

**THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PROCESS
OF ENGLISH NOUNS AS FOUND IN SOME
OF THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLES
(PUBLISHED ON JANUARY, 2nd 2012)**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga



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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, The most gracious and most merciful. Hereby the researcher fully declares that this thesis is made by the researcher and it is not containing materials written or has been published by other people except the information from references and also the researcher is capable of accounting for this thesis if in future this is can be proved of containing other's ideas, or in fact, the researcher imitates the others' thesis. In addition, the researcher really hopes that this declaration can be understood for all human being.

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Dear

The Head of State Islamic Studies
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti's thesis entitled THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH NOUNS AS FOUND IN SOME OF THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLES (PUBLISHED ON JANUARY, 2nd 2012). I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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(PUBLISHED ON JANUARY, 2nd 2012)

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MOTTO

“If you can dream it, you can do it”

(Walt Disney)

*“Knowing, accepting and understanding is a process
that will never stop, even though we lived together
until we die, and all of that are maturation process
and the establishing a better mindset”*

(Jumialely)

DEDICATION

1. My highly parents, my mother Kerah and my father Kabul, thanks for your support, and pray.
2. My young brother Anang Dwi Nugroho.
3. My beloved nephew Tumar and Andi Listiawan.
4. All my family who have help, pray and support me.
5. My friends who have helped me when I found the problems and support in finishing this thesis, they are Meta, Septi, Dian, Tami, Ulil, Sari, Tea, Ayik, Mazy, Erna, Dwi, Vivah and Ari.
6. All my friends' period 2008 STAIN Salatiga.
7. All lectures and students of STAIN Salatiga.

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, praise to Allah due to His protection, power and mercy which are given to the writer, she could complete this thesis entitled: THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH NOUNS AS FOUND IN SOME OF THE JAKARTA POST ARTICLES (PUBLISHED ON JANUARY, 2nd 2012).

The writer would likes to express her deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

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7. The writers' teachers and friends who could not be mentioned one by one here, because there is not enough room to thank everyone, but there is always enough room in my heart.

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is imperfect, the writer happily accepts constructive criticism for the readers that make the thesis better. This thesis is expected to be able to provide useful information to the readers.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Salatiga, August 7th 2012

The writer

Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti

ABSTRACT

This research is about the analysis of derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles (published on January, 2nd 2012). This research discussed about the process of English noun words that add by derivational affixes in the some of the Jakarta post articles. This research used library research. Focusing on the problem statements, there are five cases. They are what are the derived nouns found in some of the Jakarta post articles, does the process of affixation change the category of the base words, do the new derived words change in the meaning, do the affixations occur in the specific root and what are the categories of the derived noun. In analyzing the derivational process the writer applied the theory of derivational by Robert Lado (1964), Edward Finnegan (2003) and other. In this theory the derivational morphemes can change the core of meaning and often the class of word. Based on the theory the writer also found that the English nouns word which added trough derivational occur change the core of meaning and change the class of some words.

Keyword: *derivational process, English nouns, Jakarta post articles*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Newspaper is one of information media which uses the indirect communication and interaction between the information sources and receivers. It is a form of press that has important role and position in our daily life. It is able to inform many events from all places in the world. The functions of newspapers are to inform, entertain, influence and provide a market place for good and service.

Article is a nonfictional literary composition that forms an independent part of publication, as of a newspaper or magazine (Dictionary, 2006: 101). From the definition the reader will find the articles in newspapers and magazines. They will find many new words in the articles that never read before.

The people save millions and even billions of words in their brain and used in their life both on speech and writing. Everyone knows the word and uses it. Learning word is interesting and important for human life. It is impossible to imagine if the person does not know the word. Many definitions of words will be found from the dictionary or linguistic text book.

According to the American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language Word is a sound or combination of sounds, or its representation in writing or printing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may

consist of single morpheme or of a combination of morpheme (Dictionary, 2006:1980).

Leonard Bloomfield give the definitions of word as a free form which consist of two or lesser free form as, for instance, poor John ran away or yes, Sir, is a phrase. A free form which is not a phrase is a word. A word is a then free form which does not consist entirely of two or lesser free form: in brief. A word is minimum free form (Language, page 178).

Minimum free word has meaning that it can stand alone and is meaningful, but the form cannot be separated. For example '*beauty*' is a minimum free form because this word cannot be separated again. In other hand, the form of '*beautiful*' also called a word because after separates the word becomes '*beauty*' and '*-ful*' the form of '*-ful*' is un-meaningful.

Charles F. Hockett also speak about word, "A word is thus any segment or a sentences bounded by successive points at which pausing is possible" (Hockett, A Course in modern linguistics, 166). For example '*John treats his older sister very nicely*' this sentences consist of seven words. There are *treats/his/older/sister/very/nicely/*.

From the statement above the writer concluding that a word is important in language analyzing. A word is the united syntax in the conversation or the sentences. Besides, a word is the full united in language phrase and a word can separate, it is mean that the word in the sentences can separates and moves from the other.

Words are not smallest units of the meaning and the syntax in a language. An even more basic unit, the morpheme, serves as the element from which words are built. There are various types of morphemes in human language, including roots, affixes, prefixes, suffixes and infixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes and free and bound morphemes. For example '*player*' this word consists of the meaningful part that is '*play*' and suffix '*-er*'.

Bloomfield give the definition of morpheme as a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form is a simple form or a morpheme (Language, page 161, 1933). For example, '*dancing*' actually this word is not a form of morpheme, but if separates '*dancing*' with form *dance* and *-ing*, it called a morpheme. Actually a morpheme use to make a word.

The using of prefix and suffix are a lot of method to rich the vocabulary. It can happen in all language both English language and Indonesian language. From this matter the language user may be able to take the benefits from their knowledge of derivatives to improve the vocabulary.

In morphological study, the process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words (e.g. in '*modern-ize*', '*read-er*', '*-ize*' and '*-er*' are derivational suffixes). Derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words. For example '*consideration*' this word is a form of

derivational. The based word is '*consider*' is a verbal form and added with suffix '*-ation*', it changes the form be '*consideration*' is a noun.

The inflection/derivation difference is increasingly viewed as shades of gray rather than an absolute boundary. Derivation is much less regular, and therefore much less predictable, than inflectional morphology. The writer is going to analysis of derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles which published on January, 2nd 2012.

B. The Statement of the Problem

From the background of the study the writer would like to write the statement of the problem as follow:

1. What are the derived nouns found in some of the Jakarta Post articles?
2. Does the process of affixation change the category of the base words?
3. Do the new derived words change in the meaning?
4. Do the affixations occur in the specific root?
5. What are the categories of the derived noun?

C. The Purpose of the Study

The objectives of the write thesis especially are to get information about:

1. The derived nouns found in some of the Jakarta Post articles.
2. The affixation process is change the category of the based word.
3. To know the change of the meaning from the new derived.
4. The affixation occurs in the specific meaning.
5. To understand the categories of the derived noun.

D. Limitation of the Problem

In the study the writer limits the problems that are going to be discussed. The writer deals only with derivation of English nouns. She takes the data from Jakarta Post articles which published on January, 2nd 2012. The entitled are:

1. Fuel mix policy and energy security by Kemal Aziz Stamboel, Jakarta, page; 6.
2. When China rules the future by Ivan Krastev, Project Syndicate/Vienna, page; 6.
3. Kim Joung-un and his father's legacy by Song Sang-ho, The Korea Herald Asia news Network/Seoul, page; 6.
4. The European fighter aircraft industry: Has it lost Asia? by Richard A. Bitzinger, S Rajaratnam School of International Studies/Singapore, page;7.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will give information and useful to understanding about derivational morphemes, especially of English noun words for English teachers, English learners, readers and newspapers.

1. English teachers

The research can give information and understanding for English teachers deeply. It also give contribute for English teachers to increase their teaching method to explain about derivational morphemes with analyzing the articles, journals, novels, books, etc.

2. English learner

The study can enrich the vocabulary and knowledge of English learners about derivational morphemes of English words. They can use their understanding of derivational for English language activity. For example write a journal, article, essay, etc. and their daily conversations.

3. The reader

The research can be references for the readers to understanding and differentiate the meaning, the category, etc. of derivational words between the original words and the new words in the articles. It can help them to find the purpose of articles easier.

4. Newspaper

The writer hopes that the research can give explanation and evaluation for the newspaper when using the derivational morphemes in their product.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Article

Based on the American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language Article is a nonfictional literary composition that forms an independent part of publication, as of a newspaper or magazine. (Dictionary, 2006: 101)

2. Derivation

The definition of derivation from The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language is the process which word are formed from existing word or based by adding affixes as singer from sing of undo from do, by changing the shape of the word or base, as song from sing, or by adding an affix and changing the pronunciation of the word or base, as electricity from electric. (Dictionary, 2006: 489)

3. Morpheme

According to George Yule the definition of morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. (The Study of Language, page 63)

4. Newspaper

Newspaper is a publication, usually issued daily or weekly, containing current news, editorials, features articles, and usually advertising.

5. Prefixes

George Yule give the definition of prefixes are an affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g, un-). (The Study of Language, page 58)

6. Suffixes

Based on the George Yule opinion, the definition of suffixes are an affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g, -ish). (The Study of Language, page 58)

7. Word

Word is a sound or combination of sounds, or its representation in writing or printing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of single morpheme or of a combination of morpheme. (Dictionary, page 1980)

G. Methodology of the Research

1. The Method of Research

The writer uses library research on the study. Library research is the study that use library source to get information. The research just limits activity only on the matter of library collection without doing field research. The research not only services the function of systematic research, the transparency of methodology or the transparency of theoretical frame work.

The characteristic of the library research are the researcher face the data both text or number directly, the library data usually ready to use, the library data usually isn't the primer data and not original from the first hand in the field and the library data unlimited with the time and space.

The writers used the method because the research problems are answered through the library research and cannot with field research. The library research needed as the steps of beginning the new case in the society.

2. Object of the research

The object of this research focuses on derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles which published on January, 2nd 2012. The entitled are:

- a. Fuel mix policy and energy security by Kemal Aziz Stamboel, Jakarta, page; 6.
- b. When China rules the future by Ivan Krastev, Project Syndicate/Vienna, page; 6.
- c. Kim Joung-un and his father's legacy by Song Sang-ho, The Korea Herald Asia news Network/Seoul, page; 6.
- d. The European fighter aircraft industry: Has it lost Asia? by Richard A. Bitzinger, S Rajaratnam School of International Studies/Singapore, page;7.

3. Source of the data

The data take from Jakarta post article which published on January, 2nd 2012. The writer chooses the newspaper because Jakarta post is one of the English newspapers which are published in Indonesia every day.

4. The method of collecting data

The chronologies of collecting data were as follow:

- a. Firstly the researcher selected the articles from Jakarta Post (published on January, 2nd 2012).
- b. Second, the researcher read all articles which were selected.

