powers.

Deliberation of the long-overdue amendment at the House of Representatives shifted gears when KPK investigators arrested a regent and a number of local officials for allegedly accepting kickbacks related to construction projects on Monday and Wednesday.

Embezzlement of the people's money seems to be taking place almost every day and involves officials who have taken an oath to serve the public unconditionally. It is therefore a stark irony that both the lawmakers and the government insist on adding a number of clauses on corruption that go against the very aims of our reform movement declared more than 20 years ago – one of which was to stamp out corruption, collusion and nepotism.

Furthermore the amendment defies the national consensus that declares corruption an extraordinary crime, which consequently requires extraordinary measures to defeat. The draft amendment includes articles on corruption that are not in agreement with the existing 2002 Corruption Law, and will surely lack a deterrent effect.

Take the draft revision that sets the minimum prison sentence for those who are found guilty of enriching themselves or others at two years, compared with four years stipulated in the 2002 Corruption Law. Another flaw found in the draft is its failure to accommodate a principle in the Corruption Law that says that restitution of state losses does not annul a crime.

Not only will the draft amendment of the KUHP send an inconsistent message about corruption eradication, it will also create legal uncertainty – seen as the

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Not only will the draft amendment of the KUHP send an inconsistent message about corruption eradication, it will also create legal uncertainty – seen as the Achilles' heel of law enforcement in this country.

The KPK has expressed its concern about the weakening of the nationwide anticorruption drive if the House passes the amended law, which House Speaker Bambang Soesatyo has set for some time in August as an anniversary gift to mark the Republic's independence.

In its letters to President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, KPK leaders have reasserted that the country has ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption and if the amended KUHP is passed it will violate the UN convention. The convention prescribes a special antigraft body whose operations are governed under a special law, rather than a codified law like the KUHP.

The formation of a special agency to accelerate corruption eradication, such as the KPK, and cooperation among these agencies are becoming a global trend as the world deems corruption a threat to humanity. Instead of undermining the KPK through an amendment of the KUHP, policymakers should be empowering, or at the very least supporting, the commission.

The amendment seems to be another move against the KPK after numerous attempts to neuter it have failed. There is no other option for the country other than to reject the revisions.

Topics :

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/11/global-stage-for-indonesia.html

ACADEMIA   INTERVIEW

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Global stage for Indonesia

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Mon, June 11, 2018 | 07:54 am

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3. What's on GIIAS 2018: Nostalgia with Suzuki Jimny to cars with AI
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5. US urges Russia to withdraw from parts of Georgia
6. Woman rescued after being held in

Waiting for cc.adingo.jp...

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC), meets about the ongoing Ukrainian-Russian conflict on August 28, 2014 in New York City. Russia continues to move troops and men into Ukraine to arm Ukrainian separatists. (Agence France - Presse/Andrew Burton/Getty Images/AFP)

A seat on the United Nations Security Council will give Indonesia an opportunity to participate in promoting global peace and stability more actively than usual. Starting Jan.1, 2019 and for the following two years, Indonesia will join 14 other countries in the UN's most powerful body to help defuse wars, conflicts and tensions in all corners of the world.

Indonesia secured the seat beating the Maldives in the election at the General Assembly on Friday. The victory came after a long and hard campaign by our diplomats, led by Foreign Minister Retno L. Marsudi, to convince other UN members of Indonesia's suitability for the role.

This will be the fourth time that Indonesia has joined the Security Council, having served in the 1970s, 1990s, and the last time in 2007-2008. Track records are important, but this coming tour of duty will still be challenging.

But it is a mandate that Indonesia should be well prepared to act on. The preamble to the nation's constitution instructs the government to participate in "establishing a world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice". Our "Active and Independent" foreign policy doctrine will be put to the hardest test as Indonesia deals with 14 other members.

Indonesia will find the Security Council polarized, with the five big powers using the stage increasingly to flex their muscles in the contest for hegemony, particularly among the United States, Russia and China. They will not hesitate to use their exclusive veto rights to deny victory to the others.

Indonesia will find it a struggle to live up to the "true partner for world peace" slogan used during the campaign to win the council seat. Indonesia comes with many credentials to help its diplomats negotiate their way on the council. They include being the third largest democracy in the world, the country with the world's largest Muslim population and a growing economy that places it 16th largest in the world. Indonesia is a rising Asian power, with more clout and influence than it has ever had in the past.

