MORPHOPHONEMIC ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVAL SUFFIXES IN THE JAKARTA POST AND NEW YORK TIMES

THESIS

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2021

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I state that thesis entitled **"Morphophonemic Analysis of Adjectival Suffixes in The Jakarta Post and New York Times"** is my original work. I do not include any material previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 9 December 2021

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MOTTO

Just Keep Swimming~

(Dory-Finding Nemo)

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicated this thesis to my family who has always loved and supported me.

My father, Asril Rahman, S. Pd.

My mother, Musrifah Widji Karyati

My older sister, Almh. Danny Ivon Kusuma Putri

My younger sister, Ivena Fariza Ramadhany

Last but not least, me myself who has passed through the hard time and always risen up with a smile.

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Last, I admit that this thesis is far from perfect and has many lacks. Thus, to improve this work, criticism and suggestion are welcomed. Hopefully, this thesis would give some benefits to other researchers and people who read this.

Malang, 9 December 2021

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ABSTRACT

Kinasih, Faradannisa Putri (2021) *Morphophonemic Analysis of Adjectival Suffixes in The Jakarta Post and New York Times.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Keywords*: Adjectival suffix, Morphophonemic, The Jakarta Post, New York Times*

Morphology and phonology are some of the subject discussion in the study fields of micro-linguistics. These subjects discuss the process of word formation and sound production. These processes are commonly found in news media that are commonly used by people, such as online news. with the ease of accessing online news, people could read the news from their gadgets. Likewise, the researcher used this ease for collecting the data from *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post* online news. The use of two news aims to find out the tendency of the using adjectival suffix and morphophonemic change on *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post*. This study used the theory of morphophonemic change by O'Grady and Guzman (1996) and the adjectival suffixes theory by Plag (2002).

This study uses mixed method through concurrent transformative approach with qualitative is more emphasized than quantitative. Descriptive qualitative aims to collect the data which are 5 title news about covid-19 from each *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post* through the websites of each online news. The process of collecting data through the corpus tool named *Lancsbox.* After the data were collected, the next process is categorized and analyzed the data. Meanwhile, quantitative method through descriptive statistics aims to calculate the frequency of morphophonemic changes and adjectival suffixes found in each news.

The result of this research shows that *New York Times* used more processes than *The Jakarta Post* in the process of writing. It can be seen from eleven kinds of adjectival suffixes, there are eight kinds in *New York Times* and six kinds in *The Jakarta Post.* From the finding, there are three kinds of word classes to which adjectival suffix can attach which are, adjective, verb, and noun. Meanwhile for the finding of morphophonemic change, from ten kinds of change, there are six kinds in *New York Times* and five kinds in *The Jakarta Post*. After calculating the frequency, it can be concluded that the suffix *–al* is the most frequently used, because the meaning of suffix *–al* is mostly appropriate with health topic. Meanwhile for the morphophonemic change, simple consonant change is the most frequently used, because this process commonly affected the change of morphophonemic on the last consonant after adding by suffix.

ABSTRAK

Kinasih, Faradannisa Putri (2021) *Analisis Morfofonemik pada Akhiran Kata Sifat dalam The Jakarta Post dan New York Times*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Kata Kunci*: Akhiran Kata Sifat, Morfofonemik, The Jakarta Post, New York Times*

Morfologi dan fonologi merupakan beberapa subjek pembahasan dalam bidang linguistik mikro. Subjek ini membahas proses pembentukan kata dan pembentukan suara. Proses ini banyak terdapat pada media pemberitaan yang sering digunakan oleh masyarakat, seperti koran online. Dengan adanya kemudahan dalam mengkases koran online, masyarakat dapat membaca berita melalui gadget. Begitu pula peneliti yang menggunakan kemudahan ini untuk mengumpulkan data pada koran online *New York Times* dan *The Jakarta Post.* Penggunaan dua koran bertujuan untuk mencari kecenderungan penggunaan akhiran kata sifat dan perubahan morfofonemik pada koran *New York Times* dan *The Jakarta Post*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori perubahan morfofonemik oleh O'Grady dan Guzman (1996) dan teori akhiran kata sifat oleh Plag (2002).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran melalui pendekatan transformatif bersamaan dengan metode kualitatif yang lebih dipertegas dari kuantitatif. Kualitatif deskriptif bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan data dari 5 judul berita pada setiap koran *New York Times* dan *The Jakarta Post* tentang covid-19 yang diakses melalui laman internet pada masing-masing koran. Proses pengumpulan data melalui perangkat korpus bernama Lancsbox. Setelah data terkumpul, proses selanjutnya adalah kategorisasi dan analisis data. Sedangkan, metode kuantitatif melalui statistika deskriptif bertujuan untuk menghitung frekuensi pada perubahan morfofonemik dan imbuhan kata sifat yang terjadi pada setiap koran.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *New York times* menggunakan lebih banyak proses daripada *The Jakarta Post* dalam proses penulisan. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari sebelas jenis akhiran kata sifat, terdapat delapan jenis pada *New York Times* dan enam jenis pada *The Jakarta Post.* Selanjutnya, jenis kelas kata yang ditempeli akhiran kata sifat ada tiga, yaitu kata sifat, kata kerja, dan juga kata benda. Sedangkan untuk perubahan morfofonemik, dari sepuluh macam perubahan terdapat enam macam pada *New York Times* dan lima macam pada *The Jakarta Post.* Setelah dilakukan penghitungan frekuensi, dapat disimpulkan bahwa akhiran kata sifat yang sering digunakan adalah akhiran *–al*. Sedangkan perubahan morfofonemik yang sering digunakan adalah perubahan konsonan.

مستخلص البحث

كيناسية، فرد النساء بوتري (2021) **تحليل مورفوفونيمي للالواحق الوصفية في جاكرتا بوست ونيويورك تايمز.** بحث جامعي، قسم الأداب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.
المشرفة: الدكتورة الحاجة شافية، الماجستير
الكلمات المفتاحية: لاحقة صفة، مورفوفونيميك، جاكرتا بوست، نيويورك تايمز

علم الصرف وعلم الأصوات هي بعض الموضوعات التي نوقشت في مجالات دراسة علم اللغة الجزئي. تناقش هذه الموضوعات عملية تكوين الكلمات وإنتاج الصوت. توجد هذه العمليات بشكل شائع في وسائل الإعلام التي يشيع استخدامها من قبل الناس، مثل الأخبار عبر الإنترنت. مع سهولة الوصول إلى الأخبار عبر الإنترنت، يمكن للأشخاص قراءة الأخبار من أجهزتهم الذكية. وبالمثل، استخدمت الباحثة هذه السهولة في جمع البيانات من أخبار نيويورك تايمز وجاكرتا بوست على الإنترنت. يهدف استخدام خبرين إلى معرفة اتجاه استخدام لاحقة الصفة والتغيير المورفوفونيمي في نيويورك تايمز و جاكرتا بوست.استخدم هذا البحث نظرية التغيير المورفوفونيمي بواسطة O'Grady و Guzman (1996) ونظرية اللواحق الوصفية بواسطة Plag (2002).

تستخدم هذا البحث طريقة مختلطة من خلال نهج تحولي متزامن مع التأكيد على النوعية أكثر من الكمية. يهدف الوصف النوعي إلى جمع البيانات وهي 5 عناوين إخبارية عن covid-19 من كل من نيويورك تايمز و جاكرتا بوست من خلال المواقع الإلكترونية لكل أخبار على الإنترنت. عملية جمع البيانات من خلال أداة corpus تسمى Lancsbox. بعد جمع البيانات ، يتم تصنيف العملية التالية وتحليل البيانات. وفي الوقت نفسه، تهدف الطريقة الكمية من خلال الإحصاء الوصفي إلى حساب تواتر التغييرات المورفوفونيمية واللواحق الوصفية الموجودة في كل خبر.

تظهر نتيجة هذا البحث أن نيويورك تايمز استخدمت عمليات أكثر من جاكرتا بوست في عملية الكتابة. وهذا يمكن رؤيته من أحد عشر نوعًا من اللواحق الصفية، وهناك ثمانية أنواع في نيويورك تايمز وستة أنواع في جاكرتا بوست. من النتيجة، هناك ثلاثة أنواع من فئات الكلمات التي يمكن أن ترتبط بها لاحقة الصفة، وهي الصفة والفعل والاسم. في غضون ذلك، من أجل اكتشاف التغير المورفوفونيمي، من عشرة أنواع من التغيير، هناك ستة أنواع في نيويورك تايمز وخمسة أنواع في جاكرتا بوست. بعد حساب التكرار، يمكن استنتاج أن اللاحقة-al هي الأكثر استخدامًا، لأن معنى اللاحقة-al مناسب في الغالب للموضوع الصحي. في غضون ذلك، بالنسبة للتغيير المورفوفونيمي، فإن التغيير الساكن البسيط هو الأكثر استخدامًا، لأن هذه العملية أثرت بشكل عام على تغيير الشكل المورفوفونيمي على الحرف الساكن الأخير بعد الإضافة لاحقة.

ACRONYMS

POS	Part of Speech
NYT	New York Times
TJP	The Jakarta Post
N	Noun
V	Verb
Adj	Adjective
PRS	Prefix, Root, Suffix
LOP	Loss of Phoneme
AOP	Addition of Phoneme
SCC	Simple Consonant Change
SS	Stress Shift
Dis	Dissimilation
As	Assimilation
CSVD	Change of Syllabic Vowel or Diphthong
Syn	Synthesis
Grd	Gradation
Sup	Suppletion
JJ	Part of Speech tagging for Adjective in Corpus

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objective, scope and limitation, significance, as well as key terms of the research. Other than that, this chapter also provides of research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

People use language to communicate and express themselves. Therefore, language becomes an important part of human life. The study of language called linguistics also becomes an important study of competence to speak a language and performance as the realization of the language potential (Crabtree and Powers, 1991). Many people learn many languages, especially English. As an international language, people learn about English to make their business connections and other subjects wider (Crystal, 2008). They learn English in various ways, such as taking a course, watching videos, even following online classes. When starting to learn English, people start from the basic steps, knowing sounds and words. According to Yule (2010), we should know the alphabet letter to represent the sound, and then we can describe the sounds of what English is like. These steps are part of micro-linguistics.

According to Akmajian, Demers, and Harnish (1984), the subfields of linguistic system or known as micro-linguistics are morphology, phonology,

syntax, and semantics. In perceive far, this thesis will discuss the merging study of morphology and phonology.

According to Chaer (2008), morphology is the science of word formation in linguistics. Lieber in her book, also states that morphology has a role as the process of word creating of all languages around the world (Lieber, 2009, p. 2). For example, the nominalization process happened when the verb added by the suffix –ion becomes a noun. Phonology itself is the selection of language-specific that organized the sound to create the signal of meaning (McMahon, 2002, p. 2). Many processes of word-building make another process happen inside, like morphophonemic. The merging study of morphology and phonology creates another study that describes the phonemic structure of morpheme (Katamba, 1994). So, the Morphophonemic process happened when one morpheme merged with another morpheme and caused the changing of phoneme (Ramlan, 1985).

For example, **calculate** /kælkjʊleɪt̲/ **(V) + *-ion*** = become **calculation** /ˌkælkjʊleɪʃən/**.** The addition of –ion is a common process in English vocabulary. Besides, the additional suffixes can shift the word category; the positional word in sentences is vital to be conveyed during the morphological process to become a correct structure in a sentence. Despite that, to be seen in pronunciation, there are changes of **/t** and /**ʃ** phonemes because of affixation, adding the suffix–ion to 'calculate' word. This process of affixation or the so-called nominalization process made the category and phoneme in the 'calculate' word change. In different circumstances, still, many people have not known yet about the nominalization process, even for English department students. In doing so, the

researcher needs to examine this kind of process, specifically for the morphophonemic process that happened in adjectival suffixes.

The writer chooses the theory of adjectival suffixes proposed by Plag (2002) to discuss because it is a common suffix that is always found in written text or daily conversation. Besides, it can produce a new word with different part-of-speech and meaning by adding suffixes in the bound morpheme form. There is also another process that happened in the process of adding suffixes, morphophonemic. Many people, especially students of English major, still don't know what a morphophonemic process is. So, the researcher examines and explains the kind of morphophonemic processes and adjectival suffixes to help English students know about these morphological processes are.

For the object, the researcher chooses online news, *New York Times*, and *The Jakarta Post*. These online news are known as trusted and have high credibility in sharing the news. Also, the successful news manages to switch from printed to digital form. In this era, the majority of people decided to read online news than paper one because it is more practical. Online news is accessible free and explored for everyone. These reasons become the advantages of using online news; that's why online news is going popular these days. The researcher also hopes that using online news as the object can raise the trend of micro-linguistics. For collecting the data, the researcher used linguistic software, namely Lancsbox, to collect and analyze the data using their own corpus. This linguistics software is focused on the part-of-speech analysis of the corpus. Corpus is text collection of written or spoken in similar objective research stored in the computer database. It

can determine how the specific word or phrase occurs commonly (Yule, 2010, p. 122). The use of corpus tools as the instrument of data collection will make the researcher easier to analyze and increase its accuracy.

Further, this study focuses on the morphophonemic process of adjectival suffixes in the Jakarta Post and *New York Times*. The main theories are used in this study, adjectival suffixes by Plag (2002) and morphophonemic change from O'Grady and Guzman (1996). According to Plag (2002), there are 11 adjectival suffixes that derived a word which are, *-al, -ive, -able/-ible, -ary, -ful, -less, -ly, -ous, -esque, -ish,* and *–ic/-ical.* Meanwhile, morphophonemic has ten processes which are: loss of phoneme, addition of phonemes, simple consonant change, stress shift, assimilation, dissimilation, synthesis, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, gradation, and suppletion. By comparing *The Jakarta Post* and *New York Times*, the researcher is trying to figure out the kinds of adjectival suffixes and morphophonemic processes which are commonly used in different countries. From the finding, it can be known which news has tendency to use more various types of adjectival suffix and morphophonemic change. This study's advantage is to increase the trend of micro linguistics study that is going underrated these days by using online news as the object of research that has been rising these days. By knowing the process of word-changing will make people easier to understand more about language.

Several researchers have investigated this area of study, such as Ristiani (2015), Sitohang (2016), Rizkinauli (2019), Ampa, Basri, and Ramdayani (2019), Shangrela (2020), Khasanah, Adis, Rukayah, Vesakha, and Permana (2017),

Mahendra, Indrawati, and Aryawibawa (2017), Wahyutriyuni, Suarnajaya, and Agustini (2017), Umami (2020), and Dewi, Indrayani, and Soemantri (2020). The researcher will focus on adjectival suffixes and morphophonemic processes in online news from these previous studies.

B. Problem of The Study:

Generally, this study aims to know morphophonemic change and also adjectival suffix that occurred in *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post*.