5. The method of analyzing data

In analyzing the data the writer use descriptive analysis technique to analyze the derivational process of nouns as found in the articles:

- a. Firstly, the writer read the articles from Jakarta Post.
- b. Secondly, the writer selected the derivational nouns as found in the articles.
- c. Thirdly, the writer analyzes the process of affixation change.
- d. Fourthly, the writer find the meaning of base words and derivational nouns
- e. Fifthly, the writer identifying the categories of derivational nouns

H. Graduating Paper's Outline

In this section the writer is going to discuss some parts of graduating paper's outline. Chapter I describes background of the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, limitation of the problem, benefit of the study, definition of key term, methodology of the research, graduating paper's outlines. Chapter II presents the review of related literature. This chapter is previous study the theory of morphology, theoretical review of derivational and theoretical review of English nouns. Chapter III is data presentation. This chapter concerns with approach of the data presentation. Chapter IV consists of data analysis. This research covers data analysis and research finding. Chapter V is conclusion contains the conclusion and the suggestion for further study. The last parts in the research are bibliography and appendix.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this section the writer is going to discuss the underlying theory to support the subject of the research used for data analysis. The writer also should find some related theories that concern to object of the study. This theory will be used for the basic equipment to support the data analyze. Those are as follow:

A. The Theory of Morphology

Word is the smallest chunk of meaningful language, a unit made up only of individually meaningless sounds (if spoken) or letters (if written) (Introducing English Language, 2002; 6).

Word such as *text*, *cat* and *quick* each convey a single, quite meaning. The other words like *someone*, *textbook* and *however* consist of two units of meaning, these may occur independently (*some* and *one*, *text* and *book*, *how* and *ever*). Besides, *cats* and *quickly* also consist of two units (*cat* and *-s*, *quick* and *-ly*), but these word only have one meaning and can be used independently. It is clear that words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. The smaller parts are called morphemes. It insistence that the sequence be minimal ensures that the morpheme cannot be divided into smaller units to which the some definition would apply (Martin Atkinson and friends, 1982; 127)

John Lyons said that, "Such minimal units of grammatical-analysis, of word may be composed are customarily referred to as morphemes" (Introduction theoretical linguistics, 1986; 170).

According to Bloomfield opinion “a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form, is a simple form or a morpheme” (Language, 1933:161 via Analisis Bahasa, 1981; 14).

The meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes (Edward Finegan, 2003:41). For example, *true*, *untrue*, *truly*, *truer*, *truthful* etc. Most morphemes have lexical meaning, as with *look*, *kite*, and *talk*. Other represent a grammatical category or semantic notion such as past tense (the *-en* in *looked*) or plural (the *-s* in *kites*) or comparative degree (the *-er* in *taller*).

According to Louise Mullany and Peter Stockwell morpheme consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. First the words called free morphemes because they can stand on their own as fully fledged words (*far*, *cook* and *car*). Second it called bound morphemes because they can only survive meaningfully by being attached to free morphemes (*-ly*, *-ing*, *-ise*, *-action*, *-less*, *non-*, *co-* and *so on*) (Introducing English Language, 2002: 7). We can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separates English word form such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. when free morphemes are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word form are technically know as stems.

The linguist identifies several types of morphemes:

1. Bases or roots, which are associated with the core meaning, e.g.; *book*.
2. Inflectional morphemes that attach to bases without changing the class of words, e.g.; *books*.

3. Derivational morphemes that change the core meaning and often the class of the word, e.g.; *bookish* (Robert Lado, page 21).

Andrian Akmajan et, al. 2004: 44 describes the distinction between inflectional and derivational affixes in English is based on a number of factors.

First, inflectional affixes never change the category or part of speech of the base morpheme, the morpheme to which they are attached. For example, both *eat* and *eats* are verbs, both *girl* and *girls* are nouns. In contrast, derivational affixes often change the part of speech of the base morpheme. Thus, *read* is a verb, but *readable* is an adjective. But sometimes derivational not change the part of speech of base morpheme; both *charge* and *recharge* are morphemes.

Second, inflectional and derivational suffixes occur in certain relative order within words. For example in *modernize-modernizes* the inflectional *-s* follows the derivational *-ize*. If an inflectional suffix is added to a verb, as with *modernizes*, then no further derivational suffixes can be added. English has no form *modernizesable*, with inflectional *-s* followed by derivational *-able*.

Intuitively, the function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base form that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attached to. Thus, the suffix *-ize*

Creates verbs from adjectives, and such *-ize* verbs, like other verbs, can have inflectional ending *-s* attached to them. In this sense, then, certain derivational affixes create new members for a given part of speech class.

Finally, inflectional and derivational affixes can be distinguished in terms of semantic relations. In the case of inflectional affixes, the relations with the meaning of the base morpheme and the meaning of the base plus affix is quite regular. Hence, the meaning difference between *tree* and *trees* are singular and plural. In contrast, in derivational affixes the relations between the meanings of the base morpheme and the meaning of the base plus affix sometimes unpredictable. For examples; the meaning both *fix* and *fixable* are difference.

The study of material above is called morphology, as description Louise and Peter that morphology (the study of these elementary units and their rules of combination) is traditionally divided into two areas; there are grammatical inflection and word-formation like's derivation (Introducing English Language, 2002 page 7). Morphology identifies and classifies the morphemes and describes the types of combinations that built words in the language.

B. Theoretical Review of Derivational

1. The definition of derivation

In linguistic derivation is formation of a new word or inflectional stem from another word or stem. Certain bound morphemes change the category of the words to which they are attached as these words: *doubtful*, *establishment*, *darken*, *frighten* and *teacher*.

According to George Yule (2009:64) derivational morphemes is use the bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem.

Edward Finnegan (2003:43) said that derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways. They can change the meaning of the words: true versus untrue: paint versus repaint. Or they can change a words lexical category: *true* is an adjective, *truly* an adverb, *truth* a noun.

Derivational morphemes can change the core meaning and often the class of the word, e.g.; *book*, a noun, plus *-ish*, a derivational morpheme produces an adjective, *bookish* (Robert Lado, page 21).

The derivation will list various processes whereby new words are from existing words (or roots), adjective from nouns (seasonal from season), nouns from verbs (singer from sing), adjectives from verbs (acceptable from accept) and so on (John Lyons, pages 195).

Derivational is used to form a new word, as with happiness and unhappy from happy or arrangement from arrange. A contrast is intended with process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, likes *determining*, *determined*, and *determines*.

Mostly, the derivational morphemes are affixes. An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as a root or stem or base (Francis Katamba, page 44). On the other said affixes are morphemes that cannot stand alone or bound

morphemes. English derivational adds morphemes principally by prefixing or suffixing.

English derivational prefixes are added at the beginning of a word. English derivational prefixes typically change the meaning of a word but not its lexical category. There are many kinds of prefixes *likes re-, un-, in-, dis-, mis-, ex-, en-, im-, il-, sub-, tele-, hyper-, neo-, inter-, kilo-, mega-, mini-, fore-, co-, bi-, auto-, counter-, anti-, poly-, under-, super-* and etc.

Some example of English derivational prefixes (Francis Katamba, pages 49):

Table 2.1 Kinds of Prefix

Prefix	Word class the origin word	Meaning	Word class the new word	Example
In-	Adj	Not	Adj	Inaccurate
Un-	Adj	Not	Adj	Unkind
Un-	V	Reversive	V	Untie
Dis-	V	Reversive	V	Discontinue
Dis-	N	Not	N	Disorder
Dis-	Adj	Not	Adj	Dishonest
Dis-	V	Not	V	Disapprove
Re-	V	Again	V	Rewrite
Ex-	N	Former	N	Ex-mayor
En		Put in	N	Encage

English derivational suffixes are added to the tail end of a stem (Edward Finnegan, pages 46). Usually derivational suffixes change the lexical

category of the stem, for example the suffix *-ment* change verb into noun (*government*). But not every word can belonging to the lexical category with derivational process for example *rust* and *book*.

Some example of English derivational suffixes (Francis Katamba, pages 49):

Table 2.2 Kinds of Suffix

Suffix	Class of the origin words	Meaning	Class of the new words	Example
-hood	N	Status	N	Childhood
-ship	N	State or condition	N	Kingship
-ness	Adj	Quality, state or condition	N	Kindness
-ity	Adj	State or condition	N	Sincerity
-ment	V	Result of doing the verb	N	Government
-less	N	Without	Adj	Powerless
-ful	N	Having	Adj	Powerful
-ic	N	Pertaining to	Adj	Democratic
-al	V	Pertaining to or act of	N	Refusal
-er	V	Agent who does the verb	N	Reader
-ly	Adv	Manner	Adv	Kindly

Processes of derivation that transform a word into another that has a related but belongs different lexical category are common in the language of the world. For examples the derivational affixes in Indonesia languages and Javanese languages.

The suffix *-kan* in Indonesian changes a noun to a verb and among the various meanings it can produce are. For example *raja* (king) is a noun

became *rajukan* (to crown) is a verb and *penjara* (prison) is a noun became *penjarakan* (imprison) is a verb.

Prefix in Javanese language is called *ater-ater* there are *a-*, *ma-*, *ka-*, *dak-*, *kok-*, *di-*, *pa-*, *para-*, *pi-*, *pra-*, *mar-*, *mer-*, *mra-*, *ke-*, *sa-*, *tar-* and others. For examples; *pangan-dipangan*, *mati-dipateni*, *ayu-kemayu*, *tuku-tetuku*, *kanca-kekanca*, *mangan-memangan*. Besides, a suffix is called *penambang* there are *-a*, *-an*, *-ana*, *-ané*, *-aké*, *-en*, *-é*, *-i*, *-na*, *-nana*, *-né* for examples; *kathok-kathokan*, *klambi-klambian*, *kalung-kalungan*, *kendhang-kendhangane*, *rembulan-rembulane*, *pangan-pangani*, *gaw-gawaake* and more.

Not all affixes changes the lexical category of words. Adding the bound morphemes like *dis-*, *re-* and *un-* (*disagree*, *reload*, and *unsatisfied*) to a verb changes the meaning not the lexical category. For example, *agree* and *disagree* are both verb, as are *paint* and *repaint*, *favorable* and *unfavorable* are both adjectives. The following list show the meaning indicated of affixes:

Table 2.3 Indicate Meaning of Prefix

Prefixes	Meaning
In-, il-, ir-, im-	Not
Dis -	Apart, not
Un-	Not
Non-	Not
Re-	Back, again
Pre-	Before, beforehand

Prefixes	Meaning
Mis-	Wrong, ill, wrongly used
Inter-	Between, among, together
Mono-	Alone, one, single
Trans-	Across

Table 2.4 Indicate Meaning of Suffixes

Suffixes	Meaning
-al	Noun marker, adjective marker
-ance	Noun marker
-ence	Noun marker
-ee	Noun marker
-er	Noun marker
-full	Adjective marker, noun marker
-ment	Noun marker
-ism	Noun marker
-ness	Noun marker
-ship	Noun marker

2. The process of derivational noun

Marcella Frank said that only nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs have derivational forms. Derivational forms consist chiefly of special ending that may:

- a. Change one part of speech to another. It is like a suffix that attached to a word that already exist *engage-ment=engagement, destroy-tion=destruction* etc.

- b. Distinguish one part of speech from another, *distance* (noun) be *distant* (adjective).

