DERIVATIONAL MORPHEME IN THE JAKARTA POST

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

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Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Selasa, tanggal 21 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

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ABSTRACT

Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita, 1502050123: "Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post". Skripsi, English Department of Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. (UMSU). Medan. 2019

This study deals with the study of Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post. The objectives of this study were to investigate the derivational affixes realized in the articles of The Jakarta Post. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. The source of data in this study was taken from article of The Jakarta Post in 2019, and the limited was taken nine entertainment news from the article Jakarta Post. In collecting data, the researcher reading the article of The Jakarta Post, Identifying each words that containing the derivational affixes, Classifying the types of affixes which were used in The Jakarta Post. The data were analyzed in two steps, selecting the words that contain the derivational morpheme, categorizing the words based on the types of affixes. The finding were total 93 affixes used in nine articles of Jakarta Post, 11 prefixes and 82 suffixes. And the result showed A prefix that changed a phonological of the word were Incoherency (1 pre a), Unshaven (1 pre b), Untitled (1 pre b), and Ex-partner (1 pre c) it changed the sound of the word; in + coherence, un + shave, un + titled, ex + partner. A prefix that changed a semantic of the word were Unveiled (1 pre b), and disappearing (1 pre d) it changed the meaning of the word; veiled meant *menyelubung*, unveiled meant *diresmikan*, appear meant *muncul*, disappearing meant *hilang*. A prefix that changed a class of the word were Unfinished (1 pre b), disinterest (1 pre d) it changed the grammatical categories of the word; finish was verb, unfinished was adjective, interest was adjective, disinterest was noun. There was no a prefix that changed an orthographic of the word in the articles of The Jakarta Post. A suffix that changed a phonological of the word were escapism (2 suf a), humourist (2 suf b), director (2 suf c), cultural (2 suf f) it changed the sound of the word; escape + ism, humor + ist, direct + or, culture + al. A suffix that changed a semantic of the word were fairly (2 suf d), loopy (2 suf e), excitement (2 suf i) it changed the meaning of the word; fair meant *adil*, fairly meant *dengan tulus*, loop meant *lingkaran,* loopy meant *gila,* excite meant *menggairahkan*, excitement meant *kegembiraan*. A suffix that changed a class of the word were education (2 suf j), successful (2 suf k), marriage (2 suf L) it changed the grammatical categories of the word; educate was verb, education was noun, marry was verb, marriage was noun. A suffix that changed an orthographic of the word was ruthlessness (2 suf n) it changed the spelling of the word; ruthless be ruthlessness.

Keywords: derivational, morphemes, affixes, The Jakarta Post, news

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The Researcher

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF CHART

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 Type of Derivational Affixes

Appendix 2 Article

Appendix 3 Form K-1 Permohonan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi

Appendix 4 Form K-2 Permohonan Persetujuan Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi

Appendix 5 Form K-3 Pengesahan Proyek Proposal dan Dosen Pembimbing

Appendix 6 Surat Permohonan

Appendix 7 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal

Appendix 8 Lembar Pengesahan Proposal

Appendix 9 Surat Keterangan Seminar

Appendix 10 Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar Proposal

Appendix 11 Surat Pernyataan

Appendix 12 Surat Mohon Izin Riset

Appendix 13 Surat Memberikan Izin Riset

Appendix 14 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

Appendix 15 Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Grammar is the framework that structure a language, and each language has its own rules. But language structure isn't about rule as it is the conventions that decide how we speak and write, and it includes thing like spelling, inflecting words for different purposes and the way words are organized to compose sentences. Whereas it's good to remember that languages are living thing that constantly change, it's important to know that grammar is still necessary for communication. Fortunately, there are plenty of resources and style guides available to help people who want to improve their grammar. It connotes to correctness or incorrectness of the language that people speak. Grammar focus to the basic foundation of our ability to express ourselves.

Linguistic use or grammar was not just focus about avoiding mistakes. Understanding how grammar works was fundamental for all writers. Whereas it can be argued that good grammar knowledge will not necessarily make you be a better writer, it recognized that it can make you be a more effective writer. Good grammar knowledge enables you as a writer to understand what makes a piece of writing successful, so it will capture both the interest and understanding of the reader. It help you to know how to create words into coherent sentences, and how to compose those sentences into paragraph that effectively convey the meaning.

Punctuation was an aspect of grammar that should never be underestimated. Punctuation also acts as a signposting system for the reader, indicating where to pause, and what to stress. The various sections, provide a useful grammar overview and it will help you in writing.

To constructed the sentences with a good grammar, it considers in five steps. First, know the part of speech. These are the types of words that make up the language. And they are nouns, adjective, pronouns, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection and some articles. Second, recognize the point of view. In term linguistic individual, English has three point of view and each of those can be either singular or plural. The point of view are singular or plural for first person, singular or plural for second person, and singular or plural for third person. Third, use proper word order. English sentences are organized following the subject-verb-object. In generally, articles come before adjective and adjective come before nouns they modified. Modifiers should always be placed close to their nouns. Fourth, conjugate verb properly. English technically only conjugates the present, past, and future tenses, meaning that English verb are only inflected (have different forms) for these tenses. And the last, punctuate the sentences properly. Punctuation is an important part of language because it indicates start, pause, stop, and relationship.

In syntactic approach, morphology is characterizing as the syntax of morphemes and the way morphemes are combined is accounted for the same syntax that account for improvement of sentences from words. The most recent form of this approach is the theoretical framework of disseminated morphology

(Haley and Noyer 1999, Marantz 2013). On the other hand, there is a partitioned morphological component within the grammar that account for word formation, and precedes the syntactic component that serves to combine words into grammatical sentences. This component enriches the lexicon of a language which provides the words that can be used in the construction of sentences. In constructing the words, morphological patterns were expressed by constructional the pattern that exist of complex words, and state how new complex words can be formed. Key feature of this theory are morphology is word-base, morphological pattern were interpreted as construction and there's no strict separation of grammar and lexicon. Paradigmatic connection play an essential role in structuring lexical and grammar knowledge.

Composing sentences in writing looks difficult, some factors caused of spelling, vocabulary, and grammar. Thus, writing must be related to the content, the language and grammatical rules. For writing sentences in a news should be aware of structure the words itself, the writer should avoid confusing words and if the writer doesn't understand what she wrote, so doesn't write it. Then make the language be clear and simple, so the readers can understand the news. Unfortunately, many readers still doesn't understand about the meaning of the words in The Jakarta Post because the writer use many derivational morpheme in writing sentences for providing the news.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to do the research entitled **"Derivational Morphemes in The Jakarta Post"**. Then, the researcher choose Jakarta Post, because it's one of the newspaper that used English language.

Jakarta Post itself was a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper was owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara and the head office was in the nation's capital, Jakarta. Here were some derivational affixes which can be found in The Jakarta Post.

B. The Identification of the problem

1. The difficulties of writing sentences

2. The readers did not understand the confusing words

3. The lack of reader's knowledge about morphology

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was focused on morphological analysis. The limitation was focused on derivational morphemes in The Jakarta Post especially in entertainment news.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the research was formulated as follow:

1. How were the derivational affixes realized in The Jakarta Post?

2. Why were derivational affixes realized in The Jakarta Post?

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation above, the researcher determined the objective of the study as follow:

1. To investigated the derivational affixes realized in The Jakarta Post

2. To described why the derivational realized in The Jakarta Post

F. The Significant of the Study

1. Theoretically

The research helped in learning affixes, especially the derivational morphemes that change the class of words or base in the part of speech.

2. Practically

The result of this research was expected to give precious contribution to the lecturers, university students, and future researcher.

    a. For the lecturers, this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary.

    b. For the student university, this research hopefully can be used to study both of affixes, inflectional and derivational not only from their handbook but also from news.

    c. For other researcher, the result of this research was expected to be a previous study for those who were interested in doing similar research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Grammar

Swan (1998:19) stated grammar is the rule that how words changed to show different meaning, and they combined into sentences. It implies that language structure is the regulation of forming a different meaning of words which utilize to build a sentence in writing. Concerning to the previous statement, Haussamen (2003:XIII) stated the term grammar refers to two kinds about languages knowledge. One is subconscious knowledge, the language ability that children develop at an early age without being taught. The other kinds of knowledge is the conscious understanding of sentences and texts that can help students to improve their reading and writing abilities by building on that subconscious knowledge. The statement above clearly explains that the native learners can speak or write naturally by using correct grammar without learning and the non-native learners, they have to learn how to construct correct grammar firstly before they speak or write.

2. Morphology

The term morphology is generally to the German Poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johan Wolfgang Von Goethe (1749-1832), its etymology is greek: morph means 'shape, form' and morphology is the study of

forming words. In linguistic morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistic that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

3. Morpheme

A morpheme is related to word. Words can comprise of one or two morphemes. Morpheme is the object of morphology. John Lyons said that such minimal units of grammatical analysis, a word are composed generally refer to morphemes (Introduction Theoretical Linguistic, 1986-170). While, Finegan (2004:41) said, morphemes are the smallest component in a word with a meaningful. There are two types of morphemes, according to yule (2010:67) in the study of language. There are free morphemes, that is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example; open and tour. And bound morphemes are those forms that can't normally stand alone and typically attached by another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. when free morphemes are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word form are technically known as stems.