Specifically, the researcher formulates three questions that should be answered:

1. What are the types of morphophonemic processes and adjectival suffixes that most frequently used in *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post*?
2. What are the roots of adjectival suffixes used in this study?
3. How do the processes of morphophonemic change happen?

C. Objectives of The Study:

Through the research questions, this study aims:

1. To find the morphophonemic process and adjectival suffix which are the most frequently used in *The Jakarta Post* and *New York Times.*

2. To find the roots of adjectival suffixes in this study.

3. To know the process of morphophonemic change.

D. Significance of The Study

The researcher hopes that this study can contribute theoretically and practically to develop micro-linguistics studies, especially morphology and phonology. Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this study will help the readers and academician, especially English students, for knowing the adjectival suffixes and morphophonemic process by knowing the pattern of the change itself. Practically, the researcher expects that this study may help the students or readers raise awareness of morphological and phonological process, also the verification of linguistics software as an instrument in linguistics study will help linguistics researchers analyze the data easily.

E. Scope and Limitation

In this study, the researcher focuses on five health section news in each *The Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* which published in March 1st-March 5th, 2021. The timing of the selection of news for data is based on the amount of news in the health section about the decline in the number of Covid-19 cases due to the large number of people who have been vaccinated in the first stage. The researcher decides to use different news from different country, because the researcher wants to know the difference of morphological process, especially adjectival suffix and morphophonemic in different news. Therefore, this research uses the theory from O'grady and Guzman (1996) to identify the morphophonemic change that occurred and Plag (2002) for adjectival suffixes. This research has a limit that only collects the data from

written-text on online news using the instrument namely Lancsbox (linguistics software) that focuses on part-of-speech and morphological process.

F. Definition of The Key Terms:

The definitions of the key terms are explained below:

1. **Morphophonemic:** The process of the changing of phoneme caused by morpheme attached to another morpheme.
2. **Affixation:** The process of combining free and bound morphemes for making a new word.
3. **Adjectival Suffixes:** Process of morpheme addition at the end of the stem that changed the word classes into an adjective.

G. Previous Studies

Several researchers have discussed the topic of morphophonemic analysis and morphological processes of derivational suffixes. The researcher tries to look for the gap in each research that has been discussed. Before mentioning the gap, the researcher will mention the main of the research, the method used, the object, and the result. These are ten previous studies that the researcher used as the main previous studies for creating the novelty in this research.

First, *Nominalization and Morphophonemic Process in The English Words Attached by Suffix –ion* by Ristiani (2015). The researcher focused on the analysis on nominalization and morphophonemic that occurred in

nominalization that has been found. Using descriptive qualitative as method and Oxford Advanced Dictionary Learner as the data. This research has a result as first. First, there are four types of the verb forms which the suffix can attach *–ion* are verbs with *–ise*, verbs with *–ize* or *-ate*, verbs with *alveolar s, t, z*, and *liquid l*, and verbs with *nasal m* and *n* and *fricative v*. Second, the nominalization process that used to analyze the data divided into replacement, insertion, and simple affixation. Third, the morphophonemic processes in the nominalization processes are consonant change and vowel change, stress shift, and schwa epenthesis. The researcher takes the gap from this study using the derivational suffixes process mostly found in the data.

Second, *Morphophonemic Process Found in Selected Motivational Short Stories* by Sitohang (2016). Sitohang discussed morphophonemic processes of assimilation and loss of final vowel. Sitohang used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and a purposive sampling method to collect the data, but using an equation for choosing the dominant processes that occurred. The result of this research is, first, there are two kinds of morphophonemic processes. Those are loss of final vowel and progressive assimilation. From the analysis, morphemes that have morphophonemic process was 63 morphemes. The number of loss of the final vowel was 13 morphemes or 20.63%. The progressive assimilation process was 50 morphemes or 79.36%, and the most dominant morphophonemic process found is progressive assimilation. The researcher found the gap. This research used only the

assimilation process so that the researcher uses another kind of morphophonemic process as the focus.

Third, *Morphological Processes of the Derivational Suffixes {-er} and {ist} in Agentive Nouns* by Rizkinauli (2019). This research discusses to find what bases receive nominalizer suffixes in agentive nouns and the distribution of agentive nouns based on meaning and etymology. Rizkinauli uses descriptive qualitative and uses note-taking for collecting data. The researcher found that (1) the suffix {*-er*} is mostly attached to verb base, which transitive verbs. The suffix {*-ist*} is mostly attached to the noun base. (2) The words that can receive the suffix {*-er*} are related to professions, habit, and trade. The words that can be attached to the suffix {*-ist*} are related to natural science and medical science, an instrument of music, ideology, religion, adherents of a particular theory, and idea. The researcher finds the gap in this research; Rizkinauli doesn't mention whose main theory is used in this research. So, the positioning in this research is less. This research also doesn't mention the significance of the study and the scope of the study. The researcher thinks that writing the study's scope will help the reader visualize the whole study. So, the researcher states the main theory to strengthen the positioning for the research. The researcher also uses another derivational suffix that forms adjective words.

Forth, *A Morphophonemic Analysis on The Affixation in The Indonesian Language* by Ampa, Basri, and Ramdayani (2019). This research discussed the morphological and morphophonemic processes in *Kompas* newspaper.

Ampa, Basri, and Ramdayani (2019) analyzed the data used verbal analysis, such as identity and classifying the affixes into their types. The researchers showed; first, the affixation process transformed the word classes where nouns into the verbs and *pe-an* changed the roots into a noun, and the use of confix *me-kan* changed the roots of adjectives. Besides, the morphophonemic rules were also discussed from the variation of prefixes *pe-* and *me-*. Using Indonesian newspaper as the object becomes the gap of this research. If this study uses a comparative study between Indonesian and English newspapers, it will be more complex and also the findings. So, the researcher uses two objects, Indonesian and English online news.

Fifth, *Affixations and Allomorphs in Verbs and Nouns in a Research Abstract: A Morphemic and Morphophonemic Analysis* by Shangrela (2020). This research aimed to analyze the differences and similarities in the process of morphophonemic and its types in both English and Balinese language used the theory of morphophonemic rules by Jensen (1990). The data were written data sourced and recorded audio-visual from English and Balinese language. This research used descriptive qualitative for collecting the data and also analyzing the data. The result shows that there are differences and also similarities in both languages. For differences, in English there was found metathesis, while there was no finding in Balinese language. On the other hand, there was finding on vocal harmonization in Balinese, while there was no finding in English. Also, English were used prefix and suffix, while Balinese language used prefix, suffix, infix, and also confix. For the

similarities, there were assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, deletion, haplology, vocal reduction, and morpheme order rules. While the processes of affixation were found prefix and suffix in both languages. The researcher takes the gap on comparing two online news from different country, not two languages. The use of morphophonemic is also different, the researcher uses the theory of morphophonemic change by O'Grady and Guzman (1996).

Sixth, *Derivational Morphology in English Language* by Khasanah, Adis, Rukayah, Vesakha, and Permana (2017). This study discussed the types of morphology that found in internet and e-book through descriptive qualitative. This study resulted that there were four types of derivational morphemes, (1) derivational prefixes, (2) derivational suffixes; (a) noun-forming suffix, (b) adjective-forming suffixes, (c) verb-forming suffixes, and (d) adverb-forming suffixes. This research had no limitation on the using of the object. Also, there was no clearly stated of what theory was used, it makes this study had a weak position. So, the researcher clearly stated the limit of the object and also states the using theories of adjectival suffixes by Plag (2002) and morphophonemic change by O'Grady and Guzman (1996).

Seventh, *Derivational English Suffixes with References to The Jakarta Post* by Mahendra, Indrawati, and Aryawibawa (2017). This study aimed to identify the forms of derivational suffixes and also explain the function and meaning of each derivational suffix. The data were taken from the online version of *The Jakarta Post*. The data were analyzed using the theory of morphology from Plag (2002) through qualitative method. The results from

this study stated that there were four types of derivational suffixes which were, nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adverbial suffix, and adjectival suffix. the function of derivational suffix divided into two; class-changing suffix and class-maintaining suffix. the meaning of each suffix had their own meaning, for example *make (more) X, connected with, the activity or result of, etc*. For making a difference with this study, the researcher uses mixed method and also comparing two online news. Therefore, it will be more complex. The addition analysis about morphophonemic and the using of corpus tool also makes this as the novelty of this study.

Eighth, *The Morphophonemic Change of Borrowed English Words in Info Komputer Magazines* by Wahyutriyuni, Suarnajaya, and Agustini (2017). This study analyzed the morphophonemic change and borrowed words from the technology magazines. The data were Indonesian words borrowed from English that found in technology magazines on special edition which published in between 2014 until 2017. This study used qualitative methods through interactive data analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994). This study used the theory of morphophonemic change by Nida (1949) and found that there were five types of morphophonemic change such as five processes of assimilation, ten processes of loss of consonant phoneme, three processes of loss of vowel phonemes, one process of palatalization, and one process of nasalization. The differences with this research are the researcher uses the theory of morphophonemic change by O'grady and Guzman (1996) and also uses the data from adjectival suffix words.

Ninth, *An Analysis of Morphological and Morphophonemic Process of Alay Variation in The Comments of Boy William Instagram Account* by Umami (2021). This study aimed to know the process of morphological and morphophonemic in *Alay* utterances that found in followers' comment in Boy William Instagram account. This study used the theory of morphological process by Yule (2006) and morphophonemic change by Yule (2006) and O'grady (1996) Through qualitative method, this study found there were 2 types of morphological process namely affixation and non-affixation. Affixation occurred in the form of internal change with 1 utterance (2%), infixation with 10 utterances (20%), and core of vowel change with 4 utterances (8%). While non-affixation occurred in the form of coinage with 5 utterances (10%), borrowing with 1 utterance (2%), clipping with 2 utterances (4%), acronyms with 26 utterances (52%), and reduplication with 1 utterance (2%). For morphophonemic process, it occurred in all with the percentage and the researcher also found the utterance percentage Indonesia mix English 16%, Indonesia utterance 78%, and English utterance 6%. For making the differences with this study, the researcher used the data of full English sentences that found in online news of New York Times and The Jakarta Post.

Tenth, *The Morpho-phonemic Processes in Indonesian Advertisement's Slogans* by Dewi, Indrayani, and Soemantri (2020). This study explained the forms and the purpose of morphological process used in Indonesian advertisement's slogans. Through qualitative method, this study used morphological theory proposed by O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1997). From

this study, there were morphemic and phonemic processes. The morphemic formations resulted in simulfix-affix formats and unique forms, while the phonemic formations resulted in free variation of allophone and allomorph forms. For the differences, the researcher uses two theory of morphological processes to make it more complex, theory of morphophonemic change by O'Grady and Guzman (1996) and adjectival suffix by Plag (2002).

From the previous studies that have been reviewed, the researcher found several gaps from those previous studies. Further, the researcher will discuss morphophonemic processes in adjectival suffixes found in *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post* news using the morphophonemic theory from O'Grady and Guzman (1996) and adjectival suffixes from Plag (2002) using linguistics software. The use of Longman Dictionary also helps the researcher determine the base word and transcribe into phonemic transcription. The researcher will use the theory of notation rules for showing the process of morphophonemic change in derivational suffixes from O'Grady (2005: 92-93) that mentioned the notation rules is $A \rightarrow B / X \_\_\_ Y$.

H. Research Methodology

This chapter explains about the methodology used to analyze the data in this study. It consists of research design, research instrument, data, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research design

This study aims to investigate the morphophonemic processes and adjectival suffixes that occur in *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post*. The finding will be shown in table form. Also, trying to look for the tendency by knowing the common suffixes and morphophonemic processes in each news is and shown in a table of frequency in percentage. The process of morphophonemic change will be shown in phonological rules in the form of phonemic transcription.

This research uses mixed method with concurrent transformative approach according to Cresswell (2014). The use of mixed method is as reflection of the research questions in this study. The design feature uses embedded approach with unequal priority which makes qualitative more dominant and quantitative becomes supporting for qualitative. The use of linguistics software also helps the process of collecting data through descriptive qualitative.

According to Godgan and Guba in (Moeleong, 2006), Qualitative method is a research procedure that provides descriptive data (the data collected in the form of words, pictures, but not numbers). According to

Raharjo (2020, p. 41), Qualitative research is used to develop knowledge using constructivist concepts of thought.

Other than that, the researcher uses quantitative method for supporting qualitative method through descriptive statistics. The quantitative aims to find out the frequencies of adjectival suffixes and morphophonemic change that used for each online news and determine the type that is commonly used. This is for knowing the differences frequency between *The Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* by modelling the score on visual representation (Zubaidi, 2013).

The researcher used mixed method through descriptive qualitative method because it is easy to use for analyzing micro-linguistics subject. Also, the use of quantitative method through descriptive statistic helps the researcher to calculate the frequencies of each type and determine the type that is commonly used of each online news.

2. Research instruments

According to Creswell (2014), the key instrument is the researcher herself because the researcher is the one who collects the data. Another instrument is linguistics software named Lancsbox v 5.1.2 as the tool for collecting the data. Online version of *Longman Dictionary of American English* is also used for transcribing into phonemic transcription and PRS (prefix-root-suffix) application for looking the base word of each derivational word.

3. Data

The data used in this research are words that contain adjectival suffix, then being analyzed as the data that has morphophonemic change process. The researcher will analyze the word by its categorization.

4. Data source

The researcher takes the data from each online news websites. For *New York Times*, the link is nytimes.com, and *The Jakarta Post* is TheJakartapost.com. The researcher takes 5 news about Covid-19 progress in the health section. The edition from March 1st-March 5th, 2021 is chosen because March 2021 is the time when the case of Covid-19 in Indonesia get decreased significantly and also the vaccination first wave progress starts in January-April 2021 according to Indonesian Ministry of Health. So, the news about covid-19 and vaccination progress are in the high number of being discussed in March 2021.

5. Data Collection

The researcher uses linguistics software (Lancsbox) as an instrument for collecting the data. As the steps mention, first, the researcher explores five news about Covid-19 from *The Jakarta Post* and *New York times*. The data will be collected in 1st -5th March 2021. Second, copy the data and converted it into .txt (text) to be readable in linguistic software, Lancsbox. Third, input corpus into linguistic software, which has been downloaded to be analyzed with (*JJ) code and input the suffix category one by one according to Plag (2002) as a data object that the researcher will analyze.

Forth, look in the PRS application and Longman Dictionary for the base words of each word that have found in linguistic software. Finally, collect the data which has been analyzed in the form of adjectival suffixes.