Noun can be derived from verbs, adjectives and noun itself:

a. Noun derived from verbs

- 1) Suffixes indicating the state of something (*-ing, -age, -al, -ance, -ry, -ment, -tion* etc) for example: *Arrival – arrive, education – educate, acknowledgement – acknowledge, behavior – behave, payment - pay, treatment - treat, department - depart, management - manage, investment – invest, argument – argue.*
- 2) Suffixes indicating a person who doing something or person who is active in something or a person who comes from somewhere or we said agent suffix (*-s, -an, -arian, -ant, -ent, -er, -or, -ist*) for example : *Baker-bake, listener-listen, dancer-dance, manager-manage, reader-read, conductor-conduct, educator-educate, editor-edit, director-direct, sailor-sail, actor-act, beggar-beg, liar-lie.*
- 3) The suffix *-ing*, which express some of the verbal force of the word to which it is attached, for example the recreational activities *fishing, dancing, engineering.*
- 4) Effect nouns, for example: *replied-replay, building-build, proposal-propose.*
- 5) Affected nouns, for example: *employs-employee and standee-stand.*
- 6) Place nouns, for example: *anchor- anchorage.*

b. Noun derived from adjectives

There are two common types of derived adjectival nouns:

- 1) Suffix indicating the state of being from adjectives or abstract nouns (-*ity*, -*ness*, -*th*) for example: *activity-active*, *happiness-happy*, *usefulness-useful*, *warmth-warm*, *circulation-circulate*, *serenity-serene*, *width – wide*, *kindness – kind*, *reality – real*, *modesty – modest*.
- 2) Suffix distinguishing nouns from adjective (-*ant*, -*ent*, -*ance*, -*ence*) for example: *intelligence-intelligent*, *distance-distant*, *brilliance-brilliant*, *radiance-radiant*.
- 3) Characterized nouns, for example: *absentee-absent*, *youngster-young*, *rapid*, *shallow*.

c. Noun derived from nouns

- 1) Suffix indicating doctrine, theory and a follower or advocate of such a doctrine, theory (-*ism*, -*ist*) for example: *impressionism-impressionist*, *terrorism-terrorist*.
- 2) The suffix -*ess* to distinguishing a female person from male person for example: *waiter-waitress*, *actor-actress*, *host- hostess*, *steward-stewardess*.
- 3) Place nouns, for example: *fishery-fish*, *orphanage-orphan*, *hermitage*, *Slovakia – Slovak*, *Turkey – Turk*, *Denmark – Dane*, *Finland – Finn*, and *Kazakhstan – Kazakh*.

- 4) Person nouns, for example: *mountaineer, islander, New Yorker, Vietnamese, American, Indonesian, hatter – hat, theologian – theology, trickster – trick.*
- 5) Abstract / State, for example: *childhood – child, infancy – infant, friendship – friend, relationship – relation, idiocy – idiot, slavery – slave.*

3. The category of derivation

Derived nouns are formed from other words by means of affixation. Commonly English content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs with original base words or sometimes a new word which following by one or more affixes. An affix is a bound morpheme which may be attached at the beginning or end of a base word.

An affix which added to the left of the root such as *re-* is a prefix, and one that added to the right of the root is a suffix such as *-er/-or*. Sometimes we find more than one affix added to a word. Consider *indecipherability* (*in-de-cipher-abil-ity*) this word is a noun which consist of the prefix *in-* and *de-*, the root *cipher*, and the suffix *-abil* and *-ity*.

Affixation is built up words by adding affixes to main component of the words. Depending on whether affix is attached to the beginning (prefixes) or the end (suffixes) of the words.

No	Prefixes	Main meaning	Roots	New words
11	Ex-	Former	Wife	Ex-wife
			Girlfriend	Ex-girlfriend
12	Fore-	Ahead, before	Front	Forefront
13	Hyper-	Extreme, excessively	Inflation	Hyperinflation
14	il-	The opposite of	Legal	Illegal
			Logical	Illogical
			Liberal	Illiberal
15	Im-	The opposite of	Pure	Impure
			Permanent	Impermanent
16	In-	Inside, or opposite if	Patient	Inpatient
			Direct	Indirect
			Complete	Incomplete
17	Inter-	Between, among	Act	Interaction
			Lock	Interlock
18	Ir-	The opposite of	Regular	Irregular
			Rational	Irrational
19	Kilo-	A thousand	Watt	Kilowatt
20	Mal-	Bad	Function	Malfunction
21	Mega-	A million, supreme	Watt	Megawatt
22	Mini-	Small	Bus	Minibus
23	Mis-	Bad, wrong	Conduct	Misconduct
			Treat	Mistreat
			Spell	Misspell
24	Mono-	One	Theism	Monotheism
			Clinic	Monoclinic
			Drama	Monodrama

a. Prefixation

Derivational prefixes is not usually changes the words class of the stems or the base words, but it is added to make a new word with the same word class and different meaning such as *un-*, *pre-*, *dis-*, etc.

Table 2.5 The Example of Prefixes

No	Prefixes	Main meaning	Roots	New words
1	Anti-	Against, opposite to	Body	Antibody
			Climax	Anticlimax
2	Arch-	Supreme, most	Enemy	Arch-enemy
3	Auto-	Self	Biography	Autobiography
4	Bi-	Two, no independent	Centenary	Bicentenary
			Lateral	Bilateral
5	Co-	Joint, together	Chairman	Co-chairman
6	Counter-	Against	Act	Counteract
7	De-	To remove, to undo	Train	Detrain
			Code	Decode
			Humanize	Dehumanize
8	Dis-	The opposite of	Belief	Disbelief
			Obey	Disobey
9	Em-	Only before	Power	Empower
			Body	Embody
			Bitter	Embitter
10	En-	Make or cause something	Danger	Endanger
			Large	Enlarge
			Rich	Enrich

No	Prefixes	Main meaning	Roots	New words
25	Neo-	New	Marxist	Neomarxist
26	Non-	Not	Payment	Nonpayment
			Formal	Non-formal
			Profit	Nonprofit
27	Out-	Outside, separate	Patient	Outpatient
28	Over-	More	Act	Overact
			Load	Overload
			Time	Overtime
29	Poly-	Many	Syllable	Polysyllable
			Phonic	Polyphonic
			Clinic	Polyclinic
30	Pre-	Back, before	Serve	Preserve
			Mature	Premature
			Judge	Prejudge
31	Re-	Against,	Election	Reelection
			Play	Replay
			Tell	Retell
32	Semi-	Half	Circle	Semicircle
			Conductor	Semiconductor
33	Sub-		Normal	Subnormal
			Ordinate	Subordinate
34	Super-	More than, above, large	Hero	Superhero
35	Tele-	Distant	Phone	Telephone
36	Tri-	Three		Trycle
37	Ultra-	Beyond	Sound	Ultrasound

No	Prefixes	Main meaning	Roots	New words
38	Un-	The opposite of	Happy	Unhappy
			Reliable	Unreliable
			Important	Unimportant
39	Under-	Below, two title	Ground	Underground
			Tone	Undertone
			Line	Underline
40	Vice-	Deputy, second in	President	Vice-president

b. Suffix

A suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing* and *-ed* (Francis Katamba, pages 44). Commonly the derivational suffixes change the meaning and the word class of the base words. There four terms of derivational suffixes, they are noun-suffixes, adjectives-suffixes, verb-suffixes and adverb-suffixes.

1) Noun-suffixes

Table 2.6 The example of noun suffixes

No.	Suffixes	Main meaning	Roots	New Words
1.	-ion, -tion	Action or instance of verb	Posses	Possession
			React	Reaction
			Simulate	Simulation
2.	-ment	Action or instance of verb	Allot	Allotment
			Move	Movement
			Pay	Payment
3.	-er, -or	A person think that	Drive	Driver

No.	Suffixes	Main meaning	Roots	New Words
	-er, -or	Verb, a person living noun, a person connected with noun	Visit Build Corrupt New York Football	Visitor Builder Corruptor New Yorker Footballer,
4.	-th	V Adjective	Grow Dead Young	Growth Death Youth
5.	-ance	Action or state of verb, state being adverb	Deliver Clear Depend	Deliverance, Clearance Dependence
6.	-ness	State or quality being adjective	Good Happy Sick Dark Hard Bright	Goodness Happiness Sickness Darkness Hardness Brightness
7.	-y		Honest Brave	Honesty Bravery
8.	-ism	Ideology, movement, tendency	Real Capital Critic Cannibal	Realism Capitalism Criticism Cannibalism
9.	-dom	State of being adjective or noun	Free King Bore	Freedom Kingdom Boredom

No.	Suffixes	Main meaning	Roots	New Words
10.	-hood	State of being noun or adjective	Child	Childhood
			Boy	Boyhood
			Mother	Motherhood
			Father	Fatherhood
			Sister	Sisterhood
			Like	Like hood
11.	-tion	Action or instance of verb	Interpret	Interpretation
			Communicate	Communication
			Isolate	Isolation
12.	-ship	State or skill being a noun	Friend	Friendship,
			Leader	Leadership
			Relation	Relationship
			Champion	Championship
13.	-let	A small noun	Pig	Piglet
			Bomb	Bomb let
14.	-ist	Specialist	Physic	Physicist racist
			Racy	Racist
15.	-ician	A person concerned with noun	Clinic	Clinician
			Physic	Physician
16.	-ure	Action or instance of verb	Close	Closure
			Sign	Signature
			Furnish	Furniture
			Fail	Failure
17.	-al	Action or instance of verb	Arrive	Arrival
			Buri	Burial
			Deni	Denial

No.	Suffixes	Main meaning	Roots	New Words
18.	-age	Collection of noun, result of verb, cost of noun, place for noun	Bag	Baggage
			Waste	Wastage
			Break	Breakage
			Mile	Mileage
19.	-ful	Amounts that fills a noun	Hand	Handful
			Mouth	Mouthful
20.	-ant	Assist	Assist	Assistant
			Cool	Coolant

2) Adjectives suffixes

Table 2.6 The example of adjective suffixes

No.	Suffixes	Roots	New words
1.	-al	Nation	National
		Continent	Continental
		Clinic	Clinical
2.	-ial	Influence	Influential
3.	-en	Wood	Wooden
		Gold	Golden
		Silk	Silken
4.	-ed	Talent	Talented
		Gift	Gifted
5.	-ful	Care	Careful
		Beauty	Beautiful
		Doubt	Doubtful
		Play	Playful

No.	Suffixes	Roots	New words
6.	-ish	Child	Childish
		Boy	Boyish
		Book	Bookish
		Fool	Foolish
7.	-istic	Character	Characteristic
8.	-less	Care	Careless
		Hope	Hopeless
		Sense	Senseless
9.	-ly	Friend	Friendly
		Man	Manly
		Sick	Sickly
10.	-ous	Fame	Famous
		Glory	Glorious
		Envy	Envious
11.	-y	Sand	Sandy

3) Verbs suffixes

Table 2.7 The example of verb suffixes

No.	Suffixes	Roots	New words
1.	-ize , -ise	Critic	Criticize
		Apology	Apologize
		Modern	Modernize
		Fertile	Fertilize
2.	-fy	Beautiful	Beautify
3.	-en	Wide	Widen

4) Adverbs suffixes

Table 2.8 The example of adverbs suffixes

No.	Suffixes	Roots	New words
1.	-ly	Slow	Slowly
		Great	Greatly
2.	-ily	Happy	Happily
		Busy	Busily

C. Theoretical Review of English Nouns

1. The definition of nouns

The noun is one of the most important parts of speech. A noun is the name of something, something which it may or may not be possible for you to see or touch (John E. Warrinner1982:35). For examples; *man, woman, teacher, George, office, school, bag, table, banana, fish*. Its can found around us and we have many kinds of it.