4. Types of Morpheme

According to Mary Kalantzis and Bill Cope (2012:143-146), there are a number of types of morpheme, depending on how they form in a word. The following table present the four main categories into which morphemes can be placed. Morpheme can first of all be classified according to whether they are free or bound.

a. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes to pronounce a word. Thus, words make up of only one morpheme, such as cat and elephant are essentially free morpheme. Of course, this doesn't mean that free morphemes always occur on their own, with no other morphemes attach for cat forms like cats and catty, for elephant forms like elephants and elephantiasis. The point is that form such as cat and elephant don't require the presence of another morpheme to be articulated in separation of English.

b. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is one which can't stand alone. It requires the presence of another morphemes. Thus, morpheme in English such as –ed for past, -s for plural, re- or mis- are bound morpheme. None of these forms are never pronounce on their own by speaker of English. There are always attach to some morphemes and occur in words such as kill-ed, dos-s, re-write and mis-hear. Morpheme can also be classified according to whether they are roots or not. A root is a morpheme which has the potential of other morpheme attach for it. A non root can never have any other morpheme attach to it. The classification of morphemes into free and bound morphemes, and into roots and non-roots, is crossing-cutting classification. It means that there are free roots and bound.

Meanwhile, Yudi (2001:18), categories type of morphemes are:

Bound morpheme X Free morpheme

Bound morphemes are morphemes which can't normally stand alone, which are ordinarily attached to another form example; **re**turn, typ**ist**, want**ed**, book**s**, man**ly** in word. Bound morpheme are known as affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes. The set of affixes also divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. Free morphemes are morpheme which can stand by themselves as single words, example; open, tour, tree, teach, tough. Free morphemes are called lexical morphemes, example; boy, man, house, tiger and sad. The other group of free morpheme Functiona functional And, the example; but, when, because, near. So from the clarification above, we can learn that the word 'manly' consist of two morphemes, they are free and bound morphemes.
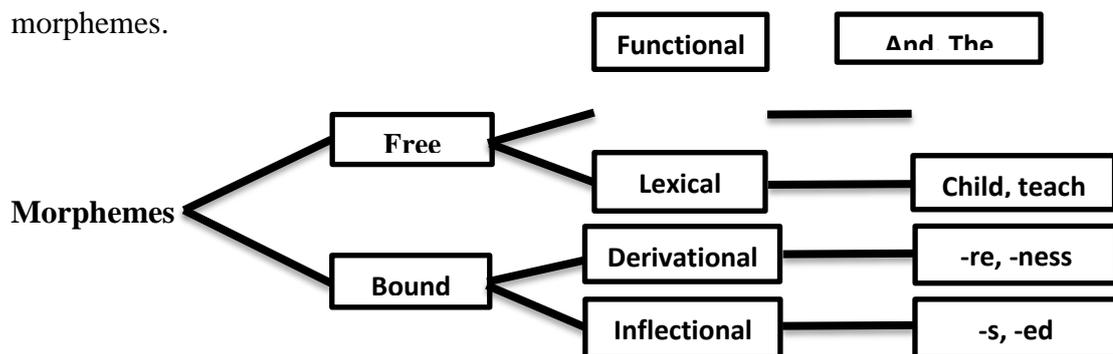
Chart 2.1 Types of Morpheme

5. Derivational Morpheme

In linguistic, derivation is used to create new words. Dr. Azad (2012) as cited Crystal (1991:9), derivation is the formation of lexemes by adding a derivational affixes. The term is utilized in morphology for referring to one of the categories in word formation (derivation morphology), the others being inflectional. These term also apply two types of affixes involve in word formation, generally the result of a derivational process is a new word. For example; nation: nation**al**

Derivation is the arrangement of new words by combining derivation affixes or bound base with existing words. They are morpheme of which one word derived from another. Fromkin (2003:8) clarified that bound morphemes like –ify and –ation are called root morpheme or stem, a new words with a new meaning is derived. The addition of –ify in word pure 'purify' means to make pure and the addition of -ation in word pure 'purification' means the process of making pure. The result of adding -ify and -ation in its word is called derivational morpheme.

Brinton (2000:78) classified derivational affixes in English is either a prefix and suffix. The addition of a derivational affixes to a root produce a new word with one or more the following changes: (i) A phonological change: reduce: reduction, clear: clearly, photograph: photography, electric: electricity, (ii) An orthographic change to the root: pity: pitiful, happy: happiness, (iii) A semantic change which may be fairly complex: event: eventual, post: postage, recite: recital, (iv) A change in class of words: happy (adjective): happiness (noun).

The process of forming words by adding suffixes called derivational suffix. Plag (2002:109) divided kinds of suffixes into four:

a. Nominal suffix

   Age: coverage, ance: absorbance, cy: adequacy, ity: productivity, ment: involvement

b. Verbal suffix

   Ate: fluorinate, en: broaden, ify: solidify, ize: randomize

c. Adjective suffix

Able: breakable, al: cultural, ful: insightful, ish: childish, ive: primitive, ous: homogeneous

d. Adverbial suffix

Ly: shortly, wise: lengthwise

While Briton (2008:87) stated that there are only three prefixes which are no longer productive in English, systematically change the part of speech of the root:

a. Noun/verb to adjective; a- : ablaze, asleep

b. Noun to verb; be- : betoken, bedeck

c. adjective/noun to verb; en- : ensure, encase

He also (2002:88) explained derivational suffixes in English as follow:

a. Noun to noun: neighbor**hood**, champion**ship**, ideal**ism**

b. Verb to noun: arrange**ment**, lead**er**, simplica**tion**

c. Adjective to noun: free**dom**, bitter**ness**, legal**ity**

d. Adjective/noun to verb: simpl**ify**, priorit**ize**

e. Noun to Adjective: blood**y**, glamor**ous**, delight**ful**

f. Verb to adjective: generat**ive**, accept**able**, use**ful**

g. Adjective to adjective: lone**ly**, green**ish**

h. Adjective/noun to adverb: home**ward**, quick**ly**

Based on the statement above, the researcher concluded that derivational affixes was affixes that create new lexeme when it was attached to a root or stem and can change the word classes.

B. Relevant Studies

The first research was conducted by Triani (UMS, 2009) entitled An Analysis Derivational Process of English Noun Found in The Hello Magazine Articles. The aim of her research was to classify lexical categories of derivational process of English nouns. The other research by Nurchairul Azis (UMS, 2013) analyzed derivational affixes (suffix) –Er and –Or in The Jakarta Globe newspaper with the aim to classify the characteristic suffix –Er and –Or and the finding of his research was 137 data of suffix –Er and 44 data of suffix –Or. Therefore the writer conducted a research entitled: Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post. The aim of this research was to described the types of affixes realized in The Jakarta Post and why did they realized in The Jakarta Post.

C. Conceptual Framework

In studying linguistic, morphology is one of imperative branches to study. It is the science of the smallest syntatic units of language (morpheme) and their formation into words. Dwarfman declared, morphology is the study of the way and method of grouping sounds into sounds words complex or words definite, distinct, and conventional meaning. The term of literary means the study of form. It refers to the morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has a meaning and arranged grammatically. By forming affixes, it can

make a words is diverse of the class words from its root. The affixation is one of the way to arrange or change the words class. There are two common types of affixes, they are prefix and suffix.

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┌─────────────────────┐
│   The Jakarta Post  │
└─────────────────────┘
           ↓
┌─────────────────────┐
│      Morpheme       │
└─────────────────────┘
           ↓
┌─────────────────────┐
│     Derivational    │
└─────────────────────┘
      ↙           ↘
┌──────────┐     ┌──────────┐
│  Prefix  │     │  Suffix  │
└──────────┘     └──────────┘
      ↘   ┌──────────────────────┐   ↙
          │ Derivational Morpheme in │
          │    The Jakarta Post      │
          └──────────────────────┘
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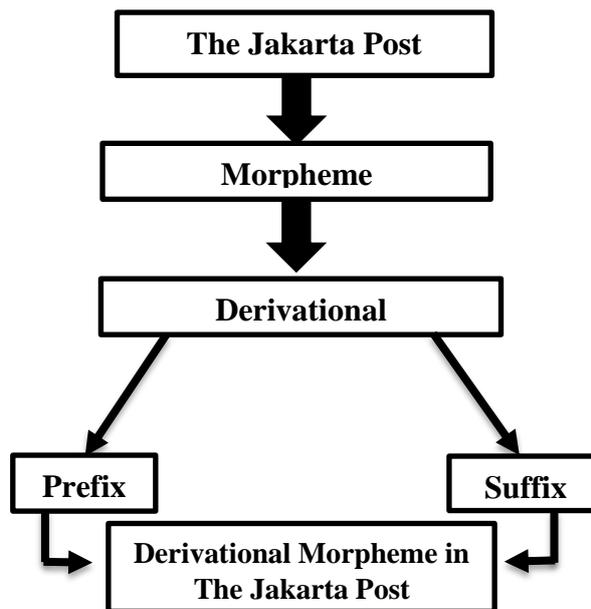
Chart 2.2 Conceptual Framework

Based on the chart above, we knew that the object of this research was The Jakarta Post. Then, the researcher analyzed the derivational morphemes, they were prefix and suffix that contained in nine articles that has chosen by researcher. So the title of the research was Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was used a descriptive qualitative research. Shodiq stated that qualitative research doesn't incorporate any calculation and inferential statistic. Descriptive research was chosen because based on the research problem, the objective of this research was to described the derivational morpheme that realized in nine articles of The Jakarta Post. So the result of this research was the data in the form of written text, descriptively analyzed.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research was obtained from The Jakarta Post on March – May 2019th edition. The data were prefixes and suffixes on entertainment news of The Jakarta Post.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

In collecting data, the technique was taken as follow:

1. Reading the articles of The Jakarta Post

2. Identifying each words that contained the derivational affixes

3. Classifying the types of affixes which were used in The Jakarta Post

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

The concept of data analysis according to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) in doing analysis used procedures as follow:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction became the first steps to do in analyzing the data of this research. According to Miles (1994:10), data reduction refers to the method of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research, the data was in the articles of The Jakarta Post on March – May 2019th edition. Based on Miles's theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzed the data by reading the articles, next the researcher selected the words that contained the derivational morpheme to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorized the data based on the types of affixes include in prefix or suffix.