6. Data Analysis

There are several stages that the researcher used for analyzing the data. First, collect the data from the news using Lancsbox software. Second, categorize the words by their adjectival suffixes process. Third, transcribe into the phonemic symbol. Forth, analyze and categorize the morphophonemic processes that occurred. Fifth, enter the data into table and tabulate each adjectival suffix and morphophonemic change frequency on each online news. Sixth, calculate the tendency of each online news by the mode of data (the value of the words that commonly used) and mean value (in the form of percentage). Last, write the rules of morphophonemic change by using phonological rules. So, this study analyzes, first, adjectival suffix words in *The Jakarta Post* and *New York Times and* second, morphophonemic change that occurred on adjectival suffix words.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of review of the related literatures used in this study, which is discussed from the general to the specific. The underlying theories will be explained such as morphology, derivational morpheme, phonology, morphophonemic, and phonological rules.

A. Morphology

Morphology as the branch of linguistics deals with the process of word formation. This statement is in line with some arguments from linguistics experts. According to Chaer (2008), morphology as the branch of linguistics shows that it is as the science of word formation in linguistics. Lieber in her book also states that morphology has a role as the process of word creating of all languages around the world (Lieber, 2009:2). Also, Lyons (1968) argues that morphology deals with the internal structure of words.

Yule (2010: 67) in his book explains that many languages have "word-like" elements. For example, in Swahili (East Africa) the word *nitakupenda* represents as I will love you in English. Because of the different word and structure, Yule found there is the similarity between both languages, the whole message. So, he looked at linguistics form in different languages is the notion of 'element' rather than 'word'.

From these definitions of some experts, we can conclude that morphology is the process of word formation that deals with the words language around the

world. Focusing on the descriptive analysis of each words that include in some texts.

1. Morpheme

Yule (2010, p.67) stated that Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Other linguists remarked "the most important component of word structure is the morpheme, the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning and function" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1980, p. 55). in other word, morpheme is the smallest units in language which has meaning and formation. For instances; beach, rewrite, occupation, flag, those words are identified as smallest unit or so-called morphemes. Word formation in sentences have different function to build correct sentences. The words are connected through the various stem in a word. Hence, the categorization in a word can change. There consist two types of morpheme; free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a. Free Morpheme

The morpheme which can stand alone in a form of word called (Lieber, 2009: 33). Yule (2010, p. 68) also stated free morpheme as the morpheme that can stand by itself as a single word and meaningful.

b. Bound Morpheme

According to Booij (2007, p. 9), bound morpheme cannot stand alone, which means the word attached the stem. There consist of varieties of stems such as, *-ize, -ion, -ic, -s, re-, un-, -ly, -ish, -ful, -less*, and etc.

Derivational is a process of creating a new lexeme that change the meaning and the lexical category than their bases (Booij, 2007, p. 51). Derivational morpheme according to Plag (2002), divided into prefix and suffix.

1) Suffix

Suffix on bound morpheme has four main processes, adverbial suffixes, adjectival suffixes, nominal suffixes, and verbal suffixes. In this part, the researcher will only discuss about adjectival suffixes that proposed by Plag (2002).

a) Adjectival suffixes

Adjectival suffixes according to Plag (2002, p. 94) is divided into two variables; relational adjectives and qualitative adjectives. Relational adjective, it deals with noun which qualifies the adjective to the base word. For instance, *legendary weapon* (this means the weapon has something to do with legendary). While qualitative adjectives deal with the derived adjectives that express more concept.

- **Suffix *-al***

This relational suffix has two different allomorphs. *–ial* in *confidential, substantial* and *–ual* in *spiritual, contextual.* The distribution on the using of *–ial* and *–ual* is not entirely clearly, but it seems that the ending bases of *–ant/ance* (*circumstantial)* and *–or* (*professorial*) take the *–ial* form.

- **Suffix *-ive***

This suffix mostly from latinate verbs and bound roots that end in [t] and [s] (e.g. *connective, explosive, fricative, etc).*

- **Suffix *-able/-ible***

These suffixes can attach to the verb and noun bases. If the suffix *–able* attaches to the verb bases it has two conditions of meaning. For examples, *readable, breakable* have a meaning of 'capable of being Y' and *agreeable, perishable* have meaning of 'disposed to Y'.

- **Suffix *-ary***

This suffix usually attaches to noun in the form of relational adjectives, for example *evolutionary, revolutionary, etc.*

- **Suffix *-esque***

This suffix commonly attaches to the proper and common noun and has meaning of 'in the manner or style of Y', for examples are *Chaplinesque, carnivalesque, etc.*

- **Suffix *-ful***

This suffix has meaning 'having Y, being characterized by Y' and usually attaches to abstract noun. Abstract noun refers to an intangible concept or not a physical object. For examples are *beautiful, tactful, etc.* But, it is not only happened to the abstract noun, also verbal bases. For examples are *careful, helpful, hurtful, etc.*

- **Suffix *-less***

This suffix can be seen as antonymic to *–ful,* with the meaning is 'without Y'. For example, *hopeless, speechless, priceless, etc.*

- **Suffix *-ly***

This suffix is attached to adjectives and nouns. With the meaning ‘in the manner of Y’ or ‘like a Y’ when denoting nouns in person as in *fatherly, womanly, daughterly.* Other bases denoting temporal concepts as in *half-hourly, monthly, daily,* or direction *westerly, easterly, etc.*

- **Suffix *-ous***

This suffix commonly attached to noun. But this suffix, has different formation according to the last syllable. *–ous* (*e.g. platitudinous), -eous (e.g. homogeneous), -ious (e.g. prestigious), and –uous (e.g. ambiguous).*

- **Suffix *-ic/-ical***

These relational suffixes usually attach to noun and bound roots. Some of the words can use both of the form such in *economic-economical, historic-historical, etc.,* but sometimes these forms are clearly distinguished in meaning (e.g. *economic* ‘profitable’ *vs. economical* ‘money-saving’).

- **Suffix *-ish***

This suffix *–ish* can stick to noun base, adjectives base, adverbs base, numerals, and also syntactic phrases. When the suffix attach to noun, it is conveyed ‘like Y’ for examples *childish, townish, vampirish, etc.* In other circumstance, it can be conveyed ‘somewhat Y’ in form of adverbs (eg. *soonish*), adjectives (eg. *clearish*), numerals (eg. *thirteenish*) and syntactic phases (eg. *out-of-the-way-ish*).

2. Allomorph

According to McCarthy (2002) allomorph is a different pronunciation that appeared on many morphemes. Also, O'Grady and Archibald (2015) stated that allomorph is variant pronunciations of a morpheme. For example, morpheme /s/ has different ways to pronounce such in cats, dogs, and judges. /s/ in cats is pronounced /s/, it is /z/ in dogs, and /əz/ in judges. The selection of the allomorph is dependent on the phonological aspects.

B. Phonology

Phonology as one of the branches of linguistics deals with the structure of sound. According to McMahon, phonology is the selection of language-specific that organized the sound to create the signal of meaning (McMahon, 2002: 2). Mc Arthur also has an argument that more philosophy, he said that phonology was compounding words from Greek "Phono" which means sound and "Logy" which means study, we called phonology as the study of sound (Mc Arthur: 1998).

1. Phoneme

Phoneme as one of the most important unit in phonology has a function to distinguish the sounds between words based on the phonetic properties (O'Grady, 2016: 57). While Fromkin (2000: 520), stated that phoneme is the basic speech sound of a language. The sound symbols for representing the phoneme are written in slant brackets / /.

2. Allophone

Allophone is the member of the same phoneme family, i.e. the various physically distinct sounds which count as executions of a given phoneme (Katamba, 1989, p.18). O'Grady and Archibald (2015, p. 57) in their book stated that allophone is phonetic properties of the sounds and whether those properties can be used to distinguish between words. For example, phoneme /ŋ/ has an allophone as in [ŋ].

C. Morphophonemic

Morphophonemic is a branch of morphology and phonology that focus on the change of phoneme because of the merging of two morphemes. There are several arguments from linguistics experts like Sibarani that stated morphophonemic happened because of morpheme attached to other in word formation (Sibarani, 2002:57). According to Ramlan (1985), morphophonemic refers to the change of phoneme as the effect of the merging from one morpheme to another. Also, the process of morphophonemic includes the process of phoneme and morpheme changing inside. O'Grady and Guzman (1996) also stated that morphophonemic has ten processes such as loss of phoneme, addition of phonemes, simple consonant change, assimilation, dissimilation, synthesis, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, gradation and suppletion. The explanation of morphophonemic process classification is as followed.

1. Loss of Phoneme

This process occurs when there are one or more phonemes that normally present in one allomorph but then missing in another allomorph. For example, the loss of consonant phoneme /t/ in *democrat* lost when there is derivational *–cy* becomes *democracy*. The loss of vowel phoneme may also be found but less than the consonant. For example, enemy /enəmi/ become enmity /ˈenmiti/.

2. Addition of Phoneme

This process happens when one of two allomorphs of a morpheme lacks one or more phonemes which are present in the other. For example, *long-longer* //lohn/- /lohngər/. the /g/ appears before inflectional suffixes *(-er)* or *(-est)*.

3. Simple Consonant Change

This process is normally changed the final consonant. As in permit-permission, /t/ becomes /s/. It commonly appears to voiced consonant, when appeared in voiceless consonant it will replaced by its voiced counterpart, it is called voicing.

4. Assimilation

This process is assimilated the first word with another by sharing the feature of sequential phoneme (Sukarsono, 2009:6). For example, the voiced /d/ in past-tense form is changed to /t/ after a voiceless sound. It can also be said that assimilation is a process of a common consonant change in English. The other definition conveyed by Kelly (2000:109) assimilation is how sounds modify each other when they combined within words, but usually across words too. O'grady

classifies assimilation becomes two types, anticipatory assimilation that changes the sound to another because of the sounds which follows and coalescent assimilation that producing a new sound when the two different sounds combined.

5. Dissimilation

This process is the opposite of assimilation which make a segment becoming less similar to another. This is happened because of the combining of two morphemes which identical each other and results the changing of one of them. For example, fifth can pronounce into fift, because of the fricative /th/ is dissimilar to the preceding fricative by becoming a stop. It is rare in English, another example taken from Latin, the allomorph /ig/ replaces /in/ on the morphemes that begin with /n/ as in *ignoble, ignominious*.

6. Stress Shift

This process is the moving of the intensity to other sound. For example, the word *finance* /'faɪnæns/ after adding the suffix *–ial* becomes *financial* /faɪ'nænʃl/. We can see the strong stress at the front move to the second syllable after the process of affixation. Commonly, the stress shift affects the change of vowel, but there are some cases where it is not affected. For example, *linguist-linguistic* /ˈlɪŋgwɪst/-/lɪŋˈgwɪstɪk/and *impulse-impulsive* /ˈɪmpʌls/-/ɪmˈpʌlsɪv/.

7. Change of Syllabic Vowel or Diphthong

This process is very prevalent in English. That is the changing of another syllabic vowel or diphthong that appears in the normal allomorph. For example, the change of syllable in the past tense form as in, *take-took* /teɪk/-/tʊk/. Here, diphthong /ei/ is changed into /u/. another example is from the derivation process,

precise becomes *precision*. After adding the suffix ion, the diphthong /ai/ changes into /e/.

8. Synthesis

Synthesis is a consonant change because of the combination of two morphemes that results a single new phoneme which different from both its constituent. For example, the word act /ækt/ adding by suffix –ion /yən/ becomes action /'ækʃən/ not /æktyən/.

9. Gradation

This process is the changing vowel as the result of stress shift process. there are two kinds of change: (1) the change of "full" vowels and diphthong to /i,r,ə/. (2) "full" vowels or diphthongs changes when the stress shifts onto the syllable. For examples, *instrument* becomes *instrumentəl* there is changing of /e/ becomes /ə/. Another example is *combine* /kəmˈbaın/ becomes *combination* /ˌkɒmbəˈneıʃən/. The diphthong changes because of the stress shift effect is /ay/ becomes a single vowel /i/ then the syllable that changes because of adding by stress is /a/ becomes /ə/.

10. Suppletion

This process happens when an allomorph fits into another allomorph and belong to the same morpheme, even though they completely have different allomorph. For example, the plural morpheme *(-es)*. It has four forms as /iz/, /z/, /s/, /n/. All of them has the same position in the paradigm. For the three /iz/, /z/ and /s/ show some phonemic similarity, while /n/ has a very different phonemic.

D. Phonological Rules

Linguists have developed a number of procedures or form to write the result of analysis systematically, but none is infallible. But several have really helpful. As stated in O'Grady's book (2016: 87) the form of the rules that stated the phonological processes is named Phonological Rules which represents as below:

A → B / X _____ Y

In the rules, A stands as an element that become an input or the underlying representation. B is for the output of the realization the conditioning environment of X and Y that represents by the slash '/' that means 'in the environment of'. Environment is usually written in the form of phonetic properties. The long underlined means where the element segment occurs relative to its environments.

For example, calculate /kælkjʊleɪt/ become calculation /ˌkælkjʊleɪʃən/. It can be written t→ ʃ / [+diphthong] ____ [+Syllabic]. It means that /t/ changed into /ʃ/ in the environment of diphthong and syllabic vowel.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains findings and discussions of the study. The finding provides the data of adjectival suffix words and morphophonemic change processes that occurred in five news about covid-19 in each *The Jakarta Post* and *New York Times*. The researcher uses adjectival suffixes proposed by Plag (2002) and types of morphophonemic change proposed by O'Grady and Guzman (1996) to help analyzing the data. Also, the use of research instruments such as, linguistics software named Lancsbox v 5.1.2, PRS application, and Longman Dictionary in the process of analysis the data.

A. Finding

This part discusses the findings of the study. The researcher used the theories of adjectival suffixes by Plag (2002) and morphophonemic change by O'Grady and Guzman (1996) to analyze the data of each online news. In this analysis, the researcher found 119 adjective words from 5 news in *New York Times* but only 69 words that have added by adjectival suffix. There are also 89 words that have morphophonemic change out of 69 words of adjectival suffix, it is because one word can involve more than one process of morphophonemic change. Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* the researcher found 92 adjective words from 5 news. However, only 61 words have adjectival suffix and 55 words that have morphophonemic change. Thus, the researcher classifies and examines based on

the types of adjectival suffix and the process of morphophonemic change in accordance with the research questions in the first chapter.