2. Types of nouns

There are two classifications of nouns, by meaning and form. Nouns classified by meaning consist of common nouns, proper nouns, abstract nouns, collective nouns and countable or uncountable nouns.

a. Common nouns

Common nouns are nouns that do not begin with a capital. A common noun does not name a particular person, place or thing.

For example:

1) The names of professions

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) Teacher | f) Journalist |
| b) Doctor | g) Reporter |
| c) Minister | h) Postman |
| d) President | i) Soldier |
| e) Driver | j) Floweriest |

2) The names of animals

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) Cow | f) Dog |
| b) Chicken | g) Insect |
| c) Goat | h) Mosquito |
| d) Snake | i) Ant |
| e) Bird | j) Horse |

3) The names of families

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) Father | f) Niece |
| b) Mother | g) Uncle |
| c) Son | h) Aunt |
| d) Daughter | i) Cousin |
| e) Nephew | j) Mother in law |

4) The names of activities

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Athletic | d) Bridge |
| b) Badminton | e) Cooking |
| c) Boxing | f) Fishing |

- g) Football
- h) Hunting
- i) Running
- j) Shopping

b. Proper nouns

Proper nouns are some of nouns that begin with a capital letter in writing. A proper noun names a particular person, place or thing.

For example:

1) The names of persons

- a) General Soeharto
- b) John F Kennedy
- c) King Hussein
- d) Justin Bibber
- e) Queen Victoria
- f) Muhammad Ali
- g) Adam Malik
- h) Britney Spears

2) The names of places (countries, cities)

- a) Australia
- b) Brazil
- c) Canada
- d) France
- e) Germany
- f) Hong Kong
- g) India
- h) Iraq
- i) Paris
- j) Russia
- k) Sydney
- l) Tokyo
- m) New York
- n) United States of America

3) The names of things

- a) Eiffel Tower
- b) Old faithful

noun is a noun which does not have a plural form, and which refers to something that people could or would not usually count for examples coffee, water, and milk.

e. Collective nouns

A collective noun is a word for a group of people, animals, or objects considered as a single unit. It could count the individual members of the group, but it is usually the group as a whole is generally as one unit.

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION

In this paper the writer analyzes the derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles, published on January, 2nd 2012. The data come from four articles. The writer is going to present the data found in the research.

1. *Fuel mix policy and energy security* by Kemal Aziz Stamboel, Jakarta, page;6.

- a. Prefixes

Table 3.1 Prefixes category in the first article

Prefixes	Words
Mega-	Megawatt
Dis-	Disincentives*

- b. Suffixes

Table 3.2 Suffixes category in the first article

Suffixes	Words
-ment	Development, government, investment,
-ity	Electricity.
-ing	Covering.
-tion	Utilization, regulation, implementation, addition.
-al	National.
-ure	Expenditure
-ence	Dependence
-er	Buyer
-or	Investor

2. *When China rules the future* by Ivan Krastev, Project Syndicate/Vienna, page;6.

a. Prefixes

Table 3.3 Prefixes category in the second article

Prefixes	Words
Non	Non-European
Im-	Immigrant

b. Suffixes

Table 3.4 Suffixes category in the second article

Suffixes	Words
-an	European, American, Russian
-on	Opinion
-ing	Turning, learning, living
-ese	Chinese
-ist	Scientist
-dom	Wisdom
-tion	Imagination, population, adaptation
-ity	Variety, ability.
-er	Maker, foreigner, driver
-ship	Relationship
-or	Investor
-ence	Difference

3. *Kim Joung-un and his father's legacy* by Song Sang-ho, The Korea Herald Asia news Network/Seoul, page; 6.

a. Prefixes

Table 3.5 Prefixes category in the third article

Prefixes	Words
Under-	Undertaking
Re-	Reshuffle
Dis-	Discontent

b. Suffixes

Table 3.6 Suffixes category in the third article

Suffixes	Words
-tion	Attention, edition, preparation
-er	Leader, worker, researcher, supporter
-ship	Leadership, hardship
-or	Successor, editor
-ion	Succession, direction, decision
-al	Official, editorial
-ance	Allegiance, assistance
-ing	Saying, grooming, rationing
-ty	Loyalty
-ility	Possibility
-ness	Openness
-ment	Renouncement, impediment, replacement
-ation	Expectation

4. *The European fighter aircraft industry: Has it lost Asia?* by Richard A.

Bitzinger, S Rajaratnam School of International Studies/Singapore, page; 7.

a. Prefixes

Table 3.7 Prefixes category in the fourth article

Prefixes	Words
Inter-	International
In-	Inaction

b. Suffixes

Table 3.7 Suffixes category in the fourth article

Suffixes	Words
-an	European
-dom	Kingdom
-er	Costumer, producer, fighter
-al	International
-ence	Existence
-tion	Generation, production, intention, evaluation
-or	Competitor
-ment	Development, replacement
-ive	Alternative

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter the writer is going to present the result of data analysis. The writer tries to explain the derivational process of English nouns like the category of words, the meaning of words and the affixation of words through morphological description.

In this research the data are taken from Jakarta Post articles which were published on January, 2nd 2012. The titles are:

1. *Fuel mix policy and energy security* by Kemal Aziz Stamboel, Jakarta, page;6.
2. *When China rules the future* by Ivan Krastev, Project Syndicate/Vienna, page;6.
3. *Kim Jong-un and his father's legacy* by Song Sang-ho, The Korea Herald Asia news Network/Seoul, page; 6.
4. *The European fighter aircraft industry: Has it lost Asia?* by Richard A. Bitzinger, S Rajaratnam School of International Studies/Singapore, page; 7.

A. Data Analysis

1. The position of the new words and the original words on the part of speech

The categories of the new words and the original words in the part of speech are from verbs, nouns and adjectives.

Table: 4.1: The position of the new words and the original words on the
Part of Speech

No	Type of affixes	New words	Class of new words	Roots	Class roots
1)	Mega-	Megawatt	N	Watt	N
2)	Dis-	Disincentives*	N	Incentive	N
		Discontent	N	Content	N
3)	Non, -an	Non-European	N	Europe	N
4)	Im-	Immigrant	N	Migrant	N
5)	Under-, ing	Undertaking	N	To take	V
6)	Re-	Reshuffle	N	To shuffle	V
7)	In- and -ion	Inaction	N	To act	V
8)	Inter-, -al	International	N	Nation	N
9)	Trans-, -ation	Transformation	N	Form	N
10)	-ment	Development	N	To develop	V
		Government	N	To govern	V
		Investment	N	To invest	V
		Involvement	N	To involve	V
		Impediment	N	To impede	V
		Renouncement	N	To renounce	V
		Replacement	N	To replace	V
11)	-ity	Electricity	N	Electric	N
		Variety	N	To vary	V
		Ability	N	Able	Adj

No.	Type of affixes	New words	Class of new words	Roots	Class roots
12)	-ing	Covering.	N	To cover	V
		Learning	N	To learn	V
		Living	N	To live	V
		Saying	N	To say	V
		Grooming	N	To groom	V
		Rationing	N	Ration	N
13)	-tion and -ation	Utilization	N	To utilize	V
		Regulation	N	Regular	Adj
		Foundations*	N	To found	V
		Implementation	N	To implement	V
		Deduction	N	To deduct	V
		Addition	N	To add	V
		Imagination	N	To imagine	V
		Population	N	To populate	V
		Adaptation	N	To adapt	V
		Evaluation	N	To evaluate	V
		Expectation	N	To expect	V
		Generation	N	To generate	V
		Production	N	Product	N
Intention	N	Intent	Adj		

No.	Type of affixes	New words	Class of new words	Roots	Class roots
	-tion and -ation	Attention	N	To attend	V
		Edition	N	To edit	V
		Preparations*	N	To prepare	V
		Situation	N	To situate	V
14)	-al	National	N	Nation	N
		Official	N	Office	N
15)	-or and -al	Editorial	N	To edit	V
16)	-iture	Expenditure	N	To expend	V
17)	-ence	Dependence	N	To depend	V
		Difference	N	Different	Adj
		Existence	N	To exist	V
18)	-ance	Allegiance	N	To allege	V
		Assistance	N	To assist	V
19)	-er	Buyer	N	To buy	V
		Maker	N	To make	V
		Foreigners*	N	Foreign	Adj
		Driver	N	To drive	V
		Leader	N	To lead	V
		Worker	N	To work	V
		Founder	N	To found	V

No.	Type of affixes	New words	Class of new words	Roots	Class roots
	-er	Researcher	N	To research	V
		Supporters*	N	To support	V
		Costumer	N	Costume	N
		Producer	N	Product	N
		Fighter	N	To fight	V
20)	-or	Investor	N	To invest	V
		Successor	N	Success	N
		Editor	N	To edit	V
		Competitor	N	To compete	V
21)	-an	European	N	Europe	N
		American	N	America	N
		Russian	N	Russia	N
22)	-on	Opinion	N	To opine	V
23)	-ese	Chinese	N	China	N
24)	-ist	Scientist	N	Science	N
25)	-ism	Mechanism	N	Machine	N
26)	-dom	Wisdom	N	Wise	Adj
		Kingdom	N	King	N
27)	-ion, -ship	Relationship	N	To relate	V
28)	-er, -ship	Leadership	N	To lead	V

No.	Type of affixes	New words	Class of new words	Roots	Class roots
29)	-ship	Hardship	N	Hard	Adj
30)	-ion	Succession	N	Success	N
		Direction	N	To direct	V
		Decisions*	N	To decide	V
31)	-ty	Loyalty	N	Loyal	Adj
32)	-ility	Possibility	N	Possible	Adj
33)	-ness	Openness	N	To open	V
34)	-ive	Alternative	N	To alternate	V

2. Morphological description of English nouns

The writer is going to explanation the derivational process of English nouns through morphological description.

1) The prefix *mega-*

The word megawatt derives from the prefix *mega-* and the word *watt*. The original word *watt* is (noun) the standard measure of electric power (Cambridge Dictionary). This word is added the prefix *mega-* which produces the new word *megawatt* (noun) which has meaning a unit for measuring electric power, which has the value of 1.000.000 watts (Cambridge Dictionary). The prefix which was added is not changes the class of words but changes the meaning of word.

2) The prefix *dis-*

The writer found two words which added the prefix *dis-*, they are *disincentives** and *discontent*. Here the writer is going to give example of morphological description of the word *disincentives**.