2. Data Display

The second step was data display. According to Miles (1994:11), generally a display is an organized, compressed the collecting of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed which words that contained derivational morpheme, what categories of derivational morpheme in those words, why was it categorized as prefix and suffix.

3. Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles (1994:11), last conclusion may not show up until data collection is over. In this step, the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the research problem and derivational morpheme's theory that was used.

And to find out the most dominant affixes from the percentage in articles of The Jakarta Post was used this formula:

$$\mathbf{X} = \frac{f}{n} \mathbf{x\ 100}\%$$

Where:

X = The Percentage Of The Obtained Items

F = Frequency

N = Total number of the items

100% = Standard of percentage

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

Data were collected and selected from nine articles of entertainment news. The data of this study were affixes, the words between prefix and suffix of The Jakarta Post's articles. There are a total of 93 affixes used in nine articles of Jakarta Post, with consist of 31 suffixes and 2 prefixes in My stupid boss 2: A Moderately Funny Film, (27 March 2019). Ditching Harvard, Maudy Ayunda goes to Stanford's news only has 3 suffixes, (27 March 2019). 4 suffixes and 1 prefix in Justin Bieber puts music on hold while struggling not to fall apart (27 March 2019).

Bekasi dance group to represent Indonesia at K-POP cover dance festival's news only has 12 suffixes, (27 April 2019). 11 suffixes and 3 prefixes in Daniel Craig makes his final outing as James Bond, (27 April 2019). 10 suffixes and 2 prefixes in Prince estate to release new album featuring unreleased work, (27 April 2019). 3 suffixes and 2 prefix in James Gunn's horror project bright burn worth seeing, (10 May 2019). 4 suffixes and 1 prefix in Get ready for a scare: teaser trailer for It chapter 2 is here, (10 May 2019). Sheeran doubles fortune but Liod Webber is richest UK musician's news only has 4 suffixes, (10 May 2019).

B. Data Analysis

After the data was examined, the researcher analyzed some classification of derivational affixes in English were obtained from Plag and Brinton's theory based on a phonological change, an orthographic change, a semantic change, and a change in class of words. The result of derivational morpheme that realized in The Jakarta Post were:

1. A prefix that changed a phonological of the word were Incoherency (1 pre a), Unshaven (1 pre b), Untitled (1 pre b), and Ex-partner (1 pre c) it changed the sound of the word; in + coherence, un + shave, un + titled, ex + partner. 2. A prefix that changed a semantic of the word were Unveiled (1 pre b), and disappearing (1 pre d) it changed the meaning of the word; veiled meant *menyelubung*, unveiled meant *diresmikan*, appear meant *muncul*, disappearing meant *hilang*. 3. A prefix that changed a class of the word were Unfinished (1 pre b), disinterest (1 pre d) it changed the grammatical categories of the word; finish was verb, unfinished was adjective, interest was adjective, disinterest was noun. There was no a prefix that changed an orthographic of the word in the articles of The Jakarta Post. 4. A suffix that changed a phonological of the word were escapism (2 suf a), humourist (2 suf b), director (2 suf c), cultural (2 suf f) it changed the sound of the word; escape + ism, humor + ist, direct + or, culture + al. 5. A suffix that changed a semantic of the word were fairly (2 suf d), loopy (2 suf e), excitement (2 suf i) it changed the meaning of the word; fair meant *adil*, fairly meant *dengan tulus*, loop meant *lingkaran,* loopy meant *gila,* excite meant *menggairahkan*, excitement meant *kegembiraan*. 6. A suffix that changed a class

of the word were education (2 suf j), successful (2 suf k), marriage (2 suf L) it changed the grammatical categories of the word; educate was verb, education was noun, marry was verb, marriage was noun. 7. A suffix that changed an orthographic of the word was ruthlessness (2 suf n) it changed the spelling of the word; ruthless be ruthlessness.

After analyzed the data and determining the types of affixes used in entertainment news of The Jakarta Post, the next step was calculating the percentage the types of affixes, and to figure out the dominant type of affixes. It found that (1) suffix greater occurrences than another, type of this suffix was used 82 times or (89.17%), (2) the next position was prefix with occurrences 11 times or (11.82%). After explained the percentage of affixes, the researcher found that suffix which was as the greater occurrences than another and also as the dominant type of affixes that used in entertainment news of The Jakarta Post. The total occurrences and percentage of frequency of affixes used in these articles were presented as follow:

No	Types of affixes	Total (F)	$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$ %
1	Prefix	11	11.82%
2	Suffix	82	88.17%
	Total	93 (N)	100%

Table 4.1 Percentage of the Types of Affixes

Why derivational affixes realized in The Jakarta Post?

The meaning of Prefix as follow:

No	Prefix	Meaning	Example
1	In-	It stated not or without	**In**coherency
2	Dis-	It stated opposite	**Dis**interest
3	Un-	It stated against or not	**Un**released
4	Ex-	It stated away from, lacking, out of	**Ex**-partner

Table 4.2 The meaning of prefix

The meaning of Suffix as follow:

No	Suffix	Meaning	Example
1	-Ist	It stated a person who does an action	Humor**ist**
2	-Ism	It stated a quality of ,,,	Escap**ism**
3	-Al	It stated relating to ,,,	Cultur**al**
4	-Er, Or	It stated a person or a thing who does an action	Sing**er**, direct**or**
5	-Ly	It stated in what manner ,,	Significant**ly**
6	-Y	It stated made up of,, or characterized	Blood**y**
7	-Ish	It stated relating to or characteristic	Cartoon**ish**
8	-Ive	It stated a quality or that which	Creat**ive**
9	-Ity	It stated a quality of ,,,	Personal**ity**
10	-Ous	It stated a full of something	Religi**ous**
11	-Ment	It stated an action or a result	Excite**ment**

12	-Ion	It stated action or a process of ,,	Exhibit**ion**
13	-Ful	It stated a full of ,,,	Success**ful**
14	-Age	It stated an action or process	Marri**age**
15	-Ness	It stated a quality of a something	Ruthless**ness**
16	-Ence	It stated condition or action	Intellig**ence**
17	-Hood	A native English suffix denoting, state, condition, character or a body of person	Child**hood**

Table 4.3 The meaning of suffix

From the data above, we knew that every prefix and suffix have each meaning based on the words itself. And every words that has been added the affixation, the grammatical categories of the words have changed. They were from verb to noun, from noun to verb, from adjective to noun, from adjective to verb etc.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Following the discussion in previous chapter, finally the researcher concluded that all types of affixes realized in articles of The Jakarta Post. There were 93 types of affixes found in nine entertainment news of articles in The Jakarta Post. From the data analysis, the conclusions are:

1. There were 3 types of affixes namely, prefix, suffix and multifix. In this research the researcher only used 2 types namely, prefix and suffix. The researcher calculate the total frequency of the occurrence the types of affixes itself. (1) suffix in the first position is used 82 times or (88.17%), (2) the next position is prefixes with occurrences 11 times or (11.82%). There are a total of 93 affixes used in nine entertainment news articles. They were some classification of derivational affixes in English were obtained from Plag and Brinton's theory based on a phonological change, a semantic change, a class of word change, and an orthographic change. The result of derivational morpheme that realized in The Jakarta Post were: 1. A prefix that changed a phonological of the word were Incoherency (1 pre a), Unshaven (1 pre b), Untitled (1 pre b), and Ex-partner (1 pre c) it changed the sound of the word; in + coherence, un + shave, un + titled, ex + partner. 2. A prefix that changed a semantic of the word were Unveiled (1 pre b), and disappearing (1 pre d) it

2. changed the meaning of the word; veiled meant *menyelubung*, unveiled meant *diresmikan*, appear meant *muncul*, disappearing meant *hilang.* 3. A prefix that changed a class of the word were Unfinished (1 pre b), disinterest (1 pre d) it changed the grammatical categories of the word; finish was verb, unfinished was adjective, interest was adjective, disinterest was noun. There was no a prefix that changed an orthographic of the word in the articles of The Jakarta Post. 4. A suffix that changed a phonological of the word were escapism (2 suf a), humourist (2 suf b), director (2 suf c), cultural (2 suf f) it changed the sound of the word; escape + ism, humor + ist, direct + or, culture + al. 5. A suffix that changed a semantic of the word were fairly (2 suf d), loopy (2 suf e), excitement (2 suf i) it changed the meaning of the word; fair meant *adil*, fairly meant *dengan tulus*, loop meant *lingkaran,* loopy meant *gila,* excite meant *menggairahkan*, excitement meant *kegembiraan.* 6. A suffix that changed a class of the word were education (2 suf j), successful (2 suf k), marriage (2 suf L) it changed the grammatical categories of the word; educate was verb, education was noun, marry was verb, marriage was noun. 7. A suffix that changed an orthographic of the word was ruthlessness (2 suf n) it changed the spelling of the word; ruthless be ruthlessness.