1. Adjectival Suffixes

This part discusses adjectival suffixes that appeared in each news. These suffixes were found attached to some base words that have different parts of speech. Ingo Plag (2002) classifies derivational adjectival suffixes into eleven types, *-al, -ive, -able/-ible, -ary, -esque, -ful, -less, -ly, -ous, -ic/-ical,* and *–ish.* The following table describes the number of adjectival suffixes used in each news:

Table 1.1 The Results of Adjectival Suffixes Frequency

Suffix	**Frequency**			
	NYT	**%**	**TJP**	**%**
-al	35	50,7%	23	37,7%
-ive	9	13,1%	20	32,8%
-able/-ible	9	13,1%	3	4,9%
-ary	-	0%	-	0%
-esque	-	0%	-	0%
-ful	4	5,8%	-	0%
-less	4	5,8%	-	0%
-ly	3	4,3%	8	13,1%
-ous	2	2,9%	3	4,9%
-ic/-ical	3	4,3%	4	6,6%
-ish	-	0%	-	0%
Total	69	**100%**	61	**100%**

Based on the adjectival suffixes occurring frequency in the data, the researcher found that suffix *–al* is the most frequently used in New York Times with 35 data (50,7%) and The Jakarta Post with 23 data (37,7%). These results are based on the topics that relate to the meaning of suffix *–al*. Suffix *–al* has meaning of "relating to, process of or an action." In the use of health topic, suffix *–al* is mostly fit with the word of health topic. The words in this covid news consist of the action of some handling section in the health sector, relating to some health terms in the noun and change it to adjective for describing, and also explain some processes and situations of covid terms. One of the examples is the changing of word 'clinic' to 'clinical'. The word 'clinic' here initially refers to a place where medical treat is given. However, when it is added by suffix *–al*, the word 'clinical' has different meaning whereby it has a connection with an action to treat sick people. Thus, this description signifies that suffix *–al* has a function as the changing of meaning so it can describe and show the relation to the context of the word class before.

To summarize these plentiful data, the researcher used the form of the table to analyze the result easily. The researcher used Linguistics Software named Lancsbox for analyzing the words that have adjectival suffix inside by inputting the code *JJ (Adj) in the POS box. Then, deeply analyzing uses Longman Dictionary to transcribe the phonemic transcription and look for root from the words that have added by adjectival suffix.

a. Suffix *–al*

As stated in the table, the words that has added by suffix *–al* categorized as an adjective since it formed by combining the base word and the adjectival suffix which represent as below

Table 1.2 The results of suffix *-al*

NYT		**TJP**	
Root	**Derivative**	**Root**	**Derivative**
Rus (N)	Rural	Sever(N)	Several
Agriculture(N)	Agricultural	Substance(N)	Substantial
Essence(N)	Essential	Tropic(N)	Tropical
Sever(N)	Several	Clinic(N)	Clinical
Nation(N)	National	Office(N)	Official
Locus(N)	Local	Locus(N)	Local
Preference(N)	Preferential	Nation(N)	National
Genus(N)	General	Genus(N)	General
Profession(N)	Professional	Addition(N)	Additional
Origin(N)	Original	Globe(N)	Global
Clinic(N)	Clinical	Origin(N)	Original
Computation(N)	Computational	Essence(N)	Essential

Virus(N)	Viral	Analytic(N)	Analytical
Substance(N)	Substantial	Sever(N)	Several

Suffix *–al* in those examples only attach to Noun words. The final results of derivative words have a class word as an adjective after added by the suffix. It concludes that adjectival suffix changed the other noun words to become adjective. From those examples, the pattern could be written

Stem 1(N) + *-al* = Stem 2 (Adj)

For the meaning, we can know that derivative words will have a different meaning before adding by suffix and after adding by suffix. According to Plag (2002), suffix *-al* itself has the meaning of 'relating to, process of or an action'. For example, Nation has a meaning as a country, especially on the relation in its people. After adding by suffix *–al*, the meaning changes into 'relating to something that controlled or owned by the government'. Also, the word office has a meaning as a building that belongs to a company or organization. After adding by suffix *–al*, it changes the meaning as relating to someone that has authority in a company of organizations. The comparison of finding in between NYT and TJP shows that TJP has less tendency to use suffix *–al* with 23 data, meanwhile there are 35 data in NYT.

b. Suffix *–ive*

In this data, the researcher found that the suffix *–ive* attaches to the verb, adjective, and noun words. As stated in the table below

Table 1.3 The results of suffix -ive

NYT		**TJP**	
Base	**Derivative**	**Base**	**Derivative**
Protect (V)	protective	Effect(V)	Effective
Execute(V)	executive	Negate(V)	Negative
Comprehend(V)	comprehensive	Extend(V)	Extensive
Innovate(V)	innovative	Intense(Adj)	intensive
Negate(V)	negative	Relate(V)	relative
Conserve(V)	conservative	Represent(V)	representative
Imagine(V)	imaginative	Authority(N)	authoritative
Effect(V)	effective		

According to the data, the pattern for this finding is:

1. **Stem 1(V) + *-ive* = Stem 2 (Adj)**
2. **Stem 1(Adj) + *-ive* = Stem 2 (Adj)**
3. **Stem 1(N) + *-ive* = Stem 2 (Adj)**

For the meaning, suffix -ive means ‘doing’ or ‘being’ or ‘tending to’. For example, the word innovate means to start to use new ideas, methods, or inventions. After adding by suffix, the meaning changed into way of doing

something is new, different, and better than those that existed before. For the comparison, there were 20 data in TJP and 9 data in NYT, it showed that TJP has tendency to use suffix *–ive* higher than NYT.

c. Suffix *–able/-ible*

This researcher found that suffix *-able* has 2 allomorphs, *-able* and *–ible*. In this data, the researcher found that the suffix *–able* and *–ible* attaches to verb, noun, and adjective words.

Table 1.4 The results of suffix *–able/-ible*

NYT		**TJP**	
Base	**Derivative**	**Base**	**Derivative**
Avail(V)	Available	Avail(V)	available
Rely(V)	Reliable	Transmit(V)	Transmissible
Equity(N)	Equitable		
Posse(Adj)	Possible		
Elect(V)	Eligible		
Transmit(V)	transmissible		

Thus, the pattern for the findings is:

1. **Stem 1 (V) + *-able/-ible* = Stem 2 (Adj)**
2. **Stem 1 (N) + *-able* = Stem 2 (Adj)**
3. **Stem 1 (Adj) + *-ible* = Stem 2 (Adj)**

For the meaning, suffix *–able/-ible* has meaning 'capable of being'. For example, avail means 'to be of use or value to; profit; advantage'. After adding suffix *–able*, available means 'accessible and ready for use or service'. For the comparison between NYT and TJP, there is a little difference in the finding. There are more variations in NYT showed by 9 data which used different allomorphs of *–able*, while in TJP only found 3 data and which used allomorph *–able*.

d. Suffix *–ful*

This suffix only found in *New York Times* with 4 data, while there is no finding in *The Jakarta Post*. This suffix only attached to the verb words as showed in the table.

Table 1.5 The results of suffix *-ful*

NYT	
Basse	**Derivative**
Success(V)	Successful
Thank(V)	Thankful
Help(V)	Helpful

This suffix only attaches to the verb words and changes the meaning to become 'full of or notable of.' For example, *help* means 'giving help or assistance; be of service' becomes *helpful* 'providing assistance or serving a useful function'. For the pattern is:

Stem 1(V) + *-ful* = Stem 2 (Adj)

e. Suffix *–less*

Suffix *–less* has attached to the noun and adjective words. As represents in the table below:

Table 1.6 The results of suffix *-less*

NYT	
Base	**Derivative**
Home(N)	Homeless
Need(N)	Needless
Harm(Adj)	Harmless

It means that suffix *-less* can attach to both of the word classes. Thus, the patterns for this finding are:

1. Stem 1(N) + *-less* = Stem 2 (Adj)

2. Stem 1(Adj) + *-less* = Stem 2 (Adj)

Also, for the meaning, it gets changed. Suffix *–less* has a meaning 'without'. When it is attached to the word, the meaning will change into 'without X'. For example, *home* means a place or building where we live. After adding suffix, the meaning change into *'without a home'* or a condition when there is a person who has no home. For the comparison of the finding in suffix *–less,* there is a slight deviation between *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post*. It showed that there is no finding of suffix *–less* in TJP and 4 data in NYT.

f. Suffix *–ly*

For suffix *–ly*, some of the words can be defined as an adjective and also adverb. But there are some words that only defined as an adjective. In this data, the words can be defined as adverbs also.

Table 1.7 The results of suffix *-ly*

NYT		**TJP**	
Basse	**Derivative**	**Base**	**Derivative**
Day(N)	Daily	Elder(N)	Elderly
Like(V)	Likely		
Dead(V)	Deadly		

These findings consist of a noun and verb words that are attached to suffix *–ly*. Thus, the patterns are:

1. **Stem 1 (N) + *-ly* = Stem 2 (Adj)**
2. **Stem 1 (V) + *-ly* = Stem 2 (Adj)**

Suffix *–ly* has the meaning of 'relating to'. The word *elder* means 'an aged person'. When added suffix *–ly* the meaning becomes 'relating to aged person'. For the comparison between NYT and TJP, it showed that NYT only found 3 data and NYT found 8 data.

g. Suffix *–ous*

This finding showed that suffix *–ous* can attach to noun and verb words, as stated in the table below:

Table 1.8 The results of suffix *-ous*

NYT		**TJP**	
Basse	**Derivative**	**Base**	**Derivative**
Suspicion(N)	Suspicious	Contagion(N)	Contagious
Contagion(N)	Contagious	Infect(N)	Infectious

Thus, the pattern for the findings is:

Stem 1 (N) + *-ous* = Stem 2 (Adj)

For the meaning, suffix *–ous* changed the meaning into 'relating to, qualities of'. For example, *contagious* means 'relating to the condition of a disease that can pass to other'. For the comparison, both of the news have a less tendency to use suffix *–ous,* with 2 data in NYT and 3 data in TJP.

h. Suffix *–ic/ -ical*

The last suffix that occurred in both news is *–ic/-ical*. In NYT, there are 2 allomophs of suffix *–ic* that occurred which are *–ic* and *–ical*. While in TJP, only suffix *–ic* occurred.

Table 1.9 The results of suffix *–ic/-ical*

NYT		**TJP**	
Basse	**Derivative**	**Base**	**Derivative**
Apocalypse(N)	Apocalyptic	Specify(V)	Specific
Gene(N)	Genetic	Science(N)	Scientific
Type(N)	Typical		

For both news, the suffix –ic and –ical attached to noun and verb words. Thus, the finding results two patterns for this suffix.

1. **Stem 1 (N) + *-ic/-ical* = Stem 2 (Adj)**
2. **Stem 1 (V) + *-ic* = Stem 2 (Adj)**

For the meaning, suffix *–ic* change the meaning into 'relating to'. For example, *apocalyptic* means 'relating to the final destruction or end of the world'. For the comparison, both of the news have a slight deviation. There are 3 data which used two allomorphs in NYT, while there are 4 data in NYT which only used suffix *–ic*.

2. Morphophonemic Change

This part provides the data of morphophonemic change that occurred in each news. This phenomenon found in the words that have affixation process, but not every word produced morphophonemic change inside. O'Grady and Guzman (1996) classifies morphophonemic change into ten which are, loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, simple consonant change, stress shift, dissimilation, assimilation, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, synthesis, gradation, and suppletion. The following table shows the number of morphophonemic changes that found in this research

Table 2.1 The results of morphophonemic change frequency

Morphophonemic Change	**Occurrences**			
	NYT	**%**	**TJP**	**%**
Loss of Phoneme	2	2,2%	-	0%
Addition of Phoneme	3	3,4%	5	9,1%
Simple Consonant Change	29	32,6%	18	32,7%
Stress Shift	18	20,2%	15	27,3%
Dissimilation	-	0%	-	0%
Assimilation	-	0%	-	0%
Change of Syllabic Vowel or Diphthong	25	28,1%	5	9,1%
Synthesis	-	0%	-	0%
Gradation	12	13,5%	12	21,8%
Suppletion	-	0%	-	0%
Total	89	**100%**	55	**100%**

Based on the data that shown in the table, the researcher found there are 89 data of morphophonemic change occurred in *New York Times* and 55 data in *The Jakarta Post.* The change which commonly occurred in both news is simple consonant change with 29 data (32,6%) in *New York Times* and 18 data (32,7%) in *The Jakarta Post*. This is due to the affixation process which increases the complexity of the morphophonemic process over time, for example in the structure of word formation, the most common structure is consonant-vowel-consonant (C-V-C) and suffixes which mostly appears first in vowels. This process generally results in morphophonemic changes in the final consonant phoneme after adding a suffix, one of the examples is 'Genus' /ˈʤinə**s**/ becomes 'General' /ˈʤɛnə**r**əl/. This is why the simple consonant change gained the highest number in this study, because this process commonly affected the change of morphophonemic on the last consonant after adding by suffix.

The analysis will be shown of each change. The process of the change will be shown in the form of phonological rules by O'Grady (2016) to write the analysis systematically.

a. Loss of Phoneme

This change may appear on the base word or stem that loss the phoneme when the word added by suffix. The data are shown in the table as below:

Table 2.2 The results of loss of phoneme

Base	Derivative
Elect /ɪˈlɛk**t**/	Eligible /ˈɛlɪʤəbəl/

In those examples, both of the base words ended with **/t/.** After adding by the suffix, the **/t/** lost in the derivative words. The process is written systematically in phonological rule.

/t/ → ∅ / ___ [+syllabic]

For the comparison of the finding, there are 2 data in NYT and no finding in TJP.

b. Addition of Phoneme

This morphophonemic change happened when there is addition in the word after adding suffix.

Table 2.3 The results of AOP in NYT

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Conserve /kənˈsɜrv/	Conservative /kənˈsɜrv**ət**ɪv/
2.	Imagine /ɪˈmædʒən/	Imaginative /ɪˈmædʒən**ət**ɪv/
3.	Gene /dʒin/	Genetic /dʒəˈn**ɛt**ɪk/

In these findings, there are two examples which have different suffix resulted different addition phoneme. First, the words that have added by suffix –*ive* have an addition that connected the end of base word and the suffix, that are **/ə/** and **/t/.** For the second example, the word has added by suffix –*ic*, resulted the adding of **/ɛ/** and **/t/.** for the process is stated below:

1. **∅ → / ə / + /t/ /___ [+syllabic]**

2. **∅ → / ɛ / + /t/ /___ [+syllabic]**

Table 2.4 The results of AOP in TJP

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Represent /ˌrɛprəˈzɛnt/	Representative /ˌrɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv/
2.	Specify /ˈspɛsəˌfaɪ/	Specific /spəˈsɪfɪk/
3.	Science /ˈsaɪəns/	Scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/

Meanwhile in this news, there are 3 kinds of process of addition phoneme. There are 2 words that have a same suffix, but resulted different phoneme which are:

1. ∅→ / ə / + /t/ /___ [+syllabic]

2. ∅→ /k/ /[+syllabic] ___

3. ∅→ / I / + /f/ /___ [+syllabic]

For the comparison, there are a slight deviation between NYT and TJP. There are 3 data in NYT and 5 data in TJP, it shows that NYT has less tendency to use the process of addition of phoneme.

c. Simple Consonant Change

This process happened when there is consonant change in a base or stem word when added by suffix.