The word *disincentives** has three morphemes they are one free morpheme *incentive* and two bound morphemes, derivational and inflectional. They are prefix *dis-* and plural suffix *-s*. The meaning of free morpheme *incentive* is (noun) something which encourages a person to do something (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the original word is added prefix *dis-* that form a new English noun word *disincentive* which has meaning is (noun) something that makes people not wants to do something (Cambridge Dictionary). The class words of original word and new word is not different but the words have opposite meaning. Furthermore, the suffix *-s* which is an agreement maker of plural constructs the word *disincentive* into *disincentives* plurality.

3) The prefix *non-* and the suffix *-an*

The word *non-European* construct from three morphemes they are free morpheme and two bounds morpheme. The free morpheme is *Europe*. The meaning of *Europe* is (noun) the continent that is to the east of the Atlantic Ocean, to the north of the Mediterranean and to the west of Asia (Cambridge Dictionary). The free word is added suffix *-an* become *European*. The meaning of *European* is (noun) someone

who came from Europe (Cambridge Dictionary). The last added again with prefix *non-* become *non-European* which has meaning is (noun) someone who not coming from Europe (Cambridge Dictionary). The prefix *non-* is not change the categories of word but give the opposite meaning in the word.

4) The prefix *im-*

The word *immigrant* derives from free morpheme *migrant*. The original word *migrant* is (noun) a person or animal that travels from one place to another (Cambridge Dictionary). This word is added prefix *im-* which produce a new word, that is *immigrant* which has meaning is (noun) a person who has come to a different country in order to live there permanently (Cambridge Dictionary). These words have opposite meaning that cause of prefix *im-*.

5) The prefix *under-* and the suffix *-ing*

The word *undertaking* consists of free morpheme and two bound morphemes. The free morpheme is *take*. The meaning of *take* is (verb) to remove something, especially without permission, to move something, to accept or have, to move in order to hold something in the hand, to go somewhere with someone, to need, to swallow or use a medicine or drug, to do or perform, to thing about something (Cambridge Dictionary). Which is added the prefix *under-* and the suffix *-ing* can produce a new word it is *undertaking* which has meaning (noun) a job, business and a piece a work and a formal

promise (Cambridge Dictionary). The prefix and suffix changes class of words from verb to noun and changes meaning of words.

6) The prefix *re-*

The word *reshuffle* derived from the original word *shuffle*. The meaning word of *shuffle* is (verb) to walk by pulling your feet slowly along the ground rather than lifting them, to move similar things from one position or place to another, often to give an appearance of activity when nothing useful is being done, to mix a set of playing cards without seeing their values before beginning the game, so that their order is not known to any of the players (Cambridge Dictionary). Which is added the prefix *re-* can produce a new word, It is *reshuffle* which has meaning (noun) when the position of people or things within a particular group (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational is changes the categories of words from verb become noun followed by the meaning of words.

7) The prefix *in-* and the suffix *-ion*

The word *inaction* derives from word *act*. The free morpheme *act* is (verb) to do something for a particular purpose, or to behave in the stated way, or to play a part, to perform in a film, play etc, (Cambridge Dictionary). Which is added with prefix *in-* and suffix *-ion* form a new word *inaction* which has meaning (noun) failure to do anything which might provide a solution to a problem (Cambridge Dictionary). The word *inaction* is English nouns which has verb as the

base form and have different meaning between the original word and the new.

8) The prefix *inter-* and the suffix *-al*

The word *international* derives from the free morpheme *nation*. The original word *nation* has meaning (noun) a country especially when thought of as a large group of people living in one area with their own government, language, tradition etc, or a large group of people of the same race who share the same language, traditions and history, but who might not all live in one area (Cambridge Dictionary). This word is added two bound morphemes they are prefix *inter-* and suffix *-al* which form a new word *international* with meaning (noun) a sport event involving more than one country, or a person who competes in this event (Cambridge Dictionary). Although the original word was added the affixes, the class of word is not changes different with the meaning of words.

9) The prefix *trans-* and the suffix *-ation*

The word *transformation* derives from the original word *form* and added with prefix *trans-* and suffix *-ation*. The meaning of *form* is (verb) to begin, to exist or to make something begin to exist, to make or be something; (noun) a document, type, shape, ability, grammar, school group, behavior, seat (Cambridge Dictionary). Besides, the meaning of *transformation* is (noun) a complete change in the appearance or character of something or someone, especially so that

they are improved (Cambridge Dictionary). The verb of the original class word is change become noun to form a new word and give a new meaning in the word.

10) The suffix *-ment*

The writer found seven words which are added the suffix *-ment* they are *development, government, investment, involvement, impediment, renouncement* and *replacement*. Here the writer is going to give the morphological description of the word *development*.

The word *development* has two morphemes they are free morpheme and bound derivational morpheme. The free morpheme is *develop* with meaning (verb) to cause something to grow or change into a more advanced, larger or stronger form, to invent something or bring something into existences, to start to happen or to exist, to make photographs or negatives form a film (Cambridge Dictionary). Which is added suffix *-ment* which form new word *development* with meaning (noun) when someone or something grows or changes become more advanced, a recent event which is latest in a series of related events, the process of developing something new, an area on which new building are built in order to make a profit (Cambridge Dictionary). The affixation has changes the categories of word from verb become noun and changes the meaning of word.

11) The suffix *-ity*

The writer found four words which are conjoined with suffix *-ity* as in *electricity*, *variety* and *ability*. Here the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of the word *variety*.

The word *variety* consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. They are *vary* and *-ity*. *Vary* is (verb) if things of the same type vary, they are different for each other and if you vary them, you cause them to be different from each other, or to change or cause something to change in amount or level, especially to one occasion to another (Cambridge Dictionary). Then added suffix *-ity* become *variety* which change the class word from verb become noun which has meaning is the characteristic of often changing and being different, or a different type of something (Cambridge Dictionary).

12) The suffix *-ing*

The writer found seven morphemes which are conjoined with suffix *-ing* as in *covering*, *turning*, *learning*, *living*, *saying*, *grooming*, and *rationing*. When suffix *-ing* has neither verbal function nor clearly verbal meaning it is derivational suffix. The derivation changes a verb become a noun and from noun become noun, they are either collective in meaning. The example of morphological description among them is the word *learning*.

The original word of *learning* is *learn* as root or stem. *Learn* is (verb) to get knowledge or skill in a new subject or activity or to make

yourself remember a piece of writing by reading it or repeating it many times, or to start to understand that you must change the way you behave, or to be told facts that you did not know (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the word *learn* is added suffix *-ing* which make new word *learning* with meaning (noun) the activity of obtaining knowledge or knowledge obtained by study (Cambridge Dictionary). The class words is changes from verb become noun following with changes of meaning.

13) The suffixes *-tion* and *-ation*

The writer found eighteen word which are added with suffix *-tion* and *-ation*, they are *utilization, regulation, foundations*, implementation, deduction, addition, imagination, population, adaptation, attention, edition, preparations*, situation, generation, production, intention, expectation* and *evaluation*. Here the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of word *imagination*.

The root or stem word *imagination* is *imagine* which added with suffix *-tion*. *Imagine* is (verb) to form or have a mental picture or idea something, to believe that something is probably true, to think that something exist or is true, although in fact it is not real or true, used to express shock or surprise often at someone else's behavior (Cambridge Dictionary). The meanings of *imagination* as a new word of *imagine* is (noun) the ability to form pictures in the mind, or something that you

thing exist or is true although in fact it is not real or true or the ability to thing a new idea (Cambridge Dictionary). The class of words and the meaning of words between the original word and new word is different which caused of the derivational affixes.

14) The suffix *-al*

The writer found two words which added the suffix *-al* they are *national* and *official*. Here the writer is going to give an example of word *official*.

The word *official* derives from the original word *office*. *Office* is (noun) a room or a part of a building which people work, especially sitting at table with computers, telephones, etc. usually as a part a business or other organization, a part of company, a position of authority or a responsibility in a government or other organization (Cambridge Dictionary). Which added suffix *-al* which forms a new word *official* with meaning (noun) a person who has a position of responsibility in an organization (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational is not change the class words but change the spelling of *office* word and the meaning of words.

15) The suffixes *-or* and *-al*

The word *editorial* has three morphemes, one free morpheme and two bound morphemes. They are *edit* as free morpheme and suffix *-or*, and *-al* as bound morphemes. The meaning of *edit* is (verb) to prepare text or film for printing or view by correcting mistakes and

deciding what will be removed and what will be kept in, etc. or to be in charge of the reports in a newspaper or magazine, etc (Cambridge Dictionary). The suffix *-or* and *-al* form a new word *editorial* with meaning (noun) an article in a newspaper which express the editor opinion on a subject of a particular interest at the present time (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational is changes the class words and the meaning words.

16) The suffix *-iture*

There is word *expenditure* as word which added with the suffix *-iture*. The original word of expenditure is *expend* as root or stem, which derives suffix *-iture* as bound morpheme. The meaning of *expend* is (verb) to use or spend especially time, effort or money (Cambridge Dictionary). And the meaning of *expenditure* is (noun) the total amount of money that a government or person spends or the act of using or spending of energy, time or money (Cambridge Dictionary). The class words is changes from verb become noun after the suffixation and followed by meaning.

17) The suffix *-ence*

The writer found three new words which derive with the suffix *-ence*, they are *dependence*, *difference* and *existence*. Now the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of word *difference*.

The word *difference* consist of two morpheme, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The free morpheme of word *difference* is *differ*. It has meaning (verb) to be not like something or someone else, either physically or in another way or to disagree (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the bound morpheme is the suffix *-ence* which added at the end of the word. The suffix

-ence produce the new word *difference* with meaning is (noun) the way in which two or more things which you are comparing are not the same, or a disagreement (Cambridge Dictionary). There are changes of class word from verb become noun and meaning.

18) The suffix *-ance*

The suffix *-ance* located at the end of words *allegiance* and *assistance*. The writer is going to give an example of word *allegiance* trough morphological description.

The word *allegiance* consists of two morphemes. There are verb word *allege* as free morpheme and the morpheme *-ance* as the derivational suffix. The meaning of the word *allege* is (verb) to state that someone has done something illegal or wrong without giving a proof (Cambridge Dictionary). The suffix *-ance* which is added to the word *allege* produce a new meaning and ganging the grammatical function of word become noun. The meaning of *allegiance* is (noun) loyalty and support for a ruler, country group or belief (Cambridge Dictionary).

19) The suffix *-er*

The writer found twelve word which are added the suffix *-er*, they are *buyer, maker, foreigners**, *driver, leader, worker, founder, researcher, supporters**, *costumer, producer* and *fighter*. Here the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of word *leader*.

The word *leader* is a word which forms trough derivational process. *Lead* is the original word of *leader* with the meaning is (verb) to control a group of people, a country or a situation, to be in front, to be first, or to be winning, to cause someone to do something especially something bad, to show the way to group or people, animals, vehicles, etc. by going in front of them (Cambridge Dictionary). Which added the suffix *-er* that form a new word *leader*. The meaning of *leader* is (noun) a person in a controlling a group, country or situation, someone or something that is winning during a race or other situation where people are competing, in UK is the most important violin player in a orchestra (Cambridge Dictionary). The suffixation has changes the class of word and the meaning of word.