While recognizing the limitations of the council's non-permanent members, Indonesia goes to New York in January not without leverage. A lot of expectations are placed on Indonesia by people at home and abroad, including

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While recognizing the limitations of the council's non-permanent members, Indonesia goes to New York in January not without leverage. A lot of expectations are placed on Indonesia by people at home and abroad, including by those who voted for Indonesia.

The Middle East is burning. Africa remains roiled in bloody conflicts that further impoverish nations, and tension is rising here in Asia. While the Security Council has dealt with Africa more than other regions in the world, Indonesia should use its seat to raise issues important to our national interests. Palestine remains a task in hand that does not get any easier. The tension on the Korean Peninsula looks to be easing, but the South China Sea is boiling. And the Security Council has been impotent in protecting and saving the Rohingya people in Myanmar.

The hard work for the campaign has paid off. Now the bigger and more challenging work is just beginning.

Topics :
Indonesia, international-relations, diplomacy, United-Nations, UNSC, UNSC-non-permanent-seat

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ACADEMIA • EDITORIAL

From Russia with glory

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Tue, June 12, 2018 | 07:57 am

A picture shows the official 2018 FIFA World Cup football ahead of a friendly football match between Spain and Argentina at the Wanda Metropolitano Stadium in Madrid on March 27, 2018. (AFP/Gabriel Bouys)

Indonesia and the rest of the Muslim world will enjoy a double party this week. As they revel in the victory of the forces of good over evil at the end of a grueling month-long fast, the much-awaited soccer World Cup kicks off on Thursday evening.

The opening match between host Russia and Saudi Arabia will enliven Idul Fitri eve, and the merriment will continue for one full month.

The World Cup, dubbed the most popular tournament on the planet, is indeed a quadrennial event that people from all walks of life, ages, races, faiths and even political views cannot afford to miss. It is a celebration that unites the world.

For President Vladimir Putin, the World Cup will put his credentials at stake as Russia is the first East European country to host the event. There are so many things Putin needs to prove that FIFA, soccer's governing body, made the right choice.

Russia's selection as the host had sparked controversy that stemmed from allegations of bribery in the bidding process, although an investigation cleared Russia – and Qatar, the 2022 host – of any wrongdoing. Then-FIFA president Sepp Blatter stated in 2014 that "the World Cup has been given and voted to Russia and we are going forward with our work".

There have been concerns not only from players competing in the event, but also from soccer fans about the level of racism and discrimination against LGBT people by Russian fans. The financial burden Russia has to bear has forced Putin's administration to slash the budget for the World Cup to US$11.8 billion from the original $20 billion. Most of the money was spent on infrastructure, especially airports.

Despite all the hiccups, the show must go on.

FIFA has allocated 2.4 million tickets for 64 matches in 11 Russian cities for the month-long tournament that features 32 national teams. Fans can expect exciting matches featuring the world's best soccer talent.

Some are upset by the failure of four-time champion Italy and three-time runner-up the Netherlands to qualify, but many others will cheer on Egyptian star Mohamed Salah whom hosts Russia must watch closely when they meet on June 20.

Talismanic players like Cristiano Ronaldo, whose European champion team Portugal is pitted against Spain in the same group, and Argentinean Lionel Messi will be the magnets of the tournament. Many, however, are betting on seeing defending champions Germany and five-time champions Brazil in the final on July 15.

Some rich Indonesians, and lucky journalists, will have first-hand experience of watching a grand tournament like the World Cup. But there are other choices for soccer mad Indonesians to quench their thirst for live games, ranging from free TV broadcasts to paid livestreaming.

Qualifying for and hosting the World Cup looks to remain elusive for Indonesia until the next few editions of the tournament. For the time being, let us enjoy the matches and may the best team lift the coveted trophy.

Topics :
World-Cup-2018, World-Cup, Russia, Ramadhan-2018, Idul-Fitri, Idul-Fitri-2018, football, soccer

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http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/13/idul-fitri-
that-unites.html

ACADEMIA • EDITORIAL

Idul Fitri that unites

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Wed, June 13, 2018 | 08:08 am

Vehicles queue along Salatiga-Kartasura toll road in Central Java on June 10 due to mass exodus as Muslims traveled to their hometowns to celebrate the Idul Fitri Holiday. (Antara/ Mohammad Ayudha)

In the final analysis, faith has always been about relations between people. Faith should guide people to deal with the here and now rather than what could be. People should define their degree of spirituality based on their relations with others. Adhering to the "do unto others" principle could improve one's lot.