Table 2.5 The results of SCC in NYT

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Essence /ˈɛsən**s**/	Essential /ɪˈsɛn**ʃ**əl/
2.	Preference /ˈprɛfərən**s**/	Preferential /ˌprɛfəˈrɛn**ʃ**əl/
3.	Substance /ˈsʌbstən**s**/	Substantial /səbˈstæn**ʃ**əl/
4.	Rus /ru**s**/	Rural /ˈrʊ**r**əl/

5.	Locus /ˈloʊkə**s**/	Local /ˈloʊkə**l**/
6.	Genus /ˈʤinə**s**/	General /ˈʤɛnə**r**əl/
7.	Virus /ˈvaɪrə**s**/	Viral /ˈvaɪrə**l**/

The researcher divided the analysis based on the suffix. For this data, the data that have added by suffix –al is 7 data from 34. thus, the consonants that have changed is mostly alike. There are 3 kinds of pattern, which are:

1. /s/ → /ʃ/ / [+nasal] ___ [+syllabic]

2. /s/ → /l/ / [+syllabic] ___

3. /s/ → /r/ / [+syllabic] ___ [+syllabic]

For the next finding, the words have added suffix *–able*. There are 3 words and have 2 kinds of consonant change.

Table 2.5.1 The results of SCC by suffix *–able*

No.	**Base**	**Derivative**
1.	Elect /ɪˈlɛ**k**t/	Eligible /ˈɛlɪ**ʤ**əbəl/
2.	Transmit /trænzˈmɪ**t**/	Transmissible /trænsˈmɪ**s**əbəl/

The first consonant change is the change of /t/ into /s/. Because of the words are in between of vowel. The [+alveolar, +plosive] change into [+alveolar, +fricative]. The patterns are as stated below:

1. /t/ → /s/ / [+syllabic] ___ [+syllabic]

2. /k/ → /ʤ/ [+syllabic] ___ [+syllabic]

for the next finding is the words which have added by suffix –ous.

Table 2.5.2 The results of SCC by suffix *–ous*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	suspicion /səˈspɪʃə**n**/	Suspicious /səˈspɪʃə**s**/
2.	Contagion /kənˈteɪʤə**n**/	Contagious /kənˈteɪʤə**s**/

Those words have a same consonant change, /n/ phoneme in the last stem that have added by suffix. Because of the words have a same first suffix. The end phoneme of the base word is /ən/, after adding by suffix *–ous* that sound /əs/, the change that happened is only the last phoneme, /n/ becomes /s/. the pattern is:

/n/ → /s/ / [+syllabic] ___

For the next is suffix *–ive.* The word is *comprehend* that changed into *comprehensive.*

Table 2.5.3 The results of SCC by suffix *–ive*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Comprehend /ˌkɑmpriˈhɛn**d**/	Comprehensive /ˌkɑmpriˈhɛn**s**ɪv/

/d/ → /s/ / [+nasal] ___ [+syllabic]

The consonant is in between of [+alveolar, +nasal] word, /n/ and syllabic vowel. after adding by suffix, the phoneme /d/ becomes /s/ that has a same property as the phoneme before the suffix, /n/.

Table 2.5.4 The results of SCC by suffix *–ic*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Apocalypse /əˈpɑkəˌlɪp**s**/	Apocalyptic /əˌpɑkəˈlɪp**t**ɪk/

For the next consonant change is the change of /s/ into /t/. this process happened in the word *apocalypse* after added by suffix *–ic*. On the other theory,

the suffix *–ic* is usually written as *–tic*, but Plag (2002) wrote it *–ic*. The process is written as:

/s/ → /t/ / [+plosive] ___ [+syllabic]

Table 2.6 The results of SCC in TJP

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Substance /ˈsʌbstən**s**/	Substantial /səbˈstæn**ʃ**əl/
2.	Office /ˈɔfə**s**/	Official (2) /əˈfɪ**ʃ**əl/
3.	Essence /ˈɛsən**s**/	Essential /ɪˈsɛn**ʃ**əl/
4.	Locus /ˈloʊkə**s**/	Local /ˈloʊkə**l**/
5.	Genus /ˈʤinə**s**/	General /ˈʤɛnə**r**əl/

The researcher found 18 data of consonant change in *The Jakarta Post,* which attached to suffix *–al, -ible, -ic, -ive,* and *–ous*. In suffix *-al*, the consonant that has changed is /s/. The phoneme of /s/ changed into 3 kinds, /ʃ/, /l/, and /r/. Almost all the words change the phoneme /s/ into / ʃ /, but *latin* words has changed /s/ phoneme into another phoneme, /r/ and /l/.

1. **/s/ → / ʃ / / [+plosive] ___ [+syllabic]**
2. **/s/ → /l/ / [+plosive] ___ [+syllabic]**
3. **/s/ → /r/ / [+syllabic] ___ [+syllabic]**

The next process happens in suffix *–ible*, the word *transmit* changed into *transmissible*.

Table 2.6.1 The results of SCC by suffix *–ible*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Transmit /trænzˈmɪ**t/**	Transmissible (2) /trænsˈmɪ**s**əbəl/

The addition of suffix *–ible*, changed the /t/ into /s/. The word /t/ is in between of syllabic vowels. Both of the phoneme are [+alveolar], then change from /t/ [+plosive] into /s/ [+fricative]. It could be written as

/t/ → /s/ / [+syllabic] ___ [+syllabic]

Table 2.6.2 The results of SCC by suffix *–ic*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Science /ˈsaɪən**s**/	Scientific /ˌsaɪənˈ**t**ɪfɪk/

In this process, the consonant change at the end of stem word. The /s/ sound is pronounced, but after the suffixation it change into /t/ sound. It can be written in the rule below

/s/ → /t/ / [+nasal] ___ [+syllabic]

Table 2.6.3 The results of SCC by suffix *–ive*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Extend /ɪkˈstɛn**d**/	Extensive /ɪkˈstɛn**s**ɪv/

This process also changes the end of the stem after adding the suffix *-ive,* /d/ become /s/ in between nasal and syllabic environment. The process can be written as:

/d/ → /s/ / [+nasal] ___ [+syllabic]

Table 2.6.4 The results of SCC by suffix *–ous*

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Contagion /kənˈteɪdʒə**n/**	Contagious (2) /kənˈteɪdʒə**s/**
2.	Infect /ɪnˈfɛk**t/**	Infectious /ɪnˈfɛk**ʃ**əs/

This suffix *–ous* has 2 different consonants that changed, but both of the words change into fricative phoneme. As written in the rules:

1. **/n/ → /s/ / [+syllabic] ___**
2. **/t/ → /ʃ/ / [+plosive] ___ [+syllabic]**

For the comparison, there are 29 data in NYT and 18 data in TJP. It showed that TJP has less tendency to use the process of simple consonant change than NYT.

d. Stress Shift

This process is happened when the stress moves from the first syllable to the second or third syllable and vice versa. This process found almost in every suffix.

Table 2.7 The results of Stress Shift in NYT

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Agriculture /ˈægrɪˌkʌlʧər/	Agricultural /ˌægrəˈkʌlʧərəl/
2.	Essence /ˈɛsəns/	Essential /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/
3.	Preference /ˈprɛfərəns/	Preferential /ˌprɛfəˈrɛnʃəl/
4.	Origin /ˈɔrədʒən/	Original /əˈrɪdʒənəl/
5.	Substance /ˈsʌbstəns/	Substantial /səbˈstænʃəl/
6.	Execute /ˈɛksəˌkjut/	Executive /ɪgˈzɛkjətɪv/

7.	Negate /nɪˈgeɪt/	Negative /ˈnɛgətɪv/
8.	Elect /ɪˈlɛkt/	Eligible /ˈɛlɪʤəbəl

Table 2.8 The results of stress shift in TJP

No.	**Base**	**Derivative**
1.	Substance /ˈsʌbstəns/	Substantial /səbˈstænʃəl/
2.	Office /ˈɔfəs/	Official /əˈfɪʃəl/
3.	Origin /ˈɔrəʤən/	Original /əˈrɪʤənəl/
4.	Essence /ˈɛsəns/	Essential /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/
5.	Specify /ˈspɛsəˌfaɪ/	Specific /spəˈsɪfɪk/
6.	Science /ˈsaɪəns/	Scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/
7.	Relate /rɪˈleɪt/	Relative /ˈrɛlətɪv/
8.	Negate /nɪˈgeɪt/	Negative /ˈnɛgətɪv/

There are 2 kinds of processes in stress shift, the first syllable stress moves to the second syllable and the second syllable stress moves to the first syllable. But the most used is the first syllable stress moves to the second syllable. This process of stress shift cannot be written using phonological rules, because there is no changing of phoneme in the word. For the comparison, there is a slight deviation between 18 data in NYT and 15 data in TJP.

e. Change of Syllabic vowel or Diphthong

This process change the syllabic vowel or diphthong because of the addition of suffix. The data written in the table as below:

Table 2.9 The results of CSVD in NYT

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Agriculture /ˈægr**ɪ**ˌkʌlʧər/	Agricultural /ˌægr**ə**ˈkʌlʧərəl/
2.	Nation /ˈn**eɪ**ʃən/	National /ˈn**æ**ʃənəl/
3.	Computation /ˌkɑmpj**ə**ˈteɪʃən/	Computational /ˌkɑmpj**u**ˈteɪʃənəl/
4.	Rus /r**u**s/	Rural /ˈr**ʊ**rəl/
5.	Genus /ˈʤ**i**nəs/	General /ˈʤ**ɛ**nərəl/
6.	Execute /ˈɛksəˌkj**u**t/	Executive /ɪgˈzɛkj**ə**tɪv/
7.	Equity /ˈɛkwət**i**/	Equitable /ˈɛkwət**ə**bəl/
8.	Posse /ˈpɑs**i**/	Possible /ˈpɑs**ə**bəl/
9.	Type /t**aɪ**p/	Typical /ˈt**ɪ**pɪkəl/
10.	Gene /ʤ**i**n/	Genetic /ʤ**ə**ˈnɛtɪk/

In this process, there are 3 kinds of change, vowel to vowel, diphthong to vowel, and diphthong to diphthong. Meanwhile, there are 4 kinds of process in *The Jakarta Post.*

Table 2.10 The results of CSVD in TJP

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Nation /ˈn**eɪ**ʃən/	National /ˈn**æ**ʃənəl/
2.	Genus /ˈʤ**i**nəs/	General /ˈʤ**ɛ**nərəl/
3.	Specify /ˈspɛsəˌf**aɪ**/	Specific /spəˈsɪf**ɪ**k/
4.	Represent /ˌrɛpr**ə**ˈzɛnt/	Representative /ˌrɛpr**ɪ**ˈzɛntətɪv/

5.	Authority /əˈθɔrəti/	Authoritative /əˈθɔrəˌteɪtɪv/

The researcher divides the changing into four types; vowel to vowel, diphthong to vowel, vowel to diphthong, and diphthong to diphthong. Each kind will be represented by an example, because of the changing is various and there are many examples. Even there is only an example that will be analyzed, but the pattern of the change is the same.

- **Vowel to vowel**

In this part, the vowel changes into vowel on the root or the stem. But, in this data the changing only happened in the root word. For example, *Computation* /ˌkɑmpjəˈteɪʃən/ becomes *Computational* /ˌkɑmpjuˈteɪʃənəl/ The changing happened in the root word and change the syllabic vowel into another vowel. It can be applied in phonological rules as in:

/ə/ → /ʊ/ / [+approximant, +voiced] ___ [+plosive]

Another example is Genus /ˈʤinəs/ becomes General /ˈʤɛnərəl/. vowel /i/ changed into /ɛ/. It can be applied in phonological rules as in:

/i/ → /ɛ/ / [+affricate] ___ [+nasal]

- **Diphthong to vowel**

Another changing is diphthong to vowel that happened on the root or the stem. For example, *Specify* /ˈspɛsəˌfaɪ/ becomes *Specific* /spəˈsɪfɪk/. The change of /ai/ into /i/ can be written in phonological rules

/ai/ → /i/ / [+fricative] ___ [+plosive]

- **Vowel to diphthong**

This changing happened when vowel in the root word changed into diphthong after adding suffix. There is no example in *The Jakarta Post,* the researcher only found an example in *New York Times.* For example, *Authority* /əˈθɔrətɪ/ becomes *Authoritative* /əˈθɔrəˌteɪtɪv/. Vowel /i/ changed into /ei/ as in phonological rules

/*i*/ → /*ei*/ / [+plosive] ___ [+plosive]

- **Diphthong to diphthong**

Same as vowel to vowel, diphthong changed into another diphthong. The researcher only found the same word on both news which is *Nation* /ˈneɪʃən/ becomes *National* /ˈnæʃənəl/. it can be applied in phonological rules, as in

/ei/ → /æ/ / [+nasal] ___ [+fricative]

f. Gradation

Gradation happened when derivation process involves stress shift. It usually involves several vowel changes. There are 2 kinds of change, vowel that changed by losing stress and acquiring stress.