20) The suffix *-or*

Investor, successor, editor and *competitor* are four word which derives the suffix *-or*. Here the writer is going to give an example of word *successor* as morphological description.

The word *successor* is base from two morphemes; they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is *success* with the meaning is (noun) the achieving of the result wanted or hoped for, something that achieves positive result (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the word *success* added the suffix *-or* as the bound morpheme and make *successor* as a new word. *Successor* is (noun) someone or something that comes after another person or thing (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational is not changing the class of word but changing the meaning of word.

21) The suffix *-an*

The writer found three words which added the suffix *-an*, there are *European*, *American* and *Russian*. Here the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of word *American*.

The based word of *American* are the free morpheme *America* and the bound morpheme *-an*. The meaning of *America* is (noun) the US, North or South America (Cambridge Dictionary). Besides, the meaning of *American* is (noun) is someone from the US (Cambridge Dictionary). The classes of words are same but the meanings of words are different.

22) The suffix *-on*

The word *opinion* derives from two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The free morpheme of word *opinion* is *opine* which has meaning (verb) to state something as an opinion

(Cambridge Dictionary). The word added the suffix *-on* as bound morpheme which forms a new word *opinion*. The word *opinion* is (noun) a thought or belief about something or someone, the thought or belief that a group of people have, a judgment about someone or something, a judgment made by an expert (Cambridge Dictionary). The class word of original word is changes from verb become noun that caused of derivational affixes followed by changes of meaning.

23) The suffix *-ese*

The bound morpheme of the suffix *-ese* found on the word *Chinese*. The stem of word *Chinese* is the free morpheme *China*. *China* is (noun) geographical names (Cambridge Dictionary). The word is added the suffix *-ese* which produce the word *Chinese* which has meaning (noun) people who came from China (Cambridge Dictionary). There is not different on the categories of original word, but there are different of meaning.

24) The suffix *-ist*

The word *scientist* is the word which added the suffix *-ist*. The word consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. The writer will explain of word *scientist*.

The word *scientist* is conjoined from word *science* as free morpheme and suffix *-ist* as bound morpheme. *Science* is (noun) the knowledge from the systematic study of the structure and behavior or the physical world, especially by watching, measuring and doing

experiment and the development of theories to describe the results of these activities, or a particular subject that is studied by using scientific methods or the study of science (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the meaning of *scientist* is an expert who studies or work in one of the science (Cambridge Dictionary). The suffix *-ist* is not changes the class of word, but changes the meaning of word.

25) The suffix *-ism*

The word *mechanism* has the original word *machine* as free morpheme. *Machine* is (noun) piece equipment with several moving part which uses power to do a particular type of work, specialized of computer, or a group of people who control or organize something (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the original word is added the suffix *-ism* as the bound morpheme, to derive a new word *mechanism*. The meaning of word *mechanism* is (noun) A part of machine, or a set of parts that work together, a way of doing something which is planned or part of a system, or a part of your behavior which help you to deal with a difficult situation (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational of word is not changes the class of word but changes the meaning of word.

26) The suffix *-dom*

The writer found suffix *-dom* to derives a noun in two words, they are wisdom and *kingdom*. Here the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of word *kingdom*.

The word *kingdom* have two morphemes, they are *king* as free morpheme and *-dom* as bound morpheme. The original word is *king* which has meaning (noun) the title a male ruler of a country, who holds this position because of his royal birth, the best important best or most respected member of a group of animal s, things or people, a card with picture of a king on it, used in games (Cambridge Dictionary). The suffixation forms a new word from the original word which added suffix *-dom* become *kingdom*. *Kingdom* is (noun) a country ruler by a king or queen, an area which is controlled a particular person or where a particular quality is important, literary an area of activity or one of the groups into which natural things can be divided, depending on their type (Cambridge Dictionary). The form of new word is not changes the class of word but changes the meaning of word.

27) The suffixes *-ion* and *-ship*

The word *relationship* is joined from three morphemes. They are free morpheme and two wound morphemes. The word *relationship* has free morpheme *relate* which meaning is (verb) to find or show the connection between two or more things, or to tell story or describes series of event (Cambridge Dictionary). Then the free morpheme is added the suffix *-ion* and *-ship* which produce the new word *relationship*. *Relationship* is (noun) the way in which two things are connected, the way in which two or more people feel and behave toward each other, a close romantic friendship between two people,

which are often sexual, the family connection between people (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational of word not only changes the class of word from verb become noun but also changes the meaning of word.

28) The suffixes *-er* and *-ship*

The word *leadership* consists of three morphemes. They are *lead* as original word or free morpheme and suffix *-er* and *-ship* as bound morphemes. *Lead* is (verb) to control a group of people, a country or a situation, to be in front, to be first, or to be winning, to cause someone to do something especially something bad, to show the way to group or people, animals, vehicles, etc. by going in front of them (Cambridge Dictionary). Which added the suffix *-er* and *-ship* which construct the new word *leadership*. The meaning of *leadership* is (noun) the set of characteristics that make a good leader, the position or fact of being the leader, the person or people in charge of an organization (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational of verb is changes the structure of word both the class word and the meaning of word.

29) The suffix *-ship*

The suffix *-ship* is found in the word *hardship*. The original of word *hardship* is *hard* which has meaning (adjectives) firm and stiff, not easy to bend, cut or break, difficult to understand, do, experience or deal with, needing or using a lot of physical or mental effort, not

pleasant or gentle, severe, describes a drink that contains a high level of alcohol, describes that water contain a lot of lime with prevents soap for cleaning, able to be proven, describes a time when there is bad weather (Cambridge Dictionary). The word is added suffix *-ship* as bound morpheme which produces the new word *hardship* which has meaning (noun) something which causes difficult or unpleasant conditions of life (Cambridge dictionary). There is a change of class word from an adjective become noun, this word also has changes of meaning.

30) The suffix *-ion*

The writer found four word which added the suffix *-ion*, they are *succession*, *direction*, *decisions** and *version*. Here the writer is going to give an example of morphological description of word *direction*.

The word *direction* consists of two morphemes they are *direct* as the free morpheme and the suffix *-ion* as the bound morpheme. *Direct* is (adjective) going in a straight line toward or someone without stopping or changing direction, complete, describes someone who says what they things in a very honest way without worrying about people's opinions; (verb) to control or be in charge an activity or organization, to aim in a particular direction, to tell someone how to get somewhere or to order someone (Cambridge Dictionary). This word added the suffix *-ion* which derive a new word *direction* which has meaning

(noun) the position toward which someone or something moves or faces, instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place, or control or instructions, importation or order telling you what to do (Cambridge dictionary). The suffix *-ion* which added is changes the class of word from an adjective to noun or sometimes verb to noun and the meaning of word.

31) The suffix *-ty*

The writer found the suffix *-ty* in the word *loyalty*. The original word of loyalty is *loyal* which has meaning (adjective) firm and not changing in your friendship with or support for person or an organization, or in your belief in your principles (Cambridge Dictionary). The word *loyal* is added the suffix *-ty* which form a new word loyalty. *Loyalty* is (noun) the quality of being loyal (Cambridge Dictionary). There are changes both the structure and the meaning of word.

32) The suffix *-ility*

The word *possibility* produces from the word *possible* as the original word and the suffix *-ility* as the bound morpheme. *Possible* is (adjective) able to be done or achieved, or able to exist, that might or might not happen (Cambridge Dictionary). Different with the *possibility* which has meaning is (noun) a change that something may happen or be true, something that you can choose to do in a particular

situation (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational process has changes the class word and the meaning of word.

33) The suffix *-ness*

The word *Openness* consists of two morphemes, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is word *open* which added the bound morpheme is the suffix *-ness*. *Open* is (adjective) not closed or fastened, ready to be uses or ready to provide a service, available, not limited, not secret, honest, not secretive; (verb) begin, to move something to a positive that is not closed or to make something change to a positive that is not closed, to remove or separate part of a container or parcel so that you can see or use what is contain, to make something available, somewhere outside, rather than in building(Cambridge Dictionary). In other hands the meaning of *openness* is (noun) honesty (Cambridge Dictionary). There are changes of class and meaning after the derivational process.

34) The suffix *-ive*

The writer found the suffix *-ive* on the word *alternative*. The word *alternative* produce from word *alternate* as the original word which added the suffix *-ive* as the bound morpheme. The meaning of word *Alternate* is (verb) to happen or exist one after the other repeatedly, to make something happen or exist one after the other repeatedly; (adjective) with first one thing, then another thing, and then the first thing again, if someone happen on alternate days, it happen

every second days (Cambridge Dictionary). Besides, the meaning of *alternative* is (noun) something that different from something else, especially from what in unusual and offering possibility of choice (Cambridge Dictionary). The derivational is changes the class of word and the meaning of word.

B. Research Finding

1. The derived nouns

From the data analysis the writer found 90 English nouns add through derivational process. There are *megawatt, disincentives**, *discontent, non-European, immigrant, undertaking, reshuffle, inaction, international, transformation, development, government, investment, involvement, impediment, renouncement, replacement, electricity, variety, ability, covering, turning, learning, living, saying, grooming, rationing, utilization, regulation, foundations**, *implementation, deduction, addition, imagination, population, adaptation, attention, edition, preparations**, *situation, generation, production, intention, expectation, evaluation, national, official, editorial, expenditure, dependence, difference, existence, allegiance, assistance, buyer, maker, foreigners**, *driver, leader, worker, founder, researcher, supporters**, *costumer, producer, fighter, investor, successor, editor, competitor, European, American, Russian, opinion, Chinese, scientist, mechanism, wisdom, kingdom, relationship, leadership, hardship, succession, direction, decisions**, *loyalty, possibility, openness, and alternative.*

2. The derivational process

From the data analysis the writer finds a lot of number word of verbs, adjective, and nouns which derives a new English noun.

Table 4.2: The number of derivational process of English nouns in the articles

No.	The derivational process	Sum
1.	Verbs become nouns	57
2.	Adjectives become nouns	10
3.	Nouns become nouns	23
Sum		90

The table shows that the most classes of original words which derive the English nouns are from verbs. It is proved that the new words which from verb there are fifty seven words in the article. The English noun words which derives from adjective there are ten words. But there are twenty three words which did not change the class of words from the based words.

3. The meaning of words

The derivational processes of English nouns have changes the meaning all of the new words from the original words.

4. The derivational occur in the specifics roots

The derivational affixes occur in the specific roots or stems for example in the article suffix *-an* only occurs on the name words of country likes *American*, *European* and *Russian*.

5. The categories of derives nouns

From the analysis of the data, the numbers of category uses of derives nouns are prefixation and suffixation. It is can be seen as follow:

Table 4.3: The number of the uses of prefix found in the articles:

No.	Kinds of prefix	Sum
1.	Mega-	1
2.	Dis-	2
3.	Im-	1
4.	Re-	1
Sum		5

From the table above, derivational prefix *dis-* is more dominant than prefix *mega-*, *im-*, and *re-*. The prefix *dis-* is used twice in the articles.