3. The reason why derivational morphemes realized in The Jakarta Post because in science of language, the occurrence of new words is too fast to be heard, absorb, and learning by peoples. But we should know how the formation of the words itself, moreover the word has been changed the meaning and the grammatical function, that is called derivational affixes. We can see in each

sentences there was no the words that doesn't contain the affixation. It can say, the affixation help us for finding and leaning the new words.

B. Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as the follow:

1. For English teachers and learners, affixes is important field to learn in order to know the purpose and the meaning of affix. Affixes found in morphological also help the English learners to interpret the meaning in the news, film, novel, advertisement, story etc. English teachers can use news as the media for explaining about this field. By knowing the types of affixes which are prefixes and suffix can help the learners understanding well what the affixes means.

2. For the readers who want to know more about affixes and morphological, this research hopefully can add their knowledge about affixes itself.

3. For the other researcher who want to analyze in the same subject that are available in the news, film, novel, advertisement, story etc. And finally the researcher hopes for the next researcher who study on Morphological affixes are able to give more understanding about the affixes on morphological especially types of affixes in the different media.

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APPENDIX 1

The Classification of Derivational Affixes in the articles of The Jakarta Post

No	Type of derivational affixes	Word	Description	Meaning	Code
1	Prefix	a. Incoherency	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. In + Coherence be Incoherency.	The word "incoherency" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was … to get away with its narrative incoherency because of the cartoonish …	1 pre a
		b. Unveiled	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Veiled meant *menyelubung*, unveiled meant *diresmikan*.	The word "unveiled" as a verb in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was Daniel Craig whose final outing as 007 was unveiled on Thursday.	1 pre b
		Unshaven	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Un + Shave be Unshaven.	The word "unshaven" as an adjective in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was … a sling on his front, looking tired and unshaven.	1 pre b

		Untitled	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Un + Titled be Untitled.	The word "untitled" as a verb in the sentence of article 7. The sentence was the superhero horror movie had been announced as an untitled James Gunn horror project.	1 pre b
		Unfinis hed	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Finish (V) be Unfinished (Adj)	The word "unfinished" as an adjective in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was … this week that prolific prince's unfinished memoir.	1 pre b
		Unrealis tic	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Un + Realistic be Unrealistic.	The word "unrealistic" as an adjective in the sentence of article 7. The sentence was … others seemed to be quite unrealistic and exaggerated.	1 pre b
		Unrelea sed	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical of the word. Released (V) be Unreleased (Adj).	The word "unreleased" as an adjective in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was the album includes 14 previously unreleased tracks	1 pre b

				…	
		c. Ex-partner	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Ex + Partner be Ex-partner.	The word "ex-partner" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was … and her son with her ex-partner.	1 pre c
		d. Disconnected	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Connect (V) be Disconnected (Adj).	The word "disconnected" as an adjective in the sentence of article 3. The sentence was just feeling super disconnected and weird.	1 pre d
		Disinterest	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Interest (Adj) be Disinterest (N).	The word "disinterest" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was … because of the movie's disinterest in bold ideas.	1 pre d
		Disappearing	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Appear meant *muncul*, Disappearing meant *hilang*.	The word "disappearing" as a verb in the sentence of article 8. The sentence was Mrs. Kersh says while smiling broadly and then disappearing into	1 pre d

				the kitchen.	

N o	Type of derivationa l affixes	Word	Description	Meaning	Code
2	Suffix	a. Escapism	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Escape + ism be Escapism.	The word "escapism" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was Indonesia comedies have been a source of escapism from time immemorial. Escapism was nominal suffix.	2 suf a
		Realism	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Real + ism be realism.	The word "realism" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was there is stark, often raunchy realism of sitcom bajaj bajuri. Realism was nominal suffix.	2 suf a
		Manneris m	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Manner + ism be	The word "mannerism" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was his Javanese inflected speech,	2 suf a

			mannerism**.**	mannerism and comedic timing add nuance to a thinly written character. Mannerism was nominal suffix.	
		b. Finalist	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Final + ist be finalist, final (Adj) be finalist (N)**.**	The word "finalist" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was Alzy beat 14 other finalist by covering a dance routine by ITZY, a rising Kpop star. Finalist was nominal suffix.	2 suf b
		Humorist	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Humor + ist be humorist.	The word "humorist" as an adjective in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was the books and films of humorist Raditya Dika and the very existence of Komeng. Humorist was nominal suffix.	2 suf b
		c. Director	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed	The word "director" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was Korean cultural	2 suf c

			the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Direct + or be director, direct (Adj) be director (N)	center Indonesia director chun young poung said he was grateful … Director was nominal suffix.	
		Actor	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Act + or be Actor, Act (V) be actor (N).	The word "actor" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was the actor, who has required surgery on his shoulder and knees … Actor was nominal suffix.	2 suf c
		Leader	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Lead + er be Leader, Lead (V) be leader (N).	The word "leader" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was Diana, nominally the leader of the group can only resort to pointing at bossman. Leader was nominal suffix.	2 suf c
		Gardener	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word.	The word "gardener" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was he is married to	2 suf c

			Garden + er be gardener.	Oscar winning actress Racher Weisz star of the constant gardener and the favorite …. Gardener was nominal suffix.	
		Drier	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Dry + er be drier.	The word "drier" as an adjective in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was it is still a form of escapism one that runs drier and drier as it goes. Drier was nominal suffix.	2 suf c
		Blogger	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Blog + er be blogger.	The word "blogger" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was … have adapted from a series of books by a blogger who goes by chaos@work. Blogger was nominal suffix.	2 suf c
		Bootlicker	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the	The word "bootlicker" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was … the fake of bossman is	2 suf c

			grammatical categories of the word. Bootlick + er be Bootlicker, bootlick (V), bootlicker (N).	worker who are bootlicker. Bootlicker was nominal suffix.	
		Writer	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Write + r be writer, write (V) be writer (N).	The word "writer" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was the writer and director Upi, a household name in the film industry. Writer was nominal suffix.	2 suf c
		Worker	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Work + er be worker, work (V), worker (N).	The word "humorist" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was … tells the story of the company's loss of workers because of the bossman's antics. Worker was nominal suffix.	2 suf c
		Singer	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical	The word "singer" as a noun in the sentence of article 2. The sentence was singer and actress Maudy Ayunda has decided to go	2 suf c

			categories of the word. Sing + er be singer, sing (V) be singer (N).	to Stanford University instead of Harvard. Singer was nominal suffix.	
		Follower	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Follow + er be follower, follow (V), follower (N).	The word "follower" as a noun in the sentence of article 3. The sentence was Bieber said in a lengthy instagram post for his 106 million followers. Follower was nominal suffix	2 suf c
		Teacher	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Teach + er be teacher, teach (V) be teacher (N).	The word "teacher" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was northwest England to a pub landlord father and art teacher mother … Teacher was nominal suffix	2 suf c
		Killer	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the	The word "killer" as a noun in the sentence of article 8. The sentence was … fighting the scary killer.	2 suf c

			grammatical categories of the word. Kill + er be killer, kill (V) be killer (N).	Killer was nominal suffix.	
		Composer	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Compose + r be composer, compose (V) be composer (N).	The word "composer" as a noun in the sentence of article 9. The sentence was … the most commercially successful composer in history. Composer was nominal suffix	2 suf c
		d. Proudly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Proud (Adj) + ly be Proudly (Adv).	The word "proudly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was aside from the cultural blind spots the film proudly depicts. Proudly was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Significant ly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Significant (Adj) + ly be	The word "significantly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was … Indonesia had significantly contributed to the excitement over	2 suf d