Table 2.11 The results of Gradation in NYT

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Essence /ˈɛsə̲ns/	Essential /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/
2.	Preference /ˈprɛfərə̲ns/	Preferential /ˌprɛfəˈrɛnʃəl/
3.	Origin /ˈə̲rə̲ʤən/	Original /ə̲ˈrɪʤənəl/
4.	Substance /ˈsʌbstə̲ns/	Substantial /sə̲bˈstæ̲nʃəl/
5.	Execute /ˈɛ̲ksə̲ˌkjut/	Executive /ɪ̲gˈzɛ̲kjətɪv/

6.	Negate /nɪˈgeɪt/	Negative /ˈnɛgətɪv/
7.	Elect /ɪˈlɛkt/	Eligible /ˈɛlɪʤəbəl

Table 2.12 The results of gradation in TJP

No.	Base	Derivative
1.	Substance /ˈsʌbstəns/	Substantial /səbˈstænʃəl/
2.	Office /ˈɔfəs/	Official /əˈfɪʃəl/
3.	Origin /ˈɔrəʤən/	Original /əˈrɪʤənəl/
4.	Essence /ˈɛsəns/	Essential /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/
5.	Specify /ˈspɛsəˌfaɪ/	Specific /spəˈsɪfɪk/
6.	Relate /rɪˈleɪt/	Relative /ˈrɛlətɪv/
7.	Negate /nɪˈgeɪt/	Negative /ˈnɛgətɪv/

Each example involves losing and acquiring stress, thus the analysis divides into vowel change resulting from losing stress and acquiring stress. The researcher will take some examples to be analysis, because of each data has a same pattern of change. For example, *Essence* /ˈɛsəns/ becomes *Essential* /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/ in *New York Times.* there are 2 kinds of change, vowel that losing stress and acquiring stress. For the first pattern, it can be applied in phonological rules as in,

/ɛ/ → /I/ / ___ [+fricative, -voiced]

the second change is /ə/ becomes /ɛ/, it can be written as in,

/ə/ → /ɛ/ / [+fricative, -voiced] ___ [+nasal, +voiced]

another example from the data in *The Jakarta Post* is *Substance* /ˈsʌbstəns/ added by suffix-al becomes *Substantial* /səbˈstænʃəl/. the first vowel change in the stem caused by the losing stress, /ʌ/ becomes /ə/ as in,

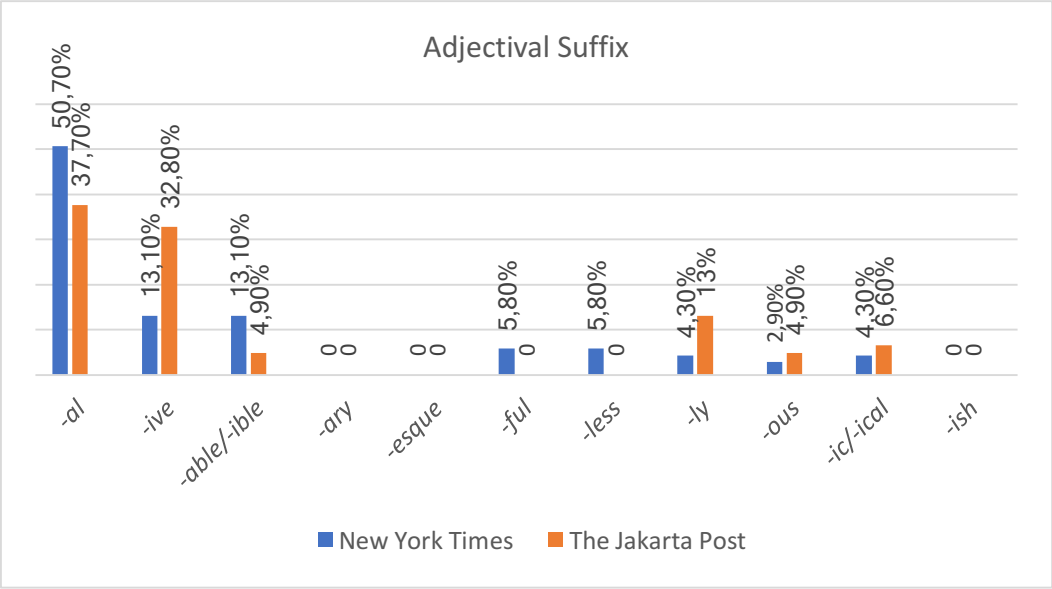
/ʌ/ → /ə/ / [+fricative, -voiced] ___ [+plosive, +voiced]

the other vowel change caused by acquiring stress, /ə/ becomes /æ/ as in,

/ə/ → /æ/ / [+plosive, -voiced] ___ [+nasal, +voiced]

B. Discussion

This study focuses on the morphophonemic change on adjectival suffixes that occurred in five titles news in *New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post,* and also how the process of morphophonemic change by O'Grady and Guzman (1996) happened. This discussion found that not all kinds of adjectival suffixes that proposed by Plag (2002) were used in this study. According to Plag, there are 11 kinds of adjectival suffixes, which are *-al, -ive, -able/-ible, -ary, -esque, -ful, -less, -ly, -ous, -ic/-ical,* and *–ish.*

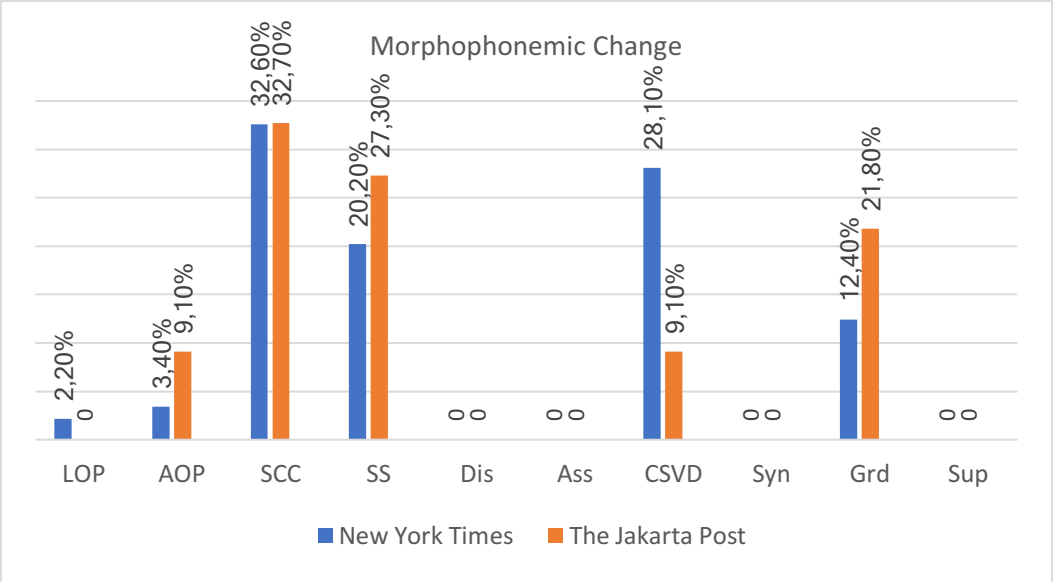


From the chart, we can know the frequency of adjectival suffixes in both news. We can conclude that suffix *–al* is the most frequently used in both news, with 50,7% in New York Times and 37% in The Jakarta Post. It is affected by the connection of health topic words and suffix *–al* which has a meaning of 'relating to, process of, or an action' according to Plag (2002). So, that the suffix *–al* is the most used, because of it has the most relate meaning to the use of health terms in this covid news.

Adjectival suffix itself needs root to be attached. In this study, the researcher found there are some root words to which adjectival suffix can attach. In both news, the researcher found a similarity that the root words are the same. Word classes to which adjectival suffix can attach are Noun, Verb, and also Adjective. Three of those words make each pattern in derivation process.

1. **Stem 1(N) + Adjectival suffix = Stem 2(Adj)**
2. **Stem 2(V) + Adjectival suffix = Stem 2(Adj)**
3. **Stem 3(Adj) + Adjectival suffix = Stem 2(Adj)**

On the other side, the process of morphophonemic change is also happened, because of the addition of morpheme that changed the phoneme of the word. As stated in the chart below



From the chart, we can know that the most frequently used in both news are simple consonant change. With 34% in New York Times and 32,7% in The Jakarta Post.

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) divided morphophonemic change into 10 kinds which are, loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, simple consonant change, stress shift, dissimilation, assimilation, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, synthesis, gradation, and suppletion. From the finding in NYT, there are only 6 kinds of morphophonemic change which are loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, simple consonant change, stress shift, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, and gradation. In addition, there are 5 kinds in TJP which are, addition of phoneme, simple consonant change, stress shift, change syllabic vowel or diphthong, and gradation. From

Loss of phoneme occurs when there are one or more phonemes that normally present than missing after the addition of affixation. There are 6 data (6,2%) in NYT and there is no finding in TJP. The process written in

phonological rules to make it systematically, such as Elect /ɪˈlɛkt/ becomes Eligible /ˈɛlɪʤəbəl/. The loss of /t/ in the stem could be written **/t/ → ∅ / ___ [+syllabic]**

Addition of phoneme happens when one or two allomorphs of a morpheme lacks one or more phonemes which are present in the other. There are 3 data (3,1%) in NYT and 5 data (9,1%) In TJP. One of the examples is Specify /ˈspɛsəˌfaɪ/ becomes Specific /spəˈsɪfɪk/. The change can be written as **∅→ /k/ /[+syllabic] ___**

Simple consonant change is normally changed the final consonant of the stem. With 33 data (34%) in NYT and 18 data (32,7%) in TJP. Which mean, this change is the commonly used of morphophonemic change in each news. One of the examples is Science /ˈsaɪəns/ becomes Scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/. The suffixation changes the /t/ sound as in, **/s/ → /t/ / [+nasal] ___ [+syllabic].**

Stress shift is the moving process of the intensity to the other sound. There are 18 data (18,5%) in NYT and 15 data (27,3%) in TJP. One of the examples from the data is Essence /ˈɛsəns/ becomes Essential /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/. The stress moves from the first syllable to the second syllable. This process cannot be applied in phonological rules, because there is no changing of the phoneme.

Change of syllabic vowel or diphthong is the simple process that is very prevalent in English, it is the changing of syllabic vowel or diphthong after the addition of affixation. There are 25 data (25,8%) in NYT and 5 data (9,1%) in TJP. The researcher divided the types of changing into four types, those are vowel to vowel, vowel to diphthong, diphthong to vowel, and diphthong to diphthong.

The changing from vowel - diphthong and diphthong - vowel mostly happen because the changed of the environment; as manner and place of articulation which surround the vowel. Also, when the word ended in vowel while the suffix is also started with a vowel, it will affect the changing of vowel. For example, Specify /ˈspɛsəˌf**aɪ**/ becomes Specific /spəˈsɪf**ɪ**k/. The /**aɪ**/ has added by suffix –ic, and changed into /**ɪ/.** The changing is affected by the changing of the environment, which means the adding consonant /c/ in the end of word, and the word which ended in vowel; the suffix which started in vowel. The process can be written as **/aɪ/ → /ɪ/ / [+fricative] ___ [+plosive].**

Meanwhile the changing from vowel - vowel and diphthong - diphthong happened in center of the word not in the position that has added by suffix, also the word has ended with a consonant when the suffix is started with vowel, vice versa. Unlike the previous pattern, this process mostly has no environment changed which surround. For example, Genus /ˈʤ**i**nəs/ becomes General /ˈʤ**ɛ**nərəl/. The changing happened in the center of the word and the rule can be written as **/i/ → /ɛ/ / [+affricate] ___ [+nasal].**

Gradation is the process of vowel change that caused by the process of stress shift, but there are some cases that not affected the vowel. There are 12 data (12,4%) in NYT and 12 data (21,8%) in TJP. The researcher divided the analysis into 2 kinds, the changing by losing stress and acquiring stress. For example, Substance /ˈsʌbstəns/ added by suffix-al becomes Substantial /səbˈstænʃəl/. The first vowel change in the stem caused by the losing stress, /ʌ/ becomes /ə/ as in,

/ʌ/→/ə/ / [+fricative] ___ [+plosive]. The other vowel change caused by acquiring stress, /ə/ becomes /æ/ as in, **/ə/→/æ/ / [+plosive] ___ [+nasal].**

However, there are similarities and differences between the findings of this study and previous studies. Regardless in the used of different theory, Ristiani (2015) also found stress shift, and consonant and vowel change in the process of nominalization. Although the morphological process which being analyzed is different, but the process of morphophonemic that mostly found are the same. In Rizkinauli (2019), the study focused on the morphological process of agentive nouns, especially on the base word and its related meaning. This study also tends to look for the base word and related meaning of the base word which can be attached by the adjectival suffix.

Also, in Mahendra, Indrawati, and Aryawibawa (2017) used the same theory of Plag (2002). The result showed that there were found adjectival suffix that divided into 2 types of class-changing suffix as in this study and class-maintaining suffix. Then in Khasanah, Adis, Rukayah, Vesakha, and Permana (2017) they also focused on derivational suffix and found 4 types of derivational suffix, noun-forming suffix, adjective-forming suffix, verb-forming suffix, and adverb-forming suffix. Although the focus is same, but they did it more general and this study tries to focus on adjectival suffix.

On the other hand, some points of the finding in this study also indicate the differences with the previous studies. Dewi, Indrayani, and Soemantri (2020) did the analysis of morphophonemic, but the findings were divided the morphemic and phonemic on each part. It is different with this study, which focuses on

morphophonemic about the changing of phoneme because of the merging of two morphemes.

Meanwhile Sitohang (2016) analyzed the same morphophonemic process with this study, but Sitohang only focused on assimilation process. it seems different with this study that has no finding on assimilation process. On another discussion, Wahyutriyuni, Suarnajaya, and Agustini (2017) discussed the same morphophonemic with this study. But, they used a different theory from Nida (1949) and found there were 5 processes of morphophonemic, which were assimilation, loss of consonant phoneme, loss of vowel, palatalization, and nasalization. Loss of consonant phoneme and loss of vowel were called loss of phoneme in O'Grady and Guzman (1996). Also, there are no palatalization and nasalization in O'grady and Guzman's theory. So, there is no finding of assimilation, palatalization, and nasalization in this study, because of the using of different theory.

Other differences also found in morphological aspect in exsisting studies (Shangrela, 2020; Ampa, Basri & Ramdayani, 2019; Umami, 2021). Those previous studies focused on morphological process in a big circle, which were classifying the affixation process that found. It seemed general, so in this study the researcher focuses the analysis on adjectival suffixes which are found in New York Times and The Jakarta Post.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the results of this study, based on the findings and discussion. This chapter aims to answer research questions from the previous chapter in this study based on the data that have been analyzed using the theories of adjectival suffix from Ingo Plag (2002) and morphophonemic theory from O'Grady and Guzman (1996). In addition, the suggestion is given to help the next researchers improve their research.

A. Conclusion

According to the results of findings and discussion in the previous chapter, this study found that *New York Times* has more tendency to use the adjectival suffix. It is known from the finding, that the finding of adjectival suffixes in *New York Times* is more various than *The Jakarta Post.* From 5 titles in each news and 11 kinds of adjectival suffixes, there are 8 kinds of adjectival suffixes in *New York Times* and 6 kinds in *The Jakarta Post.*

The researcher also found a similarity that the root words that can be attached by adjectival suffixes are the same. Word classes to which adjectival suffix can attach are Noun, Verb, and also Adjective.

For morphophonemic change, New York Times is also used various processes. From 10 types of morphophonemic change by O'Grady, there are 6 types in New York Times, those are loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, simple consonant change, stress shift, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, and

gradation. Meanwhile in *The Jakarta Post,* there are 5 types of morphophonemic change, those are addition of phoneme, simple consonant change, stress shift, change of syllabic vowel or diphthong, and gradation. From the finding, we can know that The Jakarta Post has less tendency to use the process, on the other hand, New York Times uses more processes than The Jakarta Post in the writing process.

This study also found the adjectival suffix that commonly used in both news is suffix *–al*. In addition, morphophonemic change that commonly used in both news is simple consonant change.

B. Suggestion

This study focuses to find morphophonemic change on adjectival suffixes, in this case, it is possible for the future researcher to analyze using another phonological process and morphological process. This study also focuses collecting the data from written text in online news, which is free and easy to access. This data might have lacked and need to enlarge, so the researcher suggests the future research to collect the data from audio-text and being comparing to written text data. It will make the study more complex.

The last suggestion, the researcher in this study only use corpus tool as the instrument, in order to get the more complex research if use corpus as the method in the future research. It will make the researcher easier to analyze and collecting the data.