Table 4.4: The number of using of suffix in the articles:

No.	Kinds of suffix	Sum
1)	-ment	7
2)	-ity	4
3)	-ing	6
4)	-tion and -ation	18
5)	-al	2
6)	-iture	1
7)	-ence	3
8)	-ance	2
9)	-er	12
10)	-or	4
11)	-an	3
12)	-on	1
13)	-ese	1

No.	Kinds of suffix	Sum
14)	-ist	1
15)	-ism	1
16)	-dom	2
17)	-ship	3
18)	-ion	4
19)	-ty	1
20)	-ility	1
21)	-ness	1
22)	-ive	1
Sum		80

From the table above, derivational suffix *-tion* and *-ation* are more dominant used in this article, it is used eighteen times in this article, then following by suffix *-er* is used for twelve times and suffix *-ment* in seven times, suffix *-ing* in six times. It is followed by suffix *-ity*, *-or* and *-ion* are used for four times, suffix *-ence*, *-an* and *ship* in three times, suffix *-dom*, *-al* and *-ance* in twice and suffix *-iture*, *-on*, *-ese*, *-ist*, *-ism*, *-ty*, *-ility*, *-ness* and *-ive* are used once respectively.

Table 4.5: The number of joined between prefix and suffix

No.	Joined between prefix and suffix	Sum
1)	In-, and <i>-tion</i>	1
2)	Inter- and <i>-al</i>	1
3)	Trans- and <i>-ion</i>	1
4)	Under- and <i>-ing</i>	1
5)	Non- and <i>-an</i>	1
Sum		5

The use of affixes with joining between prefix and suffix in the article are equal. All uses once times.

The research finding suitable and prove the theory of derivational morphemes or derivational affixes in the chapter II, that the derivational process is the method to make a new word by changing the core of meaning and changing the category some of words.

There are a lot of the original words which have something like the English nouns that added the affixes; they are *pessimist, communist, university, unification, security, capital, centennial* etc.

Besides, there are some words that combine between derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes for examples *disincentives, foundations, supporters, and decisions*. The words formed by bound morphemes, derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. The located of inflectional morphemes always following the derivational morphemes or always in the end of words to make a new word.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

According to the research, which concerning the finding and discussion at the previous chapters the writer makes some conclusions in the research:

1. The first conclusion is the writer found 90 English nouns added through derivational process.
2. The second conclusion is the process of affixation changes some category of the base words, likes from verbs become nouns and from adjectives become nouns. There are 57 English nouns which derive from verb, 10 English nouns which produce from adjectives and 23 English nouns which derive from nouns.
3. The third conclusion, is the derivational process of English nouns was changes the meaning of new words from the original words.
4. The fourth is some of derivational affixes occur in the specific roots or stems for example in the article suffix *-an* only occurs on the name words of country likes American, European and Russian.
5. The categories of derivational affixes in the article are prefix and suffix. There are 5 English nouns which used prefix, 80 new words which use suffix , and 5 words which joining between prefix and suffix to make a new word in the articles.

B. Suggestion

Based on the research the writer is going to give suggestion for the English teacher, the English learner, the reader and newspaper.

1. The English teacher

Based on the research the writer is going to give suggestion for the English teachers. They can use this research for references derivational material to teach their student and they can use for understanding about derivational deeply.

2. The English learner

The English learners can use the research to increasing their vocabulary and knowledge of derivational morphemes to apply in their daily conversations, writing products and others.

3. The reader

The reader can use the research become references to understanding about derivational words to find the meaning and the purpose of their books easier.

4. Newspaper

The newspapers should more explore in using the derivational new words so it will attract the reader to read their product.

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Fuel mix policy and energy security

During a previous working visit, I went to Central Java to observe a state-owned enterprise engaged in the development of geothermal energy for electricity.

Though Indonesia has the largest geothermal potential in the world, covering nearly 40 percent of total world geothermal potential with unconfirmed potential of 40,000 megawatts and immediate utilization potential of 29,000 megawatts, it is only able to explore geothermal energy of around 1,189 megawatts a year.

The question that arises is why has Indonesia been unable to explore its geothermal potential for the benefit of its people? I argue that Indonesia could hardly develop its own capacity to explore geothermal energy due to certain structural constraints caused by government energy strategy, which is known as the fuel mix policy.

According to President Regulation No. 5/2006, which has become the basis of the fuel mix policy, in 2025 the main source of our energy will still heavily rely on non-renewable energy sources such as coal (33 percent) and petroleum (20 percent) while the utilization of renewable energy sources such as geothermal energy will only be around 5 percent of our total energy needs.

This fuel mix policy is simply trying to divert our dependence

in the geothermal sector is greater than other energy sectors, such as petroleum and coal. It takes capital expenditure of around US\$6-7 million in order to build a single well to capture geothermal energy.

However, this is not the case. Although initial investments needed to look huge, in the long run it is not that big considering operational costs for geothermal power plants are not as expensive as other energies.

The lack of private investment in the geothermal sector is due to the low selling prices of electricity from geothermal energy set by the government. This has resulted in a lower internal rate of return (IRR) for investment and the longer payback period in the geothermal field.

Currently, PLN as a single buyer purchases electricity from geothermal energy at around 5 to 9.7 cents per kWh while at the same time PLN continues to buy electricity from petroleum at around 25-30 cents per kWh. With this policy, it is clear that the government continues to provide incentives for the use of oil for electricity rather than geothermal energy.

As long as our fuel mix policy still relies on non-renewable energy and there are disincentives for the private sector to invest in renewable energies, we will not be able to ensure our energy security based on renewable energy sources.

To anticipate this problem, there are several steps that should be taken by the government. First, the government should revise its energy roadmap by prioritizing Indonesia's geothermal energy as the primary source of electricity in Indonesia.

In this roadmap, the government should encourage the private sector's role in the electricity sector in Indonesia, especially in investing in the geothermal energy sector.

Second, there is a need for restructuring the electricity industry through a pricing mechanism which gives a more promising business climate for investors to invest their capital in geothermal energy.

The government, through PLN, should be able to change its pricing policy, which provides incentives for the development of geothermal energy and reduces dependence on petroleum.

In addition to pricing mechanisms, the government can encourage private involvement through the tax deduction policy for any private business to invest in geothermal energy. By so doing, thus, we can expect that geothermal energy will be the main source of our energy in the future.



Kemal Aziz Stamboel

JAKARTA

on oil to coal later in 2025, but will not solve our energy security issues in the future because our coal will only last for another approximate 40 years.

The implementation of a fuel mix policy has resulted in disincentives for the development of geothermal energy. According to data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in 2010, sources of Indonesia's electricity currently come from power plants fueled by coal (± 40 percent), oil (± 30 percent), gas (± 15 percent), geothermal (± 3 percent), and hydro (± 8 percent).

Although the use of petroleum is only 30 percent of the total national electrical energy demand, the cost of electricity generated from oil has claimed more than 78 percent of the total cost of electricity.

This means that more than 60 percent of the government subsidy for electricity has been used for the purchase of oil energy.

Furthermore, this policy has also caused the disincentive for the private sector to invest in geothermal energy. Undoubtedly, the initial in-

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Kim Jong-un and his a ers legacy

song Sang-ho

THE KOREA HERALD
ASIA NEWS NETWORK/SEOUL

After the funeral for North Korea's longtime strongman Kim Jong-il ended on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 2011, attention is being drawn to the future of the communist state under the leadership of his third son and successor Jong-un.

While having to grow out from the shadow of his father, the untested heir is now saddled with daunting undertakings such as shortening up the economy, ensuring firm support from his people and establishing a charismatic leadership, among others.

Jong-un, who was internally tapped as successor in January 2009, was introduced to the outside world as heir just in September last year during a convention of the ruling Workers' Party.

On the surface, the hereditary power succession appears to be well underway with the North's state media hailing him as top leader of both the ruling party and the 1.2-million-strong military.

On the Wednesday's edition of the *Rodong Sinmun*, the party's official daily, top officials in support of Jong-un pledged allegiance to him, saying they would "uphold his leadership" to achieve the goal of becoming a power state.

Despite the media blitz intended to boost his legitimacy as next leader, experts point out that what is urgent for him is to build a strong leadership to ensure loyalty from the power echelon and grassroots.

For the short term, Jong-un will smoothly lead the country with his so-called guardians assisting him in managing state affairs, they said, noting that support for him could erode in the event of policy flip-flops and power struggles.

"The possibility is high that the sole leadership system will weaken given his young age, lack of experience and a short grooming period. In the future, his regime cannot help but falter," said Chung Kyu-sup, North Korea expert at Kwandong University.

Chung added that for the time being, Jong-un will follow the policy direction his father has set while avoiding making risky decisions to stabilize his country.

"As it basically has to maintain the closed society to continue the third-generation succession and sole leadership system, there is almost no possibility that the North will immediately move in the direction of reform, openness and renouncement of nuclear ambitions," he said.

Jeung Young-tae, senior researcher at Korea Institute for National Unification, said that Jong-un may not be able to control all powerful

state and party organs by himself in the way his father had done.

However, Jeung underscored as the vested interests in the North want stability, the status quo will be maintained least for several years.

"He is, in fact, too weak to control all organs as his father had done. He may control them indirectly with assistance from his supporters. Leaders of the organs, however, could move against him in the future, but for now, things will be smooth on the surface," he said.

"Though significant policy changes are hardly expected, he may seek economic assistance from the South and through the resumption of the six-party talks, through which he could also seek to improve ties with the South."

Amid such negative outlooks for Jong-un's future, some argue that the North has already established a firm foundation for the new leadership legally and institutionally before Kim's death.

"All preparations in terms of legal, institutional issues and personnel reshuffle had already been done before Kim died. It also gained support for the succession from China and Russia. So it is now pushing ahead with [the succession]," said Yang Moo-jin, professor at the University of North Korean Studies.

The North is expected to announce its policy stances in its New

Year's joint editorials on the state media or early next year in time for a series of major events — the 70th birthday of Kim Jong-il on Feb. 16, the centennial birthday of national founder Kim Il-sung on April 15 and the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Army on April 25.

"The start [of the Kim Jong-un era] came abruptly, but it was a start with preparations. There will not be instability for the time being.

"Situations may change after it may announce its policy stances in time for the big events," said Kim Young-soo, political science professor at Sogang University.

One of the immediate concerns for Jong-un will be how to meet the economic expectation of the public, particularly when the North plans to enter the stage of a "strong, prosperous state."

Continuing economic hardships and a failed food rationing system could deepen public discontent, which could serve as an impediment in Jong-un's efforts to gain public consent over his rule.

To address such concerns, experts say that his adoption of an openness policy may be inevitable, with some saying that neighboring countries should assure the North that it would benefit from it, and that its security will not be threatened under the policy.

When China rules the future

Ivan Krastev

PROJECT SYNDICATE/VIENNA

For a European these days, thinking about the future is disturbing. America is militarily overstretched, politically polarized, and financially indebted.

The European Union seems on the brink of collapse, and many non-Europeans view the old continent as a retired power that can still impress the world with its good manners, but not with nerve or ambition.