			Significantly (Adv).	the competition. Significantly was adverbial suffix.	
		Exclusively	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic and class of word change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Exclusive (Adj) meant *khusus*, exclusively (Adv) meant *semata-mata.*	The word "exclusively" as an adverb in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was the first album from his estate featuring exclusively material from his mythic. Exclusively was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Annually	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Annual (Adj) + ly be Annually (Adv).	The word "annually" as an adverb in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was … as more than 200 participants registered annually. Annually was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Certainly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Certain (Adj) + ly be Certainly (Adv).	The word "certainly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was strawberry chocolate to her name certainly knows … Certainly was	2 suf d

				adverbial suffix.	
		Constantly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Constant (Adj) + ly be constantly (Adv).	The word "constantly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was who constantly has to bear the brunt of her cheap. Constantly was adverbial suffix	2 suf d
		Recently	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Recent (Adj) + ly be recently (Adv).	The word "recently" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was Upi recently wrote and directed its sequel my stupid boss 2. Recently was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Clearly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Clear (Adj) + ly be Clearly (Adv).	The word "clearly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was escapism must have clearly been on her mind. Clearly was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Nicely	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word	The word "nicely" as an adverb in the sentence of	2 suf d

			change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Nice (Adj) + ly be Nicely (Adv).	article 1. The sentence was these nicely shot film with distinct colors and lighting ... Nicely was adverbial suffix.	
		Basically	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Basic (Adj)+ ly be Basically (Adv).	The word "basically" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was lighting are basically a series of Vignattes. Basically was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Merely	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Mere (Adj)+ ly be merely (Adv).	The word "merely" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was my stupid boss 2 is how the film is merely a series of comedic. Merely was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Fairly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Fair meant *adil*, fairly meant *dengan tulus*.	The word "fairly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was my stupid boss 2 is how the film is merely a series of comedic sketches	2 suf d

				with a fairly watered down … Fairly was adverbial suffix.	
		Thinly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Thin (Adj)+ ly be Thinly (Adv).	The word "thinly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was comedic timing add nuance to a thinly written character. Thinly was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Exactly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Exact (Adj)+ ly be Exactly (Adv).	The word "exactly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was it plays out like exactly that a crutch. Exactly was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Nominally	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Nominal meant *kata benda*, Nominally meant *secara nominal*.	The word "nominally" as an adverb in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was Diana, nominally the leader of the group … Nominally was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Abruptly	Type of	The word	2 suf d

			derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Abrupt meant *secara tiba-tiba*, Abruptly meant *secara kasar*.	"abruptly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 3. The sentence was in 2017 he abruptly pulled out of his purpose world tour. Abruptly was adverbial suffix.	
		Slightly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Slight (Adj)+ly be Slightly (Adv).	The word "slightly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was … what Daniel is a slightly disengaged, urbane, jokey … Slightly was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Closely	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word and semantic change, because it changed the grammatical categories and the meaning of the word. Close(V) meant *menutup*, closely (Adv) meant *secara dekat*.	The word "composer" as an adverb in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was the all-consuming role from a man who guards his privacy closely. Closely was adverbial suffix	2 suf d
		Shortly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change,	The word "shortly" as an adjective in the sentence of	2 suf d

			because it changed the meaning of the word. Short meant *pendek*, shortly meant *segera*.	article 5. The sentence was shortly, after the birth of his daughter with weisz. Shortly was adverbial suffix.	
		Particularl y	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Particular meant *terperinci*, particularly meant *terutama*.	The word "composer" as an adverb in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was I'm not particularly brave, I'm not particularly cool-headed. Particularly was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Mostly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Most meant *paling*, mostly meant *kebanyakan*.	The word "mostly" as a noun in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was a new prince album of mostly unreleased recordings will drop in June. Mostly was adverbial suffix	2 suf d
		Primarily	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the	The word "primarily" as an adverb in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was featuring music recorded	2 suf d

			word. Pimary (Adj)+ ly be Primarily (Adv).	primarily in the 1980s. Primarily was adverbial suffix	
		Previously	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Previous (Adj)+ ly be Previously (Adv).	The word "composer" as an adverb in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was the album includes 14 previously unreleased tracks … Previously was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Ultimately	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Ultimate meant *yang paling mewah*, ultimately meant *akhirnya*.	The word "ultimately" as an adverb in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was manic Monday which ultimately soared into the pop charts … Ultimately was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Brutally	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Brutal (Adj)+ ly be brutally (Adv).	The word "brutally" as an adverb in the sentence of article 7. The sentence was biting on a fork ends with a brutally murdered chicken. Brutally was adverbial	2 suf d

				suffix	
		Definitely	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Definite (Adj)+ ly be definitely (Adv).	The word "definitely" as an adverb in the sentence of article 7. The sentence was … a classic but it is definitely worth watching. Definitely was adverbial suffix	2 suf d
		Broadly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Broud (Adj)+ ly be Broudly (Adv).	The word "broadly" as an adverb in the sentence of article 8. The sentence was Mrs. Kersh says while smiling broadly and then … Broadly was adverbial suffix	2 suf d
		Commerci ally	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Commercial meant *iklan*, commercially meant *secara komersial*.	The word "commercially" as an adverb in the sentence of article 9. The sentence was the most commercially successful composer in history. Commercially was adverbial suffix.	2 suf d
		Currently	Type of derivational of	The word "currently" as a	2 suf d

			morpheme was a class of word change, because it changed the grammatical categories of the word. Current (Adj)+ ly be currently (Adv).	noun in the sentence of article 9. The sentence was Ed Sheeran currently packing out stadiums around the world. Currently was adverbial suffix.	
		e. Loopy	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic and a class of word change, because it changed the meaning and the grammatical of the word. Loop (N) meant *lingkaran*, Loopy (Adj) meant *gila*.	The word "loopy" as an adjective in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was the office manned also by the loopy Mr.Kho. Loopy was adjective suffix.	2 suf e
		Lengthy	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical of the word. Length (N)+ y be lengthy (Adj).	The word "lengthy" as an adjective in the sentence of article 3. The sentence was Bieber said in a lengthy instagram post for his 106 million followers. Lengthy was Adjective suffix.	2 suf e
		Bloody	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and a class of word	The word "bloody" as an adjective in the sentence of article 7. The	2 suf e

			change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical of the word. Blood (N) + y be Bloody (Adj).	sentence was … a glass shard out of her eye can be really bloody. Bloody was Adjective suffix.	
		f. Cultural	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical of the word. Culture (N)+ al be cultural (Adj).	The word "cultural" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was the Korean cultural center will always be a hallyu promotion vehicle. Cultural was Adjective suffix	2 suf f
		Dimension al	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical of the word. Dimension (N)+ al be Dimensional (Adj)	The word "dimensional" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was this one dimensional nature, when done can be a good comedic crutch. Dimensional was Adjective suffix	2 suf f
		Emotional	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical of the	The word "emotional" as an adjective in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was but he brought both a new ruthlessness and an emotional	2 suf f

			word. Emotion (N)+ al be Emotional (Adj).	vulnerability to the character. Emotional was Adjective suffix	
		Influential	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and a class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical of the word. Influence (N)+ al be influential (Adj).	The word "influential" as an adjective in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was prince one of the most influential but elusive figure in music. Influential was Adjective suffix.	2 suf f
		Physical	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Physic meant *obat-obatan*, physical meant *pemeriksaan badan*.	The word "physical" as an adverb in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was … with wider digital and physical release on June 21.Physical was Adjective suffix	2 suf f
		g. Cartoonish	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Cartoon (N) + ish be cartoonish (Adj).	The word "cartoonish" as an adjective in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was its narratives incoherency because of the cartoonish nature of its characters. Cartoonish was Adjective suffix.	2 suf g

		h. Glamorous	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Glamor (N) + ous be glamorous (Adj).	The word "glamorous" as an adjective in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was originals will also include a version of the glamorous life. Glamorous was Adjective suffix.	2 suf h
		Religious	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Religion (N) + ous be religious (Adj).	The word "religious" as an adjective in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was there is one of each, the religious one, and the shy one. Religious was Adjective suffix.	2 suf h
		i. Excitement	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic and class of word change, because it changed the meaning and the grammatical categories of the word. Excite (V) meant *menggairahkan*, excitement (N) meant *kegembiraan.*	The word "excitement" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was … contributed to the excitement over the competition. Excitement was nominal suffix.	2 suf i

		Movement	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Move (V) + ment be movement (N).	The word "movement" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was commemoration of 100 years of march 1 movement and creation … Movement was nominal suffix.	2 suf i
		Announce ment	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Announce (V) + ment be announcement (N).	The word "announcement" as a noun in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was news of a second album follows the estate announcement this week. Announcement was nominal suffix.	2 suf i
		Governme nt	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Govern (V) + ment be Government (N).	The word "government" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was … march 1 movement and creation of Korean temporary government Government was	2 suf i

				nominal suffix.	
		j. Exhibition	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Exhibit (V) + ion be exhibition (N).	The word "exhibition" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was the Korean cultural center Indonesia also organized an illustration and poster exhibition. Exhibition was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		Education	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Educate (V) + ion be education (N).	The word "education" as a noun in the sentence of article 2. The sentence was education which is a combination of her passion. Education was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		Graduatio n	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Graduate+ ion be graduation.	The word "graduation" as a noun in the sentence of article 2. The sentence was after her graduation she continued her singing and acting career. Graduation was nominal suffix	2 suf j

		Illustration	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic and class of word change, because it changed the meaning and the grammatical categories of the word. Illustrate (V) meant *menjelaskan*, illustration (N) meant *gambaran*.	The word "illustration" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was the Korean cultural center Indonesia also organized an illustration and poster exhibition. Illustration was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		Promotion	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Promote (V) + ion be promotion (N).	The word "promotion" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was Korean cultural center will always be a Hallyu promotion vehicle. Promotion was nominal suffix.	2 suf j
		Commemoration	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Commemorate (V) + ion be commemoration (N).	The word "commemoration" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was titled commemoration of 100 years of march 1 movement. Commemoration was nominal suffix.	2 suf j