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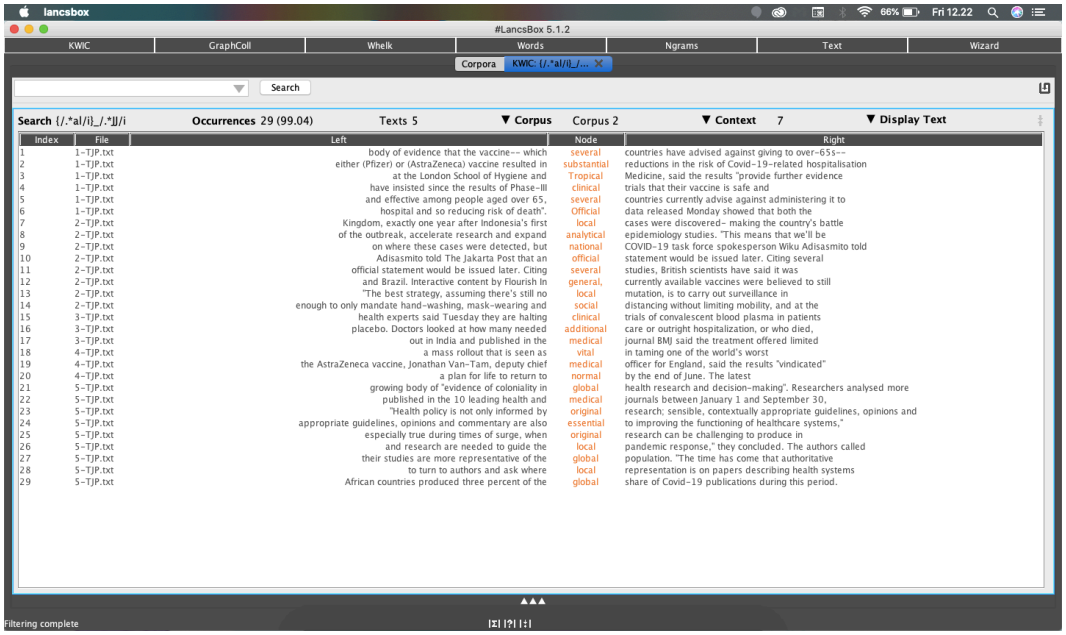
CURRICULUM VITAE

Faradannisa Putri Kinasih was born in Malang on September 1, 1999. She graduated from SMA Negeri 9 Malang on 2016. She started her higher education on 2017 at English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study on 2021. During her study, she had participated PIONIR IX 2019 in UIN Malang as Liaison Officer (LO) of English debate competition and also became E-Buddy tutor in English Literature Department for 2 periods.