All rituals, whether deed or sacrifice, should have the final objective of bringing people together instead of only serving the Almighty. Every ritual and tradition performed in the name of religion involves elements of social interaction.

Idul Fitri is one Islamic ritual that is rife with social meaning. Unlike the Islamic Day of Sacrifice, where Muslims are obliged to slaughter sacrificial animals, there is no set of rules on how Muslims should celebrate beyond the requirement of fasting the month before and greeting each other to express love and brotherhood. Muslims are so focused on self-purification during Ramadhan that they initially treat the holiday as an afterthought.

In the old days, Muslims wore new clothes at Idul Fitri and visited relatives and neighbors to ask for forgiveness. But things have become more complicated with the growth of modern cities and developing countries like Indonesia joining the ranks of industrialized nations. People are moving to the cities and more rural areas have transformed into urban centers.

The task of venturing out to visit relatives and friends now involves traveling from one part of the country to another, from one urban center to another and mostly from cities to villages in an annual holiday exodus commonly known as *mudik*.

Only five years ago, the ritual of *mudik* was a test of strength and stamina for Muslims, given the poor road conditions and lack of supporting infrastructure. Just recently, travelers died from exhaustion while braving heavy traffic on the

northern coastal road of Java. Less than a decade ago, it was common to see images on television and newspapers of homebound travelers crammed into economy-class trains.

This year, things have improved and with the partial completion of the trans-Java highway network, travelers can now have a more enjoyable ride home. But even when things do not run smoothly, millions of people are willing to brace the worst traffic imaginable to see friends and relatives back home.

For many, Idul Fitri is the only time of year when they can reconnect with their roots, revisit their past and mend frayed ties with those they have left behind. In a country where most people measure happiness with a strong sense of community, traveling home for Idul Fitri is a very big deal.

Essayist Umar Kayam summed up the Idul Fitri spirit best with his immortal words *Mangan Ora Mangan Kumpul* (Together, Hungry or Full). It doesn't matter who you are; whether you're traveling home by motorcycle or Mercedes-Benz sedan, Idul Fitri brings us together. Have a safe trip home and Eid Mubarak.

Topics : Ramadhan-2018, Idul-Fitri-2018, unity, mudik

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http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/18/intensifying-tax-audits.html

Intensifying tax audits

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Mon, June 18, 2018 | 08:35 am

The officers of taxation Directorate general serve the tax payers in Jakarta. (Tempo/Hickmatulhuda)

The 20 percent increase in this year's tax revenue target to Rp 1.61 quadrillion (US$115 billion) will unlikely be achieved without more vigorous collection, as even the most optimistic estimate has put Indonesia's economic growth at only 5.2 percent, 20 basis points (bps) lower than the government target.

The prospects for higher growth were doused after Bank Indonesia raised its policy rate last month by 50 bps to maintain financial market stability, ahead of an anticipated United States Fed rate hike.

Tax revenues did go up by more than 20 percent in the first quarter, but the gain was mostly from corporate taxes, which were in turn generated mainly by improved commodity prices and higher value-added tax receipts on imports. However, commodity prices seem to have peaked and a similar increase in tax revenue from this sector cannot be expected for the rest of the year.

Hence, the most promising alternative route for increasing tax revenues is by intensifying the collection of personal income tax, because all indicators show that the personal income tax potential has never been fully tapped.

The latest data at the Taxation Directorate General shows that less than 66 percent of the estimated 16.5 million registered personal (individual) taxpayers had filed their 2017 tax returns by the March 31 deadline, reflecting a persistently low level of compliance, even after the most generous tax amnesty ended in March 2017.

Yet, more disappointing is that only around 992,000 of the 10.6 million taxpayers that did file their returns were self-employed professionals such as doctors, consultants, lawyers and businesspeople, and the other 9.6 million were paid employees whose employers withheld their income taxes by default.

The data simply reflects the high incidence of tax evasion and confirms the World Bank estimate that the government had collected only half of the tax potential. It's no wonder that personal income taxes only contribute about 10 percent of total revenues, with the other 90 percent derived from corporate and indirect taxes. In most other countries, personal income taxes contribute the bulk of tax receipts.

The public perception is that highly paid professionals and individuals of high net worth (the richest people) in the country have not paid their income taxes in full, and that this massive and widespread tax evasion has been possible due to the acute lack of tax audits. The Center for Indonesia Taxation Analysis has estimated that last year's audit coverage ratio (ACR) was a mere 0.39 percent of the 1,964,331 registered personal income taxpayers, excluding those whose employers withheld their income taxes.