		Creation	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Create (V) + ion be creation (N).	The word "creation" as a noun in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was commemoration of 100 years of march 1 movement and creation of Korean temporary government. Creation was nominal suffix.	2 suf j
		Incarnatio n	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Incarnate (V) + ion be incarnation (N)	The word "incarnation" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was pierce brosnan as the sixth incarnation of bond. Incarnation was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		Production	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Product+ ion be production.	The word "production" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was … 2013 acclaimed broad way production of Harold pinters. Production was nominal suffix	2 suf j

		Adaptation	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Adapt (V) + ion be adaptation (N).	The word "adaptation" as a noun in the sentence of article 8. The sentence was Stephen king's 1986 horror novel adaptation takes place in 2016.Adaptation was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		Action	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Act (V) + ion be action (N).	The word "action" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was the ridiculous live action cartoon scenes. Action was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		Subscription	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Subscribe (V) + ion be subscription (N)	The word "subscription" as a noun in the sentence of article 6. The sentence was … streaming exclusively on the paid subscription platform. Subscription was nominal suffix	2 suf j
		k. Successful	Type of derivational of	The word "successful" as	2 suf k

			morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Success (N)+ ful be successful (Adj).	an adjective in the sentence of article 9. The sentence was the most commercially successful composer in history. Successful was adjective suffix	
		l. Marriage	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Marry (V) + age be marriage (N).	The word "marriage" as a noun in the sentence of article 3. The sentence was … so that I can sustain my marriage. Marriage was nominal suffix	2 suf l
		m. Creative	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Create (V) + ive be creative (Adj).	The word "creative" as an adjective in the sentence of article 4. The sentence was the exhibition was held at the Bandung creative hub on the same day. Creative was adjective suffix	2 suf m
		n. Ruthlessne ss	Type of derivational of morpheme was a	The word "ruthlessness" as a noun in the	2 suf n

			orthographic change, because it changed the spelling of the word. Ruthless+ ness be ruthlessness.	sentence of article 5. The sentence was he brought both a new ruthlessness and an emotional. Ruthlessness was nominal suffix.	
		o. Intelligenc e	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological and class of word change, because it changed the sound and the grammatical categories of the word. Intelligent (Adj) + ence be intelligence (N).	The word "intelligence" as a noun in the sentence of article 5. The sentence was I am feeling's super cool intelligence agent. Intelligence was nominal suffix.	2 suf o
		p. childhood	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Child meant *anak*, childhood meant *masa kecil*.	The word "childhood" as a noun in the sentence of article 8. The sentence was her grown up childhood friends are also shown. Childhood was nominal suffix	2 suf p
		q. Personalit y	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Personal + ity be	The word "personality" as a noun in the sentence of article 1. The sentence was they do not have any semblance of	2 suf q

			personality.	a personality. Personality was nominal suffix.	

APPENDIX 2

Article 1

ENTERTAINMENT

'My Stupid Boss 2': A moderately funny film

STANLEY WIDIANTO
THE JAKARTA POST

Jakarta / Wed, March 27, 2019 / 06:57 pm

Gang of misfits: Bossman (Reza Rahadian, left) and his employees, Diana (Bunga Citra Lestari, second left) and Mr. Koh (Chew Kin-Wah) are chased by an angry Vietnamese person. (Courtesy of Falcon Pictures/-)

MY ACCOUNT

Indonesian comedies have been a source of escapism from time immemorial.

There is the stark, often raunchy realism of sitcom *Bajaj Bajuri,* the books and films of humorist Raditya Dika and the very existence of Komeng.

Writer and director Upi – a household name in the film industry, with movies such as *30 Hari Mencari Cinta* (30 Days Looking for Love) and *Coklat Stroberi* (Strawberry Chocolate) to her name – certainly knows how to make one escape, 90 to 120 minutes at a time.

She wrote and directed the film *My Stupid Boss in 2016*, having adapted it from a series of books by a blogger who goes by Chaos@work. *My Stupid Boss* is about someone's stupid boss. That someone is Diana (nicknamed Kerani, played by Bunga Citra Lestari) who constantly has to bear the brunt of her cheap, nitwit of a boss, played by Reza Rahadian.

Upi recently wrote and directed its sequel, *My Stupid Boss 2*. Escapism must have clearly been on her mind, to the detriment of her work.

These nicely shot films with distinct colors and lighting are basically a series of vignettes that prove how much the boss, nicknamed Bossman, is stupid.

The office – manned also by the loopy Mr. Kho (Chew Kin Wah), the suave Adrian (Iedil Putra) and Sikin (Atikah Suhaime) – is the source of an incessant well of complaints over a variety of issues, from Bossman docking pay for frivolous reasons, to him embrassing those around him.

My Stupid Boss 2, light on plot like the first movie, tells the story of the company's loss of workers because of Bossman's antics. To find employees, Diana, Bossman, Adrian and Mr. Kho go to Vietnam to scout for those who will work for cheap. There they meet Bossman's associate, Nguyen (Morgan Oey).

In an almost formulaic fashion, shenanigans ensue: they go to prison, hitch a ride on a tour bus and get chased by some angry Vietnamese.

Aside from the cultural blind spots the film proudly depicts, the most concerning aspect of *My Stupid Boss 2* is how the film is merely a series of comedic sketches with a fairly watered down setup-punchline combo.

Credit to Reza though for committing to a role and the script. His Javanese-inflected speech, mannerisms and comedic timing add nuance to a thinly written character. Bunga, always frustrated, does a good job of moving the story along.

Other than the acting, *My Stupid Boss 2* might be able to get away with its narrative incoherency because of the cartoonish nature of its characters. They do not have any semblance of a personality. There is one of each: the religious one, the shy one, the suave one and Bossman himself – and each are portrayed to the extreme.

Take Diana's husband, Dika (Alex Abbad), who only gets to be either Diana's husband or Bossman's best friend. This one-dimensional nature, when done well, can be a good comedic crutch; but because of the movie's general disinterest in bold ideas, it plays out like exactly that: a crutch.

There is an interesting idea explored about the fate of Bossman's workers who are bootlickers, or at least too subservient to do something about his gross and obvious mistreatment of them.

Diana, nominally the leader of the group, can only resort to pouting at Bossman, instead of, I don't know, protesting?

My Stupid Boss 2 is not that serious. It is escapism. In the film, however, the escapism gets its due from the scenic tourist porn of Vietnam, the colors and the ridiculous live-action cartoon scenes. Story-wise, it is still a form of escapism – one that runs drier and drier as it goes. (ste)

My Stupid Boss 2

(Falcon Pictures; 90 minutes)

Director: Upi

Cast: Reza Rahadian, Bunga Citra Lestari, Chew Kin Wah, Iedil Putra, Morgan Oey

Article 2

ENTERTAINMENT

Ditching Harvard, Maudy Ayunda goes to Stanford

NEWS DESK
THE JAKARTA POST

Jakarta / Wed, March 27, 2019 / 01:44 pm

Maudy Ayunda has said she will go to Stanford, not Harvard. (JP/Wienda Parwitasari)

MY ACCOUNT

Singer and actress Maudy Ayunda has decided to go to Stanford University instead of Harvard.

She posted a photo of herself wearing the signature Stanford University hoodie on her Instagram account *@maudyayunda* on Monday, saying: "My story continues... I am choosing Stanford!"

maudyayunda
10.1jt pengikut   **Lihat Profil**

STANFORD

Lihat Lainnya di Instagram

♡ ◯ ⬆ 🔖

624,876 suka

maudyayunda

My story continues... I am choosing Stanford!
There are so many reasons behind this choice:
Stanford's proximity to Silicon Valley, its learning
approach, its resources... most importantly, in Stanford
I will be able to do a joint degree in MBA and Education
- which is the perfect combination of what I've always
been passionate about. Lastly, my intuition tells me it
will the right place for me. I can only imagine the sheer
amount of knowledge and experience I will absorb. 😍

I am forever grateful and will use this opportunity to
better myself and hopefully my society and the world.
Doain ya teman2... ❤️

lihat 11,804 komentar

• ⇌ ☐ ←

In the same post, Maudy explained that she had chosen Stanford for its proximity to Silicon Valley, its learning approach and its resources.

She also said that, at Stanford, she could do a joint degree of MBA and Education, which is a combination of her passion.

"I am forever grateful and will use this opportunity to better myself and hopefully my society and the world," she said.

Maudy made headlines after announcing on Instagram on March 4 that she had been accepted at two Ivy League universities, Harvard and Stanford, for her master's degree.

As reported by *tempo.co*, studying at Stanford Business school had been her dream, however Maudy was not sure she would be accepted at Stanford.

As she was not sure about her chances, she chose to try Harvard, which was also a long-held dream of hers.

Maudy graduated from Oxford University in late 2016, where she had enrolled for a degree in philosophy, politics and economics.