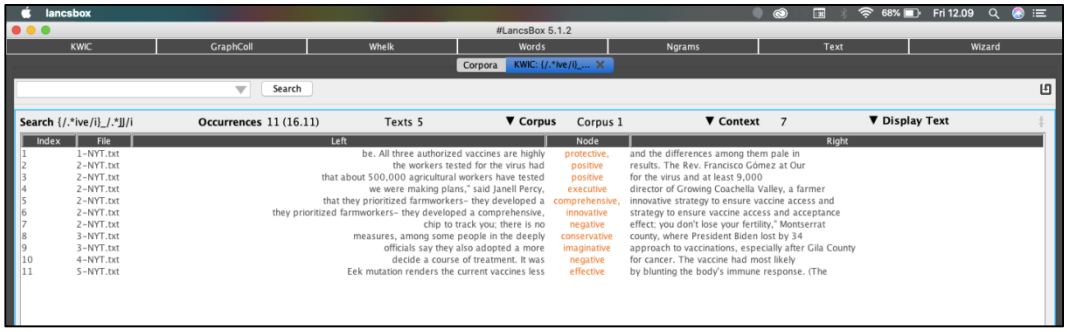
APPENDIX

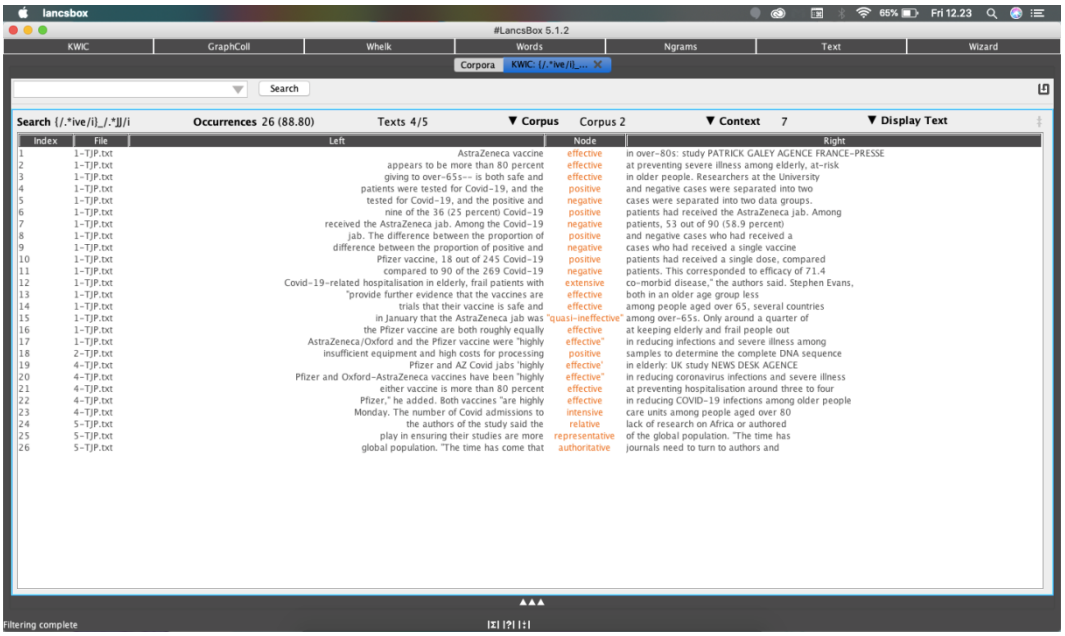
Screen capture of Lancsbox 5.1.2

1. Suffix *–al*

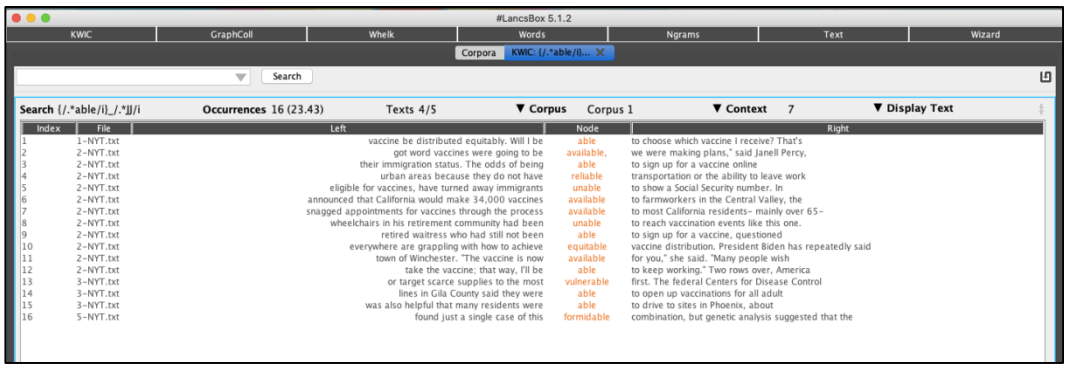


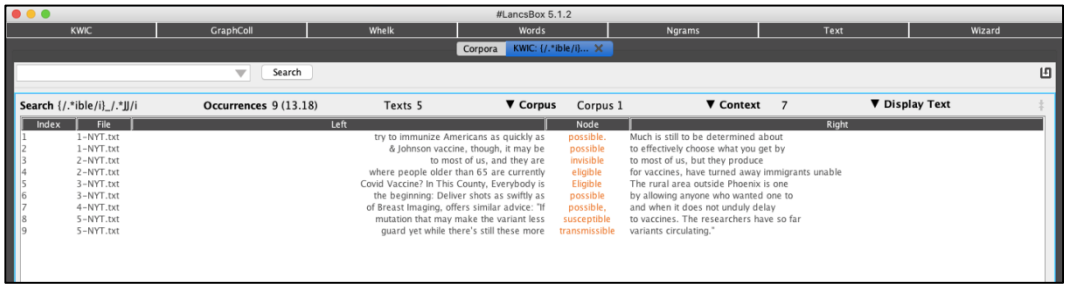
2. Suffix *-ive*

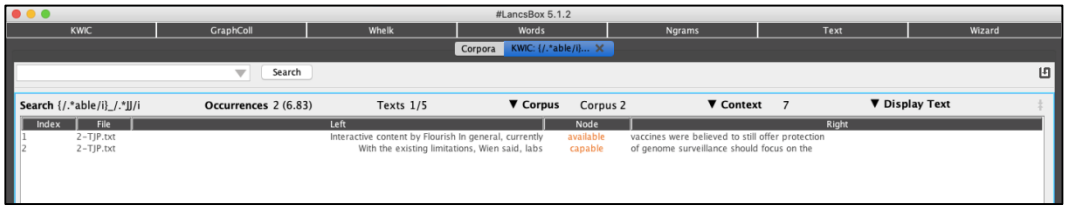


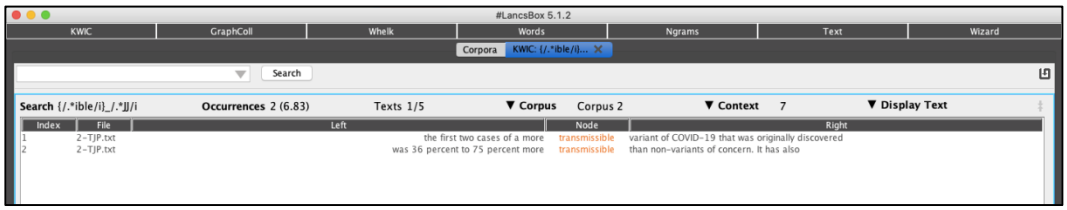


3. Suffix *–able/-ible*

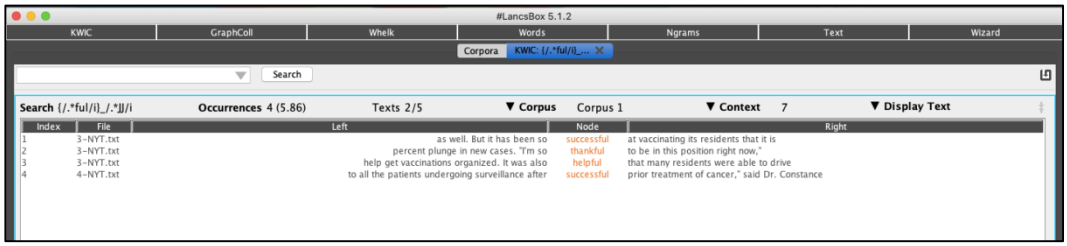




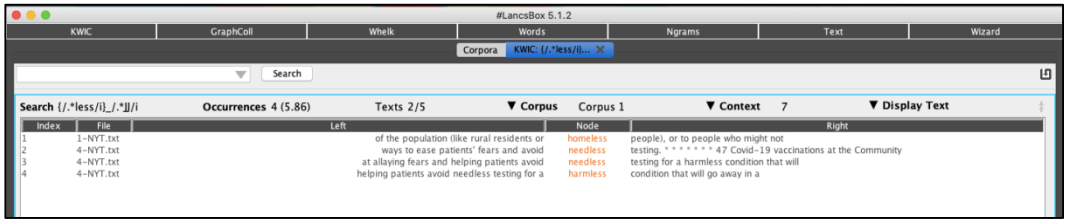




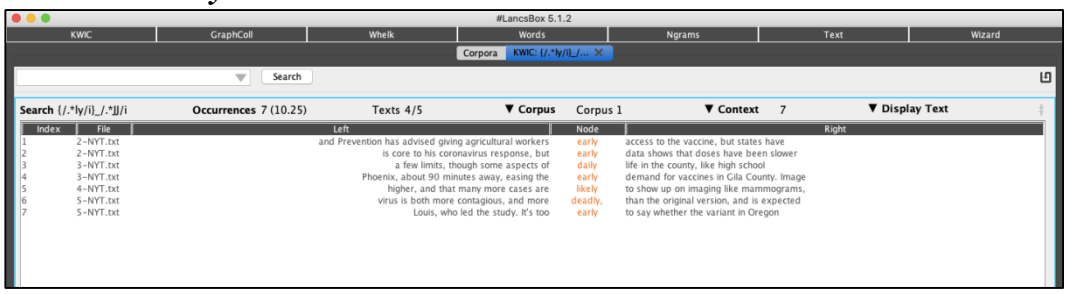
4. Suffix –ful

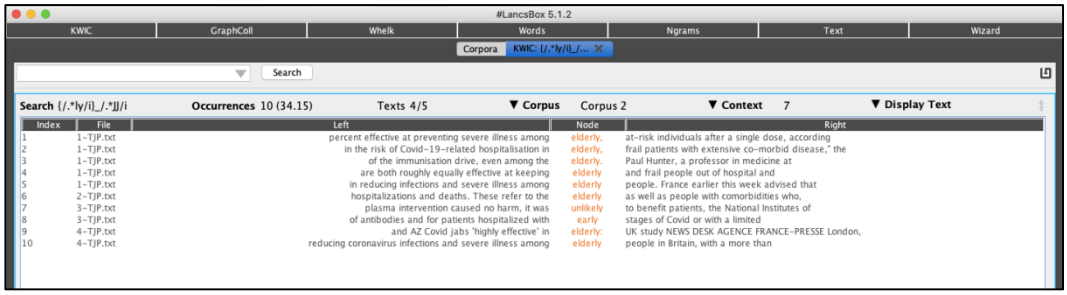


5. Suffix *–less*

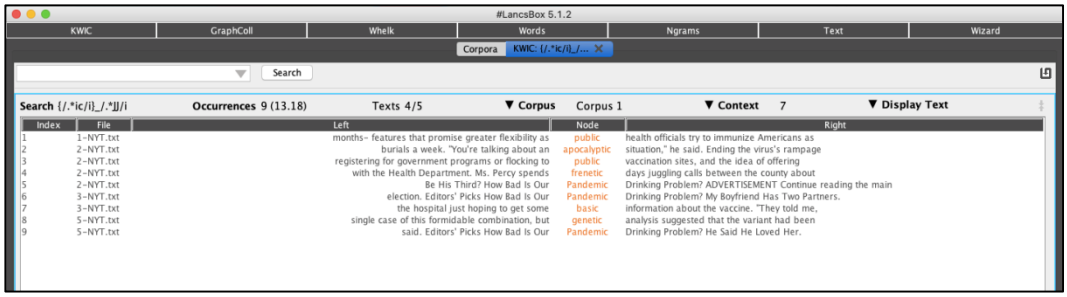


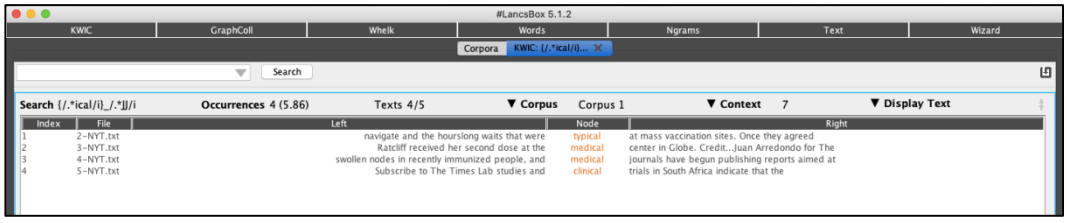
6. Suffix *–ly*

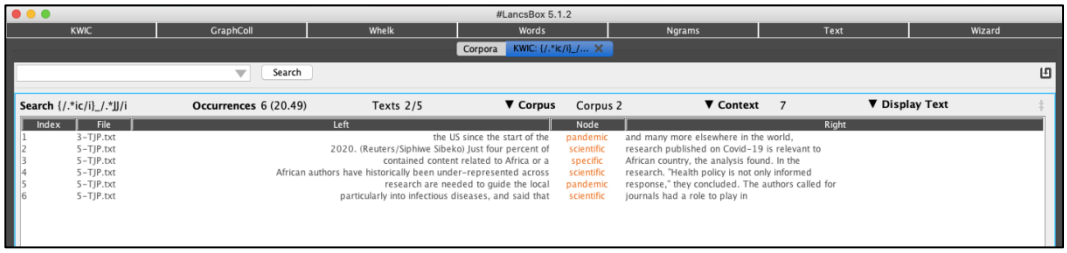




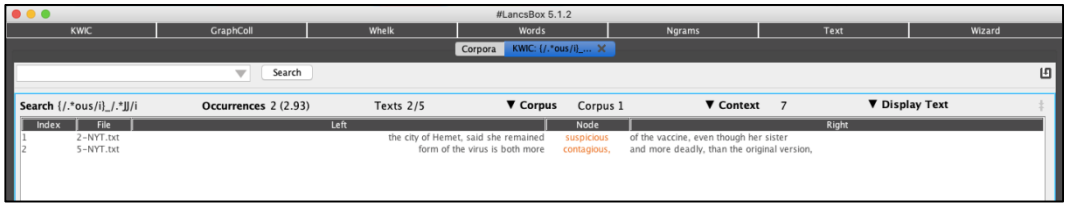
7. Suffix *–ic*

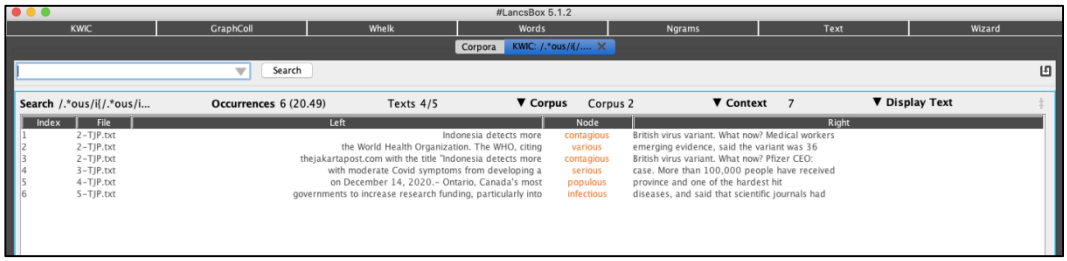






8. Suffix *–ous*





Adjectival Suffix

1. NYT (69 words)

Suffix *–al* (35 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	rus	*-al*	Rural (7)
2.	agriculture	*-al*	Agricultural (5)
3.	essence	*-al*	Essential (4)
4.	Sever	*-al*	Several (3)
5.	Nation	*-al*	National
6.	locus	*-al*	Local (4)
7.	preference	*-al*	preferential
8.	genus	*-al*	General (3)
9.	profession	*-al*	Professional
10.	origin	*-al*	original
11.	clinic	*-al*	clinical
12.	computation	*-al*	computational
13.	virus	*-al*	Viral (2)
14.	substance	*-al*	substantial

Suffix *–ive* (9 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Protect	*-ive*	protective
2.	execute	*-ive*	executive
3.	comprehend	*-ive*	comprehensive
4.	innovate	*-ive*	innovative
5.	negate	*-ive*	Negative (2)
6.	conserve	*-ive*	conservative
7.	imagine	*-ive*	imaginative
8.	effect	*-ive*	effective

Suffix –*able* (6 words) –*ible* (3 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Avail	*-able*	Available (4)
2.	Rely	*-able*	Reliable
3.	equity	*-able*	Equitable
4.	Posse	*-ible*	Possible (4)
5.	Elect	*-ible*	Eligible (2)
6.	transmit	*-ible*	transmissible

Suffix –*ful* (4 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Success	*-ful*	Successful (2)
2.	Thank	*-ful*	Thankful
3.	help	*-ful*	Helpful

Suffix –*less* (4 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Home	*-less*	Homeless
2.	Need	*-less*	Needless (2)
3.	harm	*-less*	harmless

Suffix –*ly* (3 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Day	*-ly*	Daily
2.	Like	*-ly*	Likely
3.	Dead	*-ly*	Deadly

Suffix –*ous* (2 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Suspicion	*-ous*	suspicious
2.	contagion	*-ous*	contagious

Suffix –*ic* (2 words) –*ical* (1 word)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Apocalypse	*-ic*	apocalyptic
2.	gene	*-ic*	genetic
3.	Type	*-ical*	Typical

2. TJP (62 words)

Suffix –*al* (23 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	sever	*-al*	Several (3)
2.	substance	*-al*	substantial
3.	tropic	*-al*	tropical
4.	clinic	*-al*	Clinical (2)
5.	office	*-al*	Official (2)
6.	locus	*-al*	Local (4)
7.	nation	*-al*	national
8.	genus	*-al*	General
9.	addition	*-al*	additional
10.	globe	*-al*	Global (3)
11.	origin	*-al*	Original (2)
12.	essence	*-al*	essential
13.	analytic	*-al*	analytical

Suffix –*able/-ible* (3 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	avail	*-able*	available
2.	transmit	*-ible*	Transmissible (2)

Suffix –*ic* (4 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	specify	*-ic*	specific
2.	science	*-ic*	Scientific (3)

Suffix –*ive* (20 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	effect	*-ive*	Effective (11)
2.	negate	*-ive*	Negative (4)
3.	extend	*-ive*	Extensive
4.	intense	*-ive*	intensive
5.	relate	*-ive*	relative
6.	represent	*-ive*	representative
7.	authority	*-ive*	authoritative

Suffix –*ly* (8 words)

No.	**base**	**suffix**	**derivational**
1.	elder	*-ly*	Elderly (8)

Suffix –*ous* (4 words)

No.	Base	Suffix	Derivational
1.	Contagion	*-ous*	Contagious (2)
2.	Infect	*-ous*	Infectious

MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGE

1. New York Times

No.	Base words	Derivational words	LoP	AoP	SCC	SS	Dis	As	CSVD	Syn	Grd	Sup
		SUFFIX -AL										
1.	Agriculture /ˈægrɪˌkʌlʧər/	Agricultural (5) /ˌægrəˈkʌlʧərəl/				5V			5V			
2.	Essence /ˈɛsənṣ/	Essential (4) /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/			4V	4V					4V	
3.	Nation /ˈneɪʃən/	National /ˈnæʃənəl/							V			
4.	Preference /ˈprɛfərənṣ/	Preferential /ˌprɛfəˈrɛnʃəl/			V	V					V	
5.	Profession /prəˈfɛʃən/	Professional /prəˈfɛʃənəl/										
6.	Origin /ˈɔrəʤən/	Original /əˈrɪʤənəl/				V					V	
7.	Clinic /ˈklınık/	Clinical /ˈklınıkəl/										
8.	Computation /ˌkɑmpjəˈteɪʃən/	Computational /ˌkɑmpjuˈteɪʃənəl/							V			
9.	Substance /ˈsʌbstənṣ/	Substantial /səbˈstænʃəl/			V	V					V	
10.	Rus /rus/	Rural (7) /ˈrʊrəl/			7V				7V			
11.	Locus /ˈloʊkəṣ/	Local (4) /ˈloʊkəl/			4V							
12.	Genus /ˈʤinəs/	General (3) /ˈʤɛnərəl/			3V				3V			

13.	Virus /ˈvaɪrəs/	Viral (2) /ˈvaɪrəl/			2V							
14.	Sever /ˈsɛvər/	Several /ˈsɛvərəl/										
		SUFFIX -IVE	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Protect /prəˈtɛkt/	Protective /prəˈtɛktɪv/										
2	Execute /ˈɛksəˌkjut/	Executive /ɪgˈzɛkjətɪv/				V			V		V	
3	Comprehend /ˌkɑmpriˈhɛnd/	Comprehensive /ˌkɑmpriˈhɛnsɪv/			V							
4	Innovate /ˈɪnəˌveɪt/	Innovative /ˈɪnəˌveɪtɪv/										
5	Conserve /kənˈsɜrv/	Conservative /kənˈsɜrvətɪv/		V								
6	Imagine /ɪˈmædʒən/	Imaginative /ɪˈmædʒənətɪv/		V								
7	Effect /ɪˈfɛkt/	Effective /ɪˈfɛktɪv/										
8	Negate /nɪˈgeɪt/	Negative (2) /ˈnɛgətɪv/				2V					2V	
		SUFFIX –ABLE	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Avail /əˈveɪl/	Available (4) /əˈveɪləbəl/										
2	Rely /rɪˈlaɪ/	Reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbəl/										
3	Equity /ˈɛkwəti/	Equitable /ˈɛkwətəbəl/							V			
4	Posse /ˈpɑsi/	Possible (4) /ˈpɑsəbəl/							4V			
5	Elect /ɪˈlɛkt/	Eligible (2) /ˈɛlɪdʒəbəl/	2V		2V	2V					2V	

1	Transmit /trænz͟ˈmɪt͟/	Transmissible /træns͟ˈmɪs͟əbəl/			V							
		SUFFIX –FUL	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Success /səkˈsɛs/	Successful (2) /səkˈsɛsfəl/										
2	Thank /θæŋk/	Thankful /ˈθæŋkfəl/										
3	Help /hɛlp/	Helpful /ˈhɛlpfəl/										
		SUFFIX –LESS	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Home /hoʊm/	Homeless /ˈhoʊmləs/										
2	Need /nid/	Needless (2) /ˈnidləs/										
3	Harm /hɑrm/	Harmless /ˈhɑrmləs/										
		SUFFIX –LY	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Day /deɪ/	Daily /ˈdeɪli/										
2	Like /laɪk/	Likely /ˈlaɪkli/										
3	Dead /dɛd/	Deadly /ˈdɛdli/										
		SUFFIX –OUS	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Suspicion /səˈspɪʃə͟n/	Suspicious /səˈspɪʃə͟s/			V							
2	Contagion /kənˈteɪʤə͟n/	Contagious /kənˈteɪʤə͟s/			V							
		SUFFIX –IC/-ICAL	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Type /ta͟ɪp/	Typical /ˈtɪpɪkəl/							V			
2.	Apocalypse /əˈpɑkəˌlɪps͟/	Apocalyptic /əˌpɑkəˈlɪpt͟ɪk/			V	V						

3.	Gene /dʒin/	Genetic /dʒəˈnɛtɪk/		V					V			
	TOTAL (97)		6	3	33	18	0	0	25	0	12	0
	100%		6,2%	3,1%	34%	18,5%	0	0	25,8%	0	12,4%	0

2. The Jakarta Post

No	Base Words	Derivational Words	LoP	AoP	SCC	SS	Dis	As	CSVD	Syn	Grd	Sup
		SUFFIX –AL										
1	Substance /ˈsʌbstəns/	Substantial /səbˈstænʃəl/			V	V					V	
2	Clinic /ˈklınık/	Clinical (2) /ˈklınıkəl/										
3	Office /ˈɔfəs/	Official (2) /əˈfıʃəl/			2V	2V					2V	
4	Nation /ˈneıʃən/	National /ˈnæʃənəl/							V			
5	Addition /əˈdıʃən/	Additional /əˈdıʃənəl/										
6	Globe /gloʊb/	Global (3) /ˈgloʊbəl/										
7	Origin /ˈɔrədʒən/	Original (2) /əˈrıdʒənəl/				2V					2V	

8	Essence /ˈɛsə̲nsə̲/	Essential /ɪˈsɛ̲nʃəl/			V	V					V	
9.	Sever /ˈsɛvər/	Several /ˈsɛvərəl/										
10.	Tropic / ˈtrɑpɪk/	Tropical / ˈtrɑpɪkəl/										
11.	Locus /ˈloʊkə̲s/	Local /ˈloʊkə̲l/			4V							
12.	Genus /ˈʤi̲nə̲s/	General /ˈʤɛ̲nə̲rəl/			V				V			
13.	Analytic /ˌænəˈlɪtɪk/	Analytical /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkəl/										
		SUFFIX –ABLE	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Avail /əˈveɪl/	Available /əˈveɪləbəl/										
2	Transmit /trænz̲ˈmɪt̲/	Transmissible (2) /trænsˈmɪsə̲bəl/			2V							
		SUFFIX –ICAL/ -IC	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Specify /ˈspɛsə̲ˌfaɪ/	Specific /spəˈsɪfɪk/		V		V			V		V	
2	Science /ˈsaɪənsə̲/	Scientific (3) /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/		3V	3V	3V						
		SUFFIX –IVE	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Effect /ɪˈfɛkt/	Effective (11) /ɪˈfɛktɪv/										
2	Intense /ɪnˈtɛns/	Intensive /ɪnˈtɛnsɪv/										

3	Relate /rɪˈleɪt/	Relative /ˈrɛlətɪv/				V					V	
4	Represent /ˌrɛprəˈzɛnt/	Representative /ˌrɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv/		V					V			
5	Authority /əˈθɔrəti/	Authoritative /əˈθɔrəˌteɪtɪv/							V			
6.	Negate /nɪˈgeɪt/	Negative (4) /ˈnɛgətɪv/				4V					4V	
7.	Extend /ɪkˈstɛnd/	Extensive /ɪkˈstɛnsɪv/			V							
		SUFFIX –LY	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Elder /ˈɛldər/	Elderly (8) /ˈɛldərli/										
		SUFFIX –OUS	**LoP**	**AoP**	**SCC**	**SS**	**Dis**	**As**	**CSVD**	**Syn**	**Grd**	**Sup**
1	Contagion /kənˈteɪdʒən/	Contagious (2) /kənˈteɪdʒəs/			2V							
2	Infect /ɪnˈfɛkt/	Infectious /ɪnˈfɛkʃəs/			V							
	TOTAL (55)		0	5	18	15	0	0	5	0	12	0
	100%		0	9,1%	32,7%	27,3%	0	0	9,1%	0	21,8%	0