This ACR is way below the 3 to 5 percent the International Monetary Fund has set as the minimum coverage ratio to enhance voluntary tax compliance and to discourage tax evasion. Certainly the tax authorities will never have a sufficient number of auditors to examine all taxpayers.

But as tax officials are now authorized to access the financial accounts of all taxpayers, they can better focus their tax audits to target rich individuals.

Topics :

tax-avoidance, tax-collection, audit, taxation, tax-revenue, state-budget, bank-indonesia, economic-growth

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/19/great-boon-to-airline-industry.html

The Jakarta Post

Tuesday, Jul 24, 2018 | Video | 30°C

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Great boon to airline industry

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Tue, June 19, 2018 | 08:05 am

Garuda Indonesia aircraft (Shutterstock.com/ e X p o s e)

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7. S. Korea MP embroiled in bribery scandal commits suicide
8. Indonesia soccer fans damage Asian Games stadium

The decision of the European Commission and the chair of the European Union's Air Safety Committee last week to remove all Indonesian carriers from a decade-long EU airline blacklist is a high commendation for the capabilities of domestic aviation regulators in providing adequate safety oversight and surveillance over domestic airlines.

The ban on Indonesian airlines flying to Europe was lifted after the European Aviation Safety Agency thoroughly assessed late last month the country's air safety standards against global safety standards, notably those promulgated by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The assessment explicitly acknowledged the competence of our civil aviation regulatory body, especially its Air Safety Certification Directorate, which is in charge of issuing pilot licenses, aircraft operation certificates for new airlines and safety approvals, a mechanism that can make or break an airline. We should magnanimously admit that deeply rooted in past issues of our air safety standards had been the integrity and technical competence of the Air Safety Certification Directorate, as shown by the investigation into the string of airplane accidents that revealed great failings in maintenance, operational, certification and administrative standards.

The impressive improvements in aviation safety standards should also be attributed to domestic airlines that have consistently put safety, not competitiveness, first and foremost in their business operations.

Certainly, the EU's move would not immediately mean bigger business opportunities for our national carriers to enter the European market, where competition is fierce between all major international airlines.

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The immediate and greatest benefit would rather be in the lower rates for insurance premiums for domestic airplanes and opportunities for carriers to join operational alliances with five-star airlines in other countries. Yet more meaningful will be the positive impact on tourism because tourists covered by European insurance companies will be allowed to use Indonesian airlines both overseas and within the country.

The international recognition of our air safety standards should be a great boon to the domestic airline industry and allow it to grow faster. Most analysts predict that the country will grow steadily to become one of the world's 10 largest aviation markets within the next decade in terms of flights per day across the vast archipelago.

With a population of over 260 million and a rising middle class, Indonesians are becoming more eager than ever to fly. As an archipelago of 17,000 islands, 5,200 kilometers across from east to west and nearly 2,000 km from north to south, this is a country that was really made for air transportation. Aviation is big business in Indonesia today. But the potential is much bigger.

Tony Tyler, chief of the International Air Transport Association, said during an aviation day celebration in Jakarta in March 2015, that by 2034 Indonesia is expected to be the sixth-largest market for air travel. By then some 270 million passengers are expected to fly to, from and within the country. That will be more than three times the size of the 2015 market.

Topics : airline-safety, aviation, flight, safety, European-Union

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/20/tourisms-fatal-warning.html

Local and foreign travelers will find that preventative measures exist only where supervision is intensive and strict, which is a rarity. This is despite the campaigns for the "new Bali" destinations to boost tourist arrivals and diversify them beyond Bali. Most of these sites boast heavenly beaches and diving spots, including Tanjung Kelayang in Belitung, Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara, Mandalika in West Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku, the Wakatobi islands of Southeast Sulawesi and Tanjung Lesung in Banten.

Even the "new Bali" of the Thousand Islands near Jakarta lacks passenger vessels that meet safety standards set by the National Transportation Safety Commission, as revealed when a boat engine exploded and reportedly injured nine people earlier this year.

In such a situation, how are we to promote such tourist resorts? The campaign shows our national trait of disregard for safety, amid conviction that Indonesia's natural beauty from west to east is surely enough to lure travelers.

Beyond the adventurous, however, more cautious visitors select locations with more certainty of safety for their families, therefore falling back on Bali with its wide choice of players experienced in tourism. Alongside the locals offering carefree and inexpensive boat rides, picky tourists wary of their insurance coverage opt for operators seeking to adhere to strict safety standards, if only to survive tight international competition.