After her graduation, she continued her singing and acting career. (gis/kes)

Article 3

by **TheJakartaPost** 🔍 ☰

ENTERTAINMENT

Justin Bieber puts music on hold while struggling not to fall apart

REUTERS

Los Angeles, United States / Wed, March 27, 2019
/ 01:02 pm

Justin Bieber performs in Pittsburgh Wednesday, July 13, 2016 during the 'Purpose' world tour at Consol Energy Center. (shutterstock.com/Jack Fordyce/File)

☿ MY ACCOUNT 🔍 ☰

Teen hearthrob Justin Bieber has told fans he is putting new music on hold while he struggles with "deep rooted issues" that he hopes will stop him from falling apart.

Bieber, 25, said in a lengthy Instagram post for his 106 million followers, that "music is very important to me but nothing comes before my family and my health".

"I am now very focused on repairing some of the deep rooted issues that I have as most of us have, so that I don't fall apart, so that I can sustain my marriage and be the father I want to be," the Canadian singer wrote on Monday.

Bieber's posting follows an admission on Instagram earlier this month that he had been "struggling a lot. Just feeling super disconnected and weird."

The "Sorry" singer, who shot to fame as a baby-faced 15 year-old, married model Hailey Baldwin last September in a New York civil ceremony. They have no children.

In 2017 he abruptly pulled out of his "Purpose" world tour, citing the need for rest.

Bieber has not released an album since 2015's *Purpose* although he came out with single "No Brainer" in July 2018 with DJ Khaled and other artists, and a remix of Spanish language global hit "Despacito" in 2017 with Luis Fonsi and Daddy Yankee.

TOPICS:

Article 4

ENTERTAINMENT

Bekasi dance group to represent Indonesia at K-Pop Cover Dance Festival 2019

NEWS DESK
THE JAKARTA POST

Bandung, West Java / Sat, April 27, 2019 / 06:08 pm

ALZY dance group from Bekasi earned a win at the K-Pop Cover Dance Festival in Bandung. They will be flown to South Korea to represent Indonesia in the competition's international level. (Shutterstock/Boontoom Sae-Kor)

ALZY dance group from West Java's Bekasi earned a win at the K-Pop Cover Dance Festival on Sunday at the Bandung Creative Hub, Bandung, West Java.

ALZY beat 14 other finalists by covering a dance routine by ITZY, a rising K-Pop star.

As a part of the prize, ALZY will be flown to South Korea to represent Indonesia in the competition's international level, which is scheduled for late September or early October.

The competition was organized by Korean Cultural Center Indonesia, Republic of Korea Embassy and Korean newspaper *The Seoul Shinmun Daily*.

Nathan Moon, a spokesperson for *The Shinmun Daily,* said Indonesia had significantly contributed to the excitement over the competition, as more than 200 participants registered annually.

"One of our purposes in organizing KCDF is to reciprocate the love given by Hallyu (Korean pop culture wave) lovers," Moon said.

Korean Cultural Center Indonesia director Chun Youngpoung said he was grateful for the enthusiasm shown by K-Pop lovers in Indonesia.

"The Korean Cultural Center will always be a Hallyu promotion vehicle so it can be enjoyed by a wider audience," Chun Youngpoung said.

The Korean Cultural Center Indonesia also organized an illustration and poster exhibition showcasing artwork from the competition, titled "Commemoration of 100 Years of March 1 Movement and Creation of Korean Temporary Government". The exhibition was held at the Bandung Creative Hub on the same day. (gis/wng)

Article 5

by **The Jakarta Post**

ENTERTAINMENT

Daniel Craig makes his final outing as James Bond

ALICE RITCHIE
AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

London / Sat, April 27, 2019 / 05:02 am

Daniel Craig in 'Spectre.' (MGM Studios Inc./File)

MY ACCOUNT

Daniel Craig, whose final outing as 007 was unveiled on Thursday, is the longest-serving James Bond -- but perhaps not always the most enthusiastic.

The 51-year-old's fifth movie as the British super spy is due for release early next year, 14 years after 2006's "Casino Royale".

There were initially doubts about the casting of the British actor -- not least the fact he was blond.

But he brought both a new ruthlessness and an emotional vulnerability to the character that audiences have warmed to -- and have proved box office gold.

For a while, it seemed that 2015's "Spectre" would be his last outing as Ian Fleming's super cool intelligence agent.

Exhausted by a gruelling shoot, he said he would "rather slash my wrists" than be Bond again.

The actor, who has required surgery on his shoulder and knees over the years due to injuries sustained by doing his own stunts, later said that he had just "needed a break".

But his comments revealed at least an ambivalence about the all-consuming role from a man who guards his privacy closely.

'A pastiche'

When he was first named in 2005 to succeed Pierce Brosnan as the sixth incarnation of Bond, many questioned whether the blond-haired, blue-eyed, gym-sculpted Craig was the right man for the job.

Even Sam Mendes, the director of "Spectre" who also worked with Craig on 2002's "Road To Perdition", was sceptical.

"I thought Bond had become the opposite of what Daniel is -- a slightly disengaged, urbane, jokey, eyebrow-raising, you know, a pastiche in a way," he told the BBC.

But the intensity Craig brings to the part has allowed the multi-million dollar franchise to be rebooted with a harder, more serious edge.

The late Roger Moore, who played Bond seven times between 1973 and 1985, called Craig the best Bond ever.

He told Time magazine that his performances had "guaranteed Bond another 50 years of life".

'I'm not James Bond'

Despite the fame that comes with such a huge film role, Craig likes to keep his private life private.

He is married to Oscar-winning actress Rachel Weisz, star of "The Constant Gardener" and "The Favourite", with whom he has a daughter.

But their wedding in 2011 was attended by just four guests, including his daughter from a previous marriage, and her son with her ex-partner.

Born in 1968 in Chester, northwest England, to a pub landlord father and art teacher mother, Craig started acting at an early age.

He attended drama school in London and had a string of roles in television, art house cinema and on stage before breaking through in Hollywood with films like 2001's "Lara Croft: Tomb Raider".

Craig has always insisted his own personality is a long way from the tuxedo-wearing, Martini-drinking Bond.

In real life, he prefers jeans, a T-shirt and a cold beer in the pub.

Shortly after the birth of his daughter with Weisz, he was pictured carrying her in a sling on his front, looking tired and unshaven.

British TV host Piers Morgan lashed out at the image, with the Twitter hashtag #emasculatedBond, but his comments sparked a backlash on social media.

Between Bond films, Craig has chosen roles far removed from the suave spy, including an acclaimed 2013 Broadway production of Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" with Weisz.

"I'm not James Bond," he once told Esquire magazine. "I'm not particularly brave, I'm not particularly cool-headed."

He added: "The day I can walk into a pub and someone goes, 'Oh, there's Daniel Craig' and then just leaves me alone, that'll be great."

Article 6

ENTERTAINMENT

Prince estate to release new album featuring unreleased work

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

New York, United States / Sat, April 27, 2019 / 01:06 am

US singer Prince performs on October 11, 2009 at the Grand Palais in Paris. (AFP/Bertrand Guay)

MY ACCOUNT

A new Prince album of mostly unreleased recordings will drop in June, the estate managing his music archives announced Thursday.

The 15-track album entitled "Originals" will begin streaming exclusively on the paid subscription platform Tidal on June 7, Prince's birthday, with wider digital and physical release on June 21.

Featuring music recorded primarily in the 1980s, the album includes 14 previously unreleased tracks and a number of demo versions Prince penned for fellow artists, including "Manic Monday" which ultimately soared onto the pop charts as part of The Bangles' 1986 album "Different Light."

"Originals" will also include a version of "The Glamorous Life," a 1984 dance hit he wrote for his protege Sheila E, and "Nothing Compares 2 U," which Irish singer-songwriter Sinead O'Connor brought to the masses in 1990.

It is the second posthumous album from Prince -- who died suddenly in April 2016 at age 57 of a fentanyl overdose -- after last year's intimate "Piano and a Microphone 1983," the first album from his estate featuring exclusively material from his mythic bank of unreleased work, the Vault.

News of a second album follows the estate's announcement this week that prolific Prince's unfinished memoir, "The Beautiful Ones," will be released in October.

Prince -- one of the most influential but elusive figures in music -- became an international sensation in the 1980s as he popularized the Minneapolis Sound of danceable funk, with 1984's "Purple Rain" often hailed as one of the greatest albums of all time.

TOPICS :

Article 7

ENTERTAINMENT

James Gunn's horror project 'Brightburn' worth seeing

NEWS DESK
THE JAKARTA POST

Jakarta / Fri, May 10, 2019 / 05:34 pm

Tori (Elizabeth Banks) and Kyle (David Denman) have been trying to get pregnant when they discover a newborn in the middle of the woods. Having crash-landed on Earth in something like a bright red spaceship, the baby is considered a miracle by the couple who later adopt him.
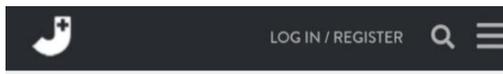
Twelve years later, Brandon (Jackson A. Dunn) faces some changes that are not common in a pubescent boy´s life. Having developed supernatural powers and bright red eyes, he starts hearing voices trying to tell him something. What begins with sleepwalking and biting on a fork ends with a brutally murdered chicken and an injured classmate. Everyone upsetting Brandon or putting obstacles in his way gets eliminated, even if they are his own family members.