Global opinion surveys over the last three years consistently indicate that many are turning their backs on the West and — with hope, fear, or both — see China as moving to center stage. As the old joke goes, optimists are learning to speak Chinese; pessimists are learning to use a Kalashnikov.

While a small army of experts argues that China's rise to power should not be assumed, and that its economic, political, and demographic foundations are fragile, the conventional wisdom is that China's power is growing. Many wonder what a global Pax Sinica might look like: How would China's global influence manifest itself? How would Chinese hegemony differ from the American variety?

Generally, questions of ideology, economics, history, and military power dominate today's China debate. But, when comparing today's American world with a possible Chinese world of tomorrow, the most striking contrast consists in how Americans and Chinese experience the world beyond their borders.

America is a nation of immigrants, but it is also a nation of people who never emigrate. Notably, Americans living outside the United States are not called emigrants, but "expats". America gave the world the notion of the melting pot — an alchemical cooking device wherein diverse ethnic and religious groups voluntarily mix together, producing a new, American identity. And while critics may argue that the melting pot is a national myth, it has tenaciously informed the America's collective imagination.

Since the first Europeans settled there in the 17th century, people from around the world have been drawn to the American dream of a better future: America's allure is partly its ability to transform others into Americans. As one Russian, now an Oxford University don, put it, "You can become an American, but you can never become an Englishman." It is,

therefore, not surprising that America's global agenda is transformative; it is a rule-maker. The Chinese, on the other hand, have not tried to change the world, but rather to adjust to it. China's relationships with other countries are channeled through its diaspora, and the Chinese perceive the world via their experience as immigrants. Today, more Chinese live outside China than French people live in France, and these overseas Chinese account for the largest number of investors in China. In fact, only 20 years ago, Chinese living abroad produced approximately as much wealth as China's entire internal population. First the Chinese diaspora succeeded, then Chinatowns — often insular communities located in large cities around the world — are the Chinese diaspora's core. As the political scientist Lucien Pye once observed, "The Chinese see such an absolute difference between themselves and others that they unconsciously find it natural to refer to those in whose homeland they are living as 'foreigners'."

While the American melting pot transforms others, Chinatowns teach their inhabitants to adjust —

to profit from their hosts' rules and business while remaining separate. While Americans carry their flag high, Chinese work hard to be invisible. Chinese communities worldwide have managed to become influential in their new homelands without being threatening; to be closed and non-transparent without provoking anger; to be a bridge to China without appearing to be a fifth column.

As China is about adaptation, not transformation, it is unlikely to change the world dramatically should it ever assume the global driver's seat. But this does not mean that China won't exploit that world for its own purposes.

America, at least in theory, prefers that other countries share its values and act like Americans. China can only fear a world where everybody acts like the Chinese.

So, in a future dominated by China, the Chinese will not set the rules; rather, they will seek to extract the greatest possible benefit from the rules that already exist.

The writer is chairman of the Center for Liberal Strategies in Sofia and a Permanent Fellow of the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna.

European fighter aircraft industry: Asia lost Asia.

Richard A. Bitzinger

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On Dec. 21, 2011, Japan announced that it would purchase 42 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters (JSF), at a cost of US\$2.7 billion, or \$65 million per plane. It was the second win in Asia for the JSF (in 2007, Australia placed an initial order for 24 F-35s, and Canberra could acquire up to 100 aircraft).

This order was the latest in a string of losses for the leading European fighter aircraft programs, the Eurofighter Typhoon and the French Rafale. If these programs do not secure an export order soon, it could be the end of their chances to sell to one of the world's most lucrative arms markets: Asia.

The Typhoon was co-developed and is being jointly manufactured by four European countries — the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy,

and Spain. The Rafale is solely produced by Dassault of France. Both planes are mainly produced for their countries' respective air forces, but exports were always anticipated as a means to make these very expensive aircraft profitable.

So far, however, the Typhoon has chalked up only two export customers — 72 aircraft to Saudi Arabia, and 18 to Austria — while the Rafale has failed to secure any overseas sales. Most recently, the Rafale lost a big potential deal to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Asia has been a particularly frustrating market for them, especially in the light of successes by competing fighter aircraft manufacturers. Over the past decade, Russia has sold hundreds of Sukhoi Su-27s and Su-30s to India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The United States has taken away potential European sales to South Korea and Singapore: In both cases, the F-15 fighter

(a much older aircraft, at least in terms of its original design) won out over the Typhoon and Rafale. Even the Swedes have had more success in Asia, securing orders for 12 of its Gripen fighter jets to Thailand (Sweden also recently closed a deal for 22 Gripens to Switzerland).

It is the JSF, however, that offers the greatest long-term challenge to the European fighter aircraft manufacturers. The F-35 is one of only two fifth-generation fighters currently in existence — the F-22 Raptor being the other — and it is the only one available for foreign customers (the US Congress refuses to permit the F-22 to be exported).

No other combat aircraft on the international market approaches the JSF in terms of technology, particularly in stealth and avionics (i.e., radar and other onboard sensors). It is simply in a class by itself and represents a life-or-death threat to its European competitors.

A multinational development and production program, the F-35 has 11 partnering nations, led by the US. Many of these countries — the US, the United Kingdom, Israel, Norway, the Netherlands, Canada, and Australia — have already announced their intention to buy the JSF, while the others — Singapore, Turkey, Denmark, and Italy — are likely to place orders within the next few years. Singapore, for example, could acquire up to 100 JSFs.

The Japan deal is the first F-35 sale outside the 11 JSF partnering countries, however, and it could signal the start of a major buying spree of F-35s by other air forces, to the detriment of the Typhoon and Rafale. South Korea is a potential customer for the JSF, as an alternative to costly and potentially disastrous dreams of developing its own fifth-generation fighter.

More critically, the JSF could snatch a major deal away from the

Europeans to sell 126 new fighter jets to India. In April 2011, after years of testing and evaluation, New Delhi shortlisted the Typhoon and the Rafale, eliminating the US F-16 and F-18 fighters. The US countered with an offer to sell the F-35 to the Indians, including possibly the short-takeoff version to operate off Indian aircraft carriers. If successful, it would perhaps be the death blow to European fighter sales to Asia.

Compounding the Europeans' dilemma is the fact that they have no follow-on fighter jet program in the works now to compete with the JSF. The Typhoon and Rafale (and the Gripen, for that matter) were all initiated in the early 1980s; consequently, these designs are approaching their replacement dates.

At present, however, there is simply no money in the European aerospace sector to fund a fifth-generation fighter like the F-35. Moreover, talk about a European UCAV (an

unmanned combat aerial vehicle) which could constitute the region's next-generation fighter program, remains just that — talk.

Consequently, the Europeans (including the Russians, who have made little progress so far in developing a fifth-generation fighter) could, through inaction, be ceding the future global fighter business to the US.

The F-35 is likely to dominate this market for the next 20 years. This, in turn, could leave the US in an unsailable position as the world's pre-dominant fighter aircraft producer.

The writer is a senior fellow with the Military Transformations Program at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University. Formerly with the RAND Corp. and the Defense Budget Project, he has been writing on aerospace and defense issues for more than 20 years.

Please send your articles to opinion@thejakartapost.com.

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 JUDUL : The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns
 As Found in the Jakarta Post Articles
 (Published on January 2nd 2012)

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1	12 April 2012	Proposal	- Revise a lot of grammar mistakes	HT
2	25 April 2012	Proposed	- Revise the title - Use referencing appropriately for the key terms	HT
3	2 Juli 2012	Chapter I & II	→ ACC ₂ Lembarback & 2014 Quality F & II → Add information on the differences between inclination and derivation	HT
4	11 Juli 2012	Chapter III	→ Data presentation not research Method ACC	HT
5	1 Agustus 2012	Chapter IV	→ Be careful with data analysis consult with more dictionaries	HT
6	3 Agustus 2012	Chapter IV	ACC	HT
7	4 Agustus 2012	Chapter V	ACC	HT
8	7 Agustus 2012	Alternative conclusion Make	ACC	HT

CATATAN:
 SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

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 M.Ed.

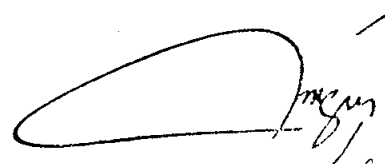
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No	Jenis kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Status	Nilai
1	Opspek	25-27 Agustus 2008	Peserta	3
2	Dialog interaktif "Bela Negara Untuk Mahasiswa" dan buka bersama (Resiman Mahasiswa Mahadipa Sat. 953 Kalimosodo)	23 Septembar 2008	Peserta	3
3	Kursus pembina Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD) kwartir cabang kota Salatiga tahun 2009	9-14 Febuari 2009	Peserta	5
4	Intensive course practicum program (praktikum)	20 Febuari 2009	Peserta	3
5	Piagam penghargaan talk show (Tampil Gaul Syar'i Dan Trendy) dalam milad VII LDK Darul Amal Stain	14 April 2009	Peserta	3
6	Seminar nasional "Demokrasi Kepemimpinan Nasional Dan Masa Depan Indonesia"	22 April 2009	Peserta	6
7	Bedah buku "Harmonisasi Dan Humanisasi Lingkungan Hidup"	25 Mei 2009	Peserta	2
8	Praktikum pelatihan ilaik	27 Agustus 2009	Peserta	3
9	Praktikum pelatihan toefl	27 Agustus 2009	Peserta	3
10	Seminar nasional "Strategi Pembelajaran Kreatif, Menarik Dan Menyenangkan Menuju Siswa Cerdas"	23 Januari 2010	Peserta	6
11	Seminar Nasional Pendidikan "Aktualisasi Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Dalam Upaya Membentuk Karakter Dan Budaya Bangsa"	2 Juni 2010	Peserta	6
12	Seminar Nasional Profesionalisme Penulisan Dan Penerbitan Buku	3 Agustus 2010	Peserta	6

13	Certifikat praktikum pronunciation, intensive course, magazine writing, public speaking, book proceeding and drama	1 September 2010	Peserta	3
14	Sertifikat seminar "Heal The World With Voluntary Service" by CEC	19 Maret 2011	Peserta	3
15	Seminar ke-Salatigaan "Menyiapkan Momentum Pilwakot, Menuju Perbaikan System Pembangunan Salatiga"	28 Maret 2011	Peserta	3
16	Seminar nasional "Pilar-Pilar Penanggulangan Korupsi Di Indonesia Perspective Agama Budaya Dan Negara" (HMJ)	22 Juni 2011	Peserta	6
17	Sertifikat workshop "Motivating Your Student Focusing On Speaking Skill" IALF Bali Language Center	15 Juli 2011	Peserta	3
18	Workshop Ustadz / Ustadzah Tpa/ Tpq / Madin Sekelurahan Cebongan	17 Maret 2012	Panitia	3
19	Sertifikat dalam pelatihan kader dasar "Karakter Building Menuju Kader Ulul Albab" PMII Wonosobo	29 Juni 2012	Peserta	3
Jumlah SKK				73

Salatiga, 9 Agustus 2012
Pembantu Ketua III
Bidang Kemahasiswaan,



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