Both safety and hygiene remain low on the radar of tourism campaigners. A much higher awareness of these aspects is urgent among those involved in the industry, if we indeed care about our visitors, and not just their expected cash.

Topics :
Lake-Toba, sinking-boat, ferry-accident, tourism, tourism-industry, 10-new-bali, safety, Transportation

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/21/we-deserve-more-choices.html

TheJakartaPost

Tuesday, Jul 24, 2018 | Video | 30°C

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We deserve more choices

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Thu, June 21, 2018 | 08:24 am

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo (left) and Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto ride horses at the latter's house in Hambalang, Bogor, West Java on Oct. 31, 2016. (Antara/Puspa Perwitasari)

Since the founding of the republic, we have been facing a deficit of candidates for president, forcing the nation to let authoritarianism rule over the country for more than 30 years. The same scarcity took place when we held the 2014 presidential election, leading the nation into a clear-cut division that has left many unhealed wounds.

The same threat of polarization is creeping in, with the incumbent President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo facing a potential rematch against Prabowo Subianto in the upcoming election slated for April 19 next year. If it happens, nobody can prevent history from repeating itself: a smear campaign used in a massive, structured and systematic manner at the expense of common sense. Fake news and the exploitation of ethnic, group and religious sentiments will characterize the election once again, keeping our democracy from maturing.

The hashtag *#2019gantipresiden* (change the president) and more recently the so-called Beijing axis vs Mecca axis narrative only signals that Indonesia is heading for the same, if not worse, hateful political contestation.

The Jokowi administration has a share in creating the divide for proposing a high presidential threshold – 20 percent of House of Representatives seats and 25 percent of the popular vote. The House passed the provision that technically would turn the 2019 presidential election into another two-horse race or three-way-tie affair.

We have stood against the scheme from the beginning on the grounds that the threshold was no longer relevant as soon as the Constitutional Court ruled in favor of a petition demanding simultaneous legislative and presidential elections in 2014. The mechanism to set the presidential threshold for the 2019 election is flawed and hurts our logic too because it was based on the outcome of the 2014 legislative election.

election is flawed and hurts our logic too because it was based on the outcome of the 2014 legislative election.

The ruling coalition might claim to have won its fight for the high presidential threshold in a democratic way, but the decision and its process showed a clear disrespect for democracy. Our faith in democracy should be translated into an equal opportunity for every citizen to aspire to the presidency, provided that they meet certain requirements that are made to ensure only the best qualify.

It is due to our belief in democracy that we lend support to a group of people who are challenging the threshold in the Constitutional Court, some of whom lost in their first trial last January. In that ruling, two justices on the nine-justice panel dissented, but the new petition will throw the debate open.

In fact, the threshold has prevented alternative candidates, who may be better than existing ones, from rising, whereas real democracy provides as many choices as possible. As a big nation, Indonesia deserves more than two or three candidates.

Anything can happen to the petition, including the possibility of the court withholding the judicial review until after the General Elections Commission closes registration of presidential candidates on Aug. 10. Unless the court defies the spirit of the reform movement, however, there is no way that the presidential threshold should stay.

Topics :
2019-presidential-election, Jokowi, Prabowo-Subianto, presidential-threshold, Indonesian-politics

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/22/maturing-jakarta.html

ACADEMIA • EDITORIAL

Maturing Jakarta

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Fri, June 22, 2018 | 08:09 am

Central attraction: People crowd National Monument (Monas) in Jakarta to celebrate the 2018 New Year. (JP/Wendra Ajistyatama)

Jakarta is partying. Besides fireworks at the National Monument (Monas) compound, the Jakarta administration has prepared a number of events for everyone to mark the city's 491st anniversary on Friday.

For many, there is good reason to celebrate, particularly because the city has helped their dreams come true. Good career, wealth and happy family are the most common things sought when one decides to move to Jakarta.

But even the less fortunate will find the city an attractive place to live, thanks to the province's pro-poor policies, such as free health care and education and government programs to help small and medium enterprises amid the forays of big businesses.

Thankfully, present and past Jakarta administrations know how to strike a balance between accelerating growth and promoting equity, as shown in the city's significant contribution to the national economy in a consistent manner and efforts to keep poverty at a low rate. Jakarta's Human Development Index has steadily increased over the last 10 years and reached a record high 80.06 in 2017, well above the national mark of 70.81.