After making out the truth about his origin, Brandon´s power and anger reaches a maximum point. Dressed up like a superhero wearing a dark cape and patched mask, his bright red eyes are strong like a laser. He gets into mischief everywhere he goes and leaves his symbol behind.
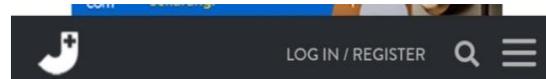
Tori realizes after brutal deaths at the hand of her son that he comes from a sinister world.

Directed by David Yarovesky and produced by James Gunn, who helmed the *Guardians of the Galaxy* franchise as well as *The Suicide Squad* (2021), the superhero horror movie had been announced as an "untitled James Gunn horror project" in 2017 and served its purpose. The story differs from other horror flicks.

While some scenes such as a waitress pulling a glass shard out of her eye can be really bloody, others seemed to be quite unrealistic and exaggerated. The story of a young boy looking like a poor Spider-Man trying to take over the world might not become a classic but it is definitely worth watching. (sop/kes)

Article 8

ENTERTAINMENT

Get ready for a scare: Teaser trailer for ´It: Chapter 2´ is here

NEWS DESK

THE JAKARTA POST

Jakarta / Fri, May 10, 2019 / 03:53 pm

A teaser trailer for *It: Chapter 2* is out and it doesn't disappoint.

Directed by Andy Muschietti, the sequel of Stephen King´s 1986 horror novel adaptation takes place in 2016, when the Losers Club, members of which are now all adults, return to their hometown 27 years after being terrorized by a demon called Pennywise.

The three-minute video shows Beverly Marsh (Jessica Chastain) visiting the house where she used to live and later enjoying tea and making small talk with the current home owner, Mrs. Kersh.

Read also: **Trailer: 'Scary Stories to Tell in the Dark' comes to life**

"No one who dies here ever really dies," Mrs. Kersh says while smiling broadly and then disappearing into the kitchen. While looking at old family pictures on the wall, Beverly makes a terrifying discovery when she recognizes the haunting Dancing Clown.

Her grown up childhood friends are also shown, fighting the scary killer. Accompanied by flashbacks of their haunting memories, fans get to see Bill Denbrough (James McAvoy) staring at the sewer where clown Pennywise kidnapped his younger brother, and later return to the place where everything started alongside the other club members: Richie Tozier (Bill

other club members: Richie Tozier (Bill Hader), Ben Hascomb (Jay Ryan), Eddie Kaspbrak (James Ransone) and Isaiah Mustafa (Mike Hanlon).

A blood bath and the creepy clown being shown throughout the trailer indeed promise an exciting horror sequel to the film *It*. King himself has praised the movie as "terrific".

Stephen King ✓
@StephenKing

Looking forward to IT CHAPTER 2? You should be. I've seen it, and it's terrific. The trailer is coming Thursday, at noon. You'll float.

♡ 81.8K   9:51 PM - May 7, 2019

💬 20.7K people are talking about this

It: Chapter 2 is set to hit theaters on Sept. 6. (sop/kes)

Article 9

ENTERTAINMENT

Sheeran doubles fortune but Lloyd Webber is richest UK musician

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

London / Fri, May 10, 2019 / 08:01 pm

British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, winner of the award for Lifetime Achievement in the Theatre, poses in the 72nd Annual Tony Awards Media Room at 3 West Club in New York City on June 10, 2018. (AFP/Angela Weiss)

Broadway giant Andrew Lloyd Webber has leapfrogged Beatles legend Paul McCartney to become Britain's wealthiest musician with an estimated fortune of £820 million ($1 billion, 953 million euros), according to the Sunday Times Rich List, published Thursday.

Lloyd Webber, 71, wrote the scores for musicals "Cats", "The Phantom of the Opera" and "Evita" and was described by the New York Times as "the most commercially successful composer in history".

McCartney and his US wife Nancy Shevell's fortune has dropped by an estimated £70 million to £750 million, with Irish band U2 in third place with a joint worth of £583 million.

Singer/songwriter Elton John, subject of new Hollywood biopic "Rocketman", was in fourth place, with £320 million, while Rolling Stones icons Mick Jagger and Keith Richards occupied the fourth and fifth spots.

Contemporary star Ed Sheeran, currently packing out stadiums around the world, was the fastest riser, doubling his wealth in the last year to £160 million, overtaking soul singer Adele.

Grime artist Stormzy makes his debut on the top 40 list with a fortune of £16m.

TOPICS :

Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita
N P M	:	1502050123
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
I PK	:	3,53
Kredit Kumulatif	:	156 SKS

Persetujuan Ketua/Sekret Program Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
5/03-2019	An Analysis of Derivational Morpheme in Jakarta Post Newspaper.	
	An Analysis of Flouting Maxim on Greg Coex's Novel Man of Steel.	
	The Sexism on Veronica Roth's Novel Divergent.	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 1 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon

Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita

Keterangan :
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
                   - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
                   - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Lengkap : Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita
N.P.M   : 1502050123
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis of Derivational Morpheme in Jakarta Post Newspaper	⁹/₀₃ '19

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan

kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

HABIB SYUKRI NASUTION, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 01 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

NANA NURFAUZIAH LAKSMITA

Form K-2

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Asslamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita
N P M	:	1502050123
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan Permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum dibawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

1. Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan Kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 1 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon

Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita

Keterangan :
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Nomor   : 939 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
               Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama   : Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita
N P M   : 1502050123
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Derivational Morpheme in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

Pembimbing   : Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 25 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 20 Sya'ban 1440 H
25 April   2019 M

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
    WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

SURAT PERMOHONAN

Medan, Mei 2019

Lamp   : Satu Berkas
Hal   : Seminar Proposal

Yth. Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Bismillahirrahmannirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum, Wb. Wb

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   :   Nana Nurfauziah L
N.P.M   :   1502050123
Program Studi   :   Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   :   Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post

Dengan ini mengajukan seminar proposal skripsi kepada Bapak/Ibu. Sebagai bahan pertimbangan Bapak/Ibu saya lampirkan:
1. Foto kopi proposal skripsi yang telah disetujui pembimbing satu eksamplar,
2. Kuitansi biaya seminar dua lembar fotocopy
3. Kuitansi SPP yang sedang berjalan dua lembar fotocopy
4. Foto kopi K1, K2, K3.

Demikianlah surat permohonan ini saya sampaikan ke hadapan Bapak/Ibu. Atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu mengabulkan permohonan ini, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalam
Pemohon,

Nana Nurfauziah L

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Nana Nurfauziah L.
N.P.M : 1502050123
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Derivational Morphemes in Jakarta Post Newspaper

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
15/05 2019	Content, Cover	
	Chapter I	Revisi
	Chapter II	all
	Chapter III	
	Reference: Appendix	
	ee for him	

Medan, Mei 2019

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

(Habib Syukri Nasution, S.Pd, M.Hum)

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيم

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap   :   Nana Nurfauziah. L

N.P.M   :   1502050123

Prog. Studi   :   Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   :   Derivational Morpheme in the Jakarta Post

Pada hari Selasa tanggal 21 bulan Mei 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum   **Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program studi

Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan nama di bawah ini.

Nama Lengkap   : Nana Nurfauziah. L

N.P.M   : 1502050123

Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : Derivational Morpheme in the Jakarta Post

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Selasa, tanggal 21 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,   Mei 2019
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap   :   Nana Nurfauziah. L

N.P.M   :   1502050123

Prog. Studi   :   Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   :   Derivational Morpheme in the Jakarta Post

Pada hari Selasa tanggal 21 bulan Mei 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum   **Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program studi

Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap   : Nana Nurfauziah. L

N.P.M   : 1502050123

Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : Derivational Morpheme in the Jakarta Post

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   Mei 2019
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

METERAI TEMPEL
6000

Nana Nurfauziah. L

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

UMSU

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor	: 4662/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019	Medan, 13 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
Lamp	: ---	16 Juli 2019 M
H a l	: Mohon Izin Riset	

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama	:	Nana Nurfauziah. L
N P M	:	1502050123
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia	:	Derivational Morpheme in Jakarta Post.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

** Pertinggal **

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 2400 /KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Nana Nurfauziah.L**
NPM	:	**1502050123**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 10 Muharram 1441 H
10 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi	:	Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	:	Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap	:	Nana Nurfauziah L.
N.P.M	:	1502050123
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
20/09 2019	abstract, Content, belum Chapter I, II, III	Hsk	
21/09 2019	abstract, Content, acknowledg. Chapter I, II, III Chapter IV, V appendices		acc

Medan,   September 2019

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd., M.Hum

CURRICULUM VITAE

IDENTIFICATION

Full Name: Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita

Place/Date of Birth: Pabatu, 14 Maret 1997

Sex: Female

Religion: Moeslem

Father's Name: Abdul Saman

Mother's Name: Hj. Sulasni S,Pd

Email: nana_nurfauziahl@ymail.com

Address: Jl. Pertiwi No. 77A, Kel. Bantan, Kec. Medan Tembung, Sumatera Utara

EDUCATION

2012 - 2015: SMA Negeri 11 Medan

2009 - 2012: SMP Negeri 19 Medan

2003 - 2009: SD Swasta IRA Medan