As a result of its economic might, Jakarta will remain a magnet for people in the rest of the country. To a certain extent it will be reflected in the arrival of newcomers to the capital city following the end of the Idul Fitri holiday.

At 491 years old, Jakarta is home to 10.37 million people, with population growth of 1.06 percent, according to Central Statistics Agency (BPS) data in 2017. The figures mean the city's density is growing at an alarming level. Today, 15,138 people share 1-square-kilometer of Jakarta's land compared to the national average of 130 per sq km, and this will increase the city's burden if no drastic measures are taken by both the Jakarta and central governments.

One solution is to move the administrative capital to another city. At the end of last year, the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) completed a

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One solution is to move the administrative capital to another city. At the end of last year, the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) completed a study on a number of possible locations for a new capital, all located outside of Java. Bappenas chief Bambang Brodjonegoro said whether and when a definite plan materialized was up to the commitment of the President and the House of Representatives.

While policymakers are unlikely to consider the relocation of the capital a priority, particularly because of the general election next April, Jakartans will continue to confront their daily problems, which are traffic gridlock and floods.

Using public transportation, for example, is a cheap solution. Strangely, many Jakartans opt to exacerbate the traffic madness, as evident in the growing number of private cars and motorcycles traveling across the city. Economic losses resulting from wasted fuel and the late delivery of goods as a result of traffic congestion were estimated at Rp 100 trillion last year, according to the Greater Jakarta Transportation Management Body .

There are actually choices for Jakartans to escape from the routine headaches, but they lack the will. While Jakarta is growing older, its people are not mature enough to inhabit this metropolis.

Topics :

jakarta, Jakarta-Anniversary, Jakarta-administration, traffic-congestion, economy, population, Transportation
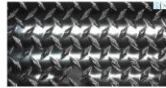
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ACADEMIA * EDITORIAL

The ultimate prize

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Mon, June 25, 2018 | 08:13 am

More than half the country's population with 152,066,685 registered voters will choose the new executive heads for 17 provinces, 115 regencies and 39 cities. (JP/File)

This week marks the final stage of the nationwide regional elections, in which voters will go to polling stations to cast their ballots in more than 170 cities and provinces, including some battleground regions.

In the lead-up to the democratic event slated for Wednesday, we are hearing more news that has become more and more familiar: the arrest of regents and mayors accused of corruption. And as antigraft activists have pointed out, these arrests are widely connected to the local elections themselves. Running in an election is an expensive enterprise and a common way for politicians, especially incumbents fighting to stay in office, to get the fast cash needed to finance their campaigns is by siphoning off government funds.

There have also been multiple reports that regional elections are bad for the environment. As incumbents need extra cash to pay for their reelection bids, they can find an easy source of funds by selling access to forests and protected areas to mining companies and oil palm plantations. Numerous cases of these corrupt practices have been well-documented and a number of those involved in these shenanigans have been brought to court.

This, added to the fact that the whole election process is costly and could fuel sectarian tensions in some regions, leaves much to be desired from regional elections.

However, all the drawbacks of the regional elections should not distract us from their greater purpose, which is to provide a reliable mechanism through which voters can elect leaders who will not only govern at the local level but who may soon occupy the highest office in the land.

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, a former mayor of Surakarta, has set a template for how politicians should prepare themselves to get elected as president. Before Jokowi, there were other paths that politicians could take to become president: serving as a Cabinet minister and/or having a career in the military. Jokowi's predecessor, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, benefited from having served in both capacities before he was elected into office in 2004.

Today's voters, however, gravitate toward candidates who have honed their skills as mayors or governors, those who have the skills to deal with real problems at the grassroots level. Jokowi's experience shows that voters reward politicians who are willing to get down and dirty to solve real everyday problems. In fact, now the position of Jakarta governor is widely seen as a stepping stone to the presidency, which puts Anies Baswedan in an enviable position for future presidential contests.

A number of candidates running in this year's regional elections, like popular Bandung Mayor Ridwan Kamil or Central Java Governor Ganjar Pranowo, have projected images of themselves as young, reform-minded candidates who promise dynamic leadership at the local level.

It would be disingenuous not to admit that they have their sights set on the country's top job. Today, it is a governor position, tomorrow the presidency. If they prove themselves trustworthy with the small things today, someday they could be entrusted with the big things.

Topics : pilkada, regional-elections, Indonesian-politics, democracy

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/26/erdogan-a-strong-leader-in-need.html

ACADEMIA • EDITORIAL

Erdogan: A strong leader in need?

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Tue, June 26, 2018 | 08:04 am

President of Turkey and the leader of the Justice and Development Party (AK Party) Recep Tayyip Erdogan makes a speech during the AK Party's parliamentary group meeting at the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) in Ankara on May 8, 2018. (AFP/Adem Altan)

The convincing victory of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his Justice and Development Party (AKP) in Sunday's election confirms the trend that people, including those in Indonesia, prefer a strong leader. Look at the popularity of United States President Donald Trump, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Chinese President Xi Jinping and French President Emmanuel Macron.

The rising presence of strongmen shows that many people want their leaders to be decisive, consistent and, if necessary, iron fisted and cold-hearted. They are willing to accept the consequences, such as violations of human rights, disrespect for civil rights and undemocratic practices of governance. They are simply fed up with leaders who champion democracy but who hardly satisfy their needs.

Erdogan easily won Sunday's election because the Turkish people believe that the Islamist president is capable of regaining Turkey's credentials as the leader of the Muslim world and being a key player in global, economic, political and military affairs. They could forgive him for restricting press freedom, prosecuting antigovernment activists and politicians, alleged corrupt practices and authoritarian tendencies.

The snap election, which was held a year earlier, was timely for Erdogan. Turkey is facing sluggish economic growth, regional political and security chaos and surprisingly united opposition parties. The 64-year-old president is eager to cling to power at least until 2023, when the nation celebrates its centennial anniversary.

Erdogan became prime minister in 2003. In 2014, he secured the presidency, although with limited powers. In 2016, thousands of military personnel and

although with limited powers. In 2016, thousands of military personnel and civilians were imprisoned, tortured and killed after a failed military coup. Last year, he won the referendum to change the parliamentary to a presidential system of government, which will now help him realize his ambitions.

In his victory speech on Sunday, Erdogan said Turkey's democracy was "an example for the rest of the world". "We have received the message that has been given to us at the ballot box," the media quoted him as saying.

It was unclear whether Erdogan was also referring to Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim country and thirdlargest democracy, which will hold its presidential election in April next year. Those who oppose President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo enthusiastically welcomed Erdogan's victory, equating the Turkish leader to their presidential candidate, Prabowo Subianto, who, barring no drastic change in the national political landscape, will challenge Jokowi for the second time next year.

Prabowo's supporters insist that Indonesia, like Turkey, needs a strong leader who meets the requirements based on Islamic teachings and values. Their arguments sound valid, given the fact that the majority of Indonesians are Muslims. But history has shown us that Indonesian politicians have used Muslim voters for their own ambitions.

Erdogan has ruled Turkey for 15 years, thanks to his Islamist vision. The Turkish people reelected him because they know his achievements and failures.

Although both are populous Muslim nations, Turkey and Indonesia are strikingly different. It remains a big question whether Indonesia really needs a leader like Erdogan.

Topics :
Recep-Tayyip-Erdogan, Turkey, leadership, president, democracy, Indonesian-politics, Prabowo-Subianto

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/28/democracy-that-works.html

The Jakarta Post

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Democracy that works

Editorial Board
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Thu, June 28, 2018 | 08:09 am

A voter shows off his inked pinkie after casting his vote in the Bali gubernatorial election in East Denpasar on Wednesday, June 27, 2018. (JP/Anggara Mahendra)

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8. Indonesia soccer fans damage Asian Games stadium

Credit should go not only to the security authorities for their all-out effort to safeguard democracy in the simultaneous regional elections on Wednesday, but also, and especially, to all eligible voters who freely exercised their right in 171 provinces, regencies and municipalities across the country to prove that democracy works.

The people defied tensions between the competing camps, including candidates and their supporters, and maintained their composure during the four-month electoral campaign until they cast their ballots. The war-like atmosphere was felt perhaps more acutely in the virtual world of social media, where libel, fake news and unsubstantiated accusations were rampant. However, reactions in the real world were surprisingly lukewarm as evident in the few reports of conflict on the ground.

Trouble occurred and forced a delay in the elections in the remote Papuan regencies of Nduga and Paniai. Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Wiranto said an armed group attacked the police, who were providing cover for the delivery of poll material in Nduga, while in Paniai a squabble erupted over the local poll commission's decision to disqualify a candidate.

It seems voters in most regions were mature enough to accept that the elections were simply a five-yearly political cycle that might not instantly change their lives. Many of them relished the elections as a real fiesta of democracy. They, for example, helped set up and decorate polling stations and provided food and drinks to the poll workers to ensure the event went smoothly.

Similarly, poll workers displayed much enthusiasm, thanks to the full support of people in nearby neighborhoods. In Malang, East Java, poll workers took advantage of World Cup fever, turning the polling station into a soccer field and wearing the jerseys of teams competing in the tournament to woo voters to participate in the election. "We hope the World Cup can inspire everybody to uphold fair play in the election," local community unit head Haris Tofly told the media.

In fact local elections, like political contestations at the national level, are the fairest mechanism to either reward or punish an incumbent (or his or her party). An incumbent who disappoints his or her people through a breach of campaign promises or fails to convince increasingly demanding voters will certainly be shown the door.

The phenomenon of public punishment could unfold in West and East Java, the country's two most populous provinces, if the General Elections Commission (KPU) confirms the quick count results there. West Java Deputy Governor Dedy Mizwar and East Java Deputy Governor Saifullah Yusuf lost their respective bids for the governor's post, according to Saiful Mujani Research & Consulting and *Kompas* daily researchers.

The generally peaceful elections should give us confidence that the legislative and presidential elections next April will follow suit, regardless of the hostility among supporters of possible candidates. The lesson we can learn from Wednesday's elections is that voters are more or less familiar with candidates' track records ahead of voting day. Congratulations to democracy.

Topics : regional-elections, Indonesian-politics, democracy, voting-day

http://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2018/06/29/welcoming-dr-m.html

ACADEMIA • EDITORIAL

Welcoming Dr. M

JP **Editorial Board**
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Fri, June 29, 2018 | 08:05 am

Malaysia's newly-elected Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad addresses civil servants from the Prime Minister's office during his first assembly in Putrajaya on May 21, 2018. (AFP/Manan Vatsyayana)

The world's oldest elected statesman is in town, likely inspiring our senior politicians eyeing the next presidential election. We welcome and salute Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, a founding father of Malaysia and among the region's legendary leaders such as Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew and former president Soeharto. All three were among the founders of ASEAN over 50 years ago in 1967. As the only living leader among his contemporaries "Dr. M", as he is known, has experienced continuities and changes in Malaysia and in the region; it was the pent up frustrations of Malaysians that contributed overwhelmingly to his comeback.

From his visit and meeting with President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, details will be forthcoming. But it is safe to say both Malaysians and Indonesians hope for the best for future neighborly cooperation despite occasional squabbles.

Mahathir is a leader from a generation that did not question authoritarian governments. Now such leaders face a younger generation expecting everything their elders didn't – transparency, freedom and rights – instead of being treated as subjects of feudal regimes who willingly believe what they are told to.

Unsurprisingly, today's Southeast Asians often dismiss ASEAN when their leaders' rhetoric is perceived as hollow. Some of the many unmet commitments have been those contained in the 11-year-old ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers, upgraded to an "ASEAN Consensus" on the issue just last November.

Among the principles of the 2007 Cebu Declaration were, "The receiving states and the sending states shall, for humanitarian reasons, closely cooperate to resolve the cases of migrant workers who, through no fault of their own, have

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subsequently become undocumented."

While the bilateral agreement on our migrant workers in Malaysia has expired, certainly it is no excuse to ignore the spirit of the above ASEAN Consensus. Another crackdown by the Malaysian government on illegal workers is scheduled in the near future. Many Indonesians and migrant workers of other countries could again be victims "through no fault of their own" thanks to human traffickers, corrupt bureaucrats and law enforcers in the sending and receiving countries, and employers in Malaysia seeking cheap, docile labor. Half of almost 2 million migrant workers in Malaysia are estimated to be undocumented.

Many of us shrug off ASEAN while its officials expect the layperson to appreciate the difference between leaders' declarations and what it takes to actually realize their commitments. Further, virtually blocking all possible progress in every sphere of the "ASEAN Community" is the "non-interference" principle championed and instilled by ASEAN founders, including Dr. M himself.

Proving progress regarding citizens' wellbeing despite this obstacle is thus the challenge for our leaders. Malaysia's dramatic vote and Indonesia's simultaneous regional elections across 171 regions on Wednesday provide valuable lessons for democracy, currently in trouble in many countries, including ASEAN.

Leaders Mahathir and Jokowi are at least expected to ensure the basic safety and wellbeing of migrant workers, which both countries depend on.

Topics :
Mahathir-Mohamad, Mahathir, Jokowi, bilateral-meeting, bilateral-ties, migrant-workers, Indonesia, Malaysia

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