A Morpheme Analysis on The Text of Jakarta Post Newspaper

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Abstract - This study attempted to describe and explain functions morpheme in the text of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The method used for analyzing is the description method. This study was designed as qualitative study. This study was conducted on the text of Jakarta Post newspaper. The data were collected through reading the text of Jakarta Post newspaper, then underlying or marking sentences of the of Jakarta Post newspaper which contain morpheme, then divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme after that it is rewritten the data systematically. The analysis was concerned with: morpheme (free morpheme and bound morpheme and their functions. The results of this study show that (a) the text produced words with morpheme includes free and bound morpheme (b) the morphemes have their own functions

Keywords: morpheme, text, Jakarta Post

Abstrak – Kajian ini mencoba mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan *morpheme* dan fungsinya pada teks *Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis adalah metode deskripsi. Kajian ini didesain sebagai sebuah kajian kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui membaca teks *Jakarta Post Newspaper*, kemudian menggarisbawahi atau menandai kalimat-kalimat pada teks yang mengandung *morpheme* dan membaginya ke dalam *free morepheme* dan *bound morpheme* dilanjutkan menulis kembali data secara sistematis. Kajian ini berfokus kepada *morpheme* (*free morpheme* dan *bound morpheme*), serta analisis *base, stem* dan *root*. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa (a) teks tersebut mengandung unsur *morpheme* yang terdiri atas *free morpheme* dan *bound morpheme*, (b) setipa morpheme tersebut memiliki fungsi masing-masing.

Kata kunci: morpheme, teks, Jakarta Post

1. Introduction

Some researchers have conducted research related to morphological study. Morphology is the study of the forms of words (Bauer,1988). In other words, Morphology studies on how words are structured from smaller elements, and the changes made to those smaller elements in the process of building lexemes and word-forms. Then, Haspelmath and Sims (2010:2) stated that morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world. In linguistics point of view, many experts define morphology as the study of the internal structure of words. Katamba (1993, pp. 19) stated that morphology is the study of word structure. McCharty (2002, pp.16) states that the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology.

In word structure, a word is formed through morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit (Katamba,1993). A morpheme which is studied in morphology has some meanings. Morphemes are classified into bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes (Srijono, 2001: 50) and morphemes can be divided into roots and affixes. He also states that "the root is a part of a word structure which is left when all affixes have been removed" and "affixes are bound morphemes; they are limited in number, though their numbers vary from language to language".

John Algeo (2010) stated that a word cannot be divided into morphemes just by sounding out its syllables. Some morphemes, like *apple*, have more than one syllable; others, like *-s*, are less than a syllable. A morpheme is a form (a sequence of sounds) with a recognizable meaning. Knowing a word's early history, or etymology, may be useful in dividing it into morphemes, but the decisive factor is the form-meaning link. A morpheme may, however, have more than one pronunciation or spelling. For example, the regular noun plural ending has two spellings (*-s* and *-es*) and three pronunciations (an *s*-sound as in *backs*, a *z*-sound as in *bags*, and a vowel plus *z*-sound as in *batches*). Similarly, when the morpheme *-ate* is followed by *-ion* (as in *activate-ion*), the *t* of *-ate* combines with the *i* of *-ion* as the sound 'sh' (so

we might spell the word 'activashun'). Such allomorphic variation is typical of the morphemes of English, even though the spelling does not represent it."

The way forms of words are varied depending on how we are used in sentences. We must have knowledge about how to form new words. We also recognize and understand new words that we never heard before. As the language develops every time, there are new languages and terms emerge day by day in the society. A new language and term use new words that we can relate to the one of linguistics branches of the morphological aspect namely word formation process. In the process of word formation, there are exploring some of the basic processes by which new words are created such as derivation, prefixes and suffixes, etc. According to Yule (2005:57) the process of word formation in creation of new English words, this process is called derivation.

Booij (2005) states that "Morpheme is the morphological building block of words, defined as the smallest linguistic gadget with grammatical meaning" and Morphemes may be defined as the smallest meaningful component of language expression. According to (Baurer, 2003: 110) "The morpheme is abstracted from the number of deformations of shared meaning and shape, and in complementary sharing." According to McCarthy (1992: 45) in McCarthy (1975) and Jackendoff (1975) derivation does change from inflection, but, in That inflection shape is organized into a paradigm: word insertion should insert part or all of the paradigm into the deep system, and coordination rules should have the function of filtering out all correct forms. Then, the writer chooses Jakarta Post Newspaper, because itis one of the newspapers that uses English Language.

The text is one of the main factors that make a significant contribution to communication. People use text for verbal communication. We read texts, talk about texts, listen to texts, write texts, and even translate texts. Texts are used as tools. At the same time, they reveal tool users who convey something and about someone Neubert (1992). Although Brown and Yule (1983) defined the text here as the "oral record of communicative events," it is an example of the language in use, not a language as an abstract system of meaning and relations. Sometimes it comes from the situation of certain phrases in the text. These texts, whether short or long, oral or written, will contain contextual hints.

2. Method

The research method of this study is elaborated into five points, namely; (1) type of the research, (2) object of the research, (3) data and data source, (4) method of collecting data, and (5) technique of analyzing data. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, in which the method are used to collect the data, classifies and analyzes them, and then draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. According to, Surakhmad (1994: 147), descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion. The objects of this research this research are the words in the text of Jakarta Newspaper online published on April 20, 2021 which contains morphemes. The text entitled "Online learning burnout: Why some parents are keen for their children to go back to school" The method of collecting data used in this research is documentation. The method is using the following steps. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading: the text entitled "Online learning burnout: Why some parents are keen for their children to go back to school"
2. Underlying or marking: underlying sentences the text entitled "Online learning burnout: Why some parents are keen for their children to go back to school" in which the words contain morpheme, base, stem and root
3. Classifying: classifying the words which contain morpheme, base, stem and root in sentences of the text entitled "Online learning burnout: Why some parents are keen for their children to go back to school"
4. Re writing: the research writes again the data systematically.

3. Results and Discussion

The researcher chose the text of Jakarta Newspaper online published on April 20, 2021 which contains morphemes. The text entitled "Online learning burnout: Why some parents are keen for their children to go back to school" as a data source. The researcher analyzes words which are attached to morpheme including free morpheme, bound morpheme, and their functions.

Table 1

No	Word	Free morpheme	Bound morpheme	Function
1	Schooling	School	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
2	Learning	Learn	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
3	Becoming	Become	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
4	Watching	Watch	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
5	Challenging	Challenge	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)

6	Taking	Take	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
7	Building	Build	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
8	Riding	Ride	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
9	Lending	Lend	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
10	Helping	Help	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
11	Warming	Warm	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
12	Filling	Fill	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
13	Reading	Read	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)
14	Providing	Provide	-ing	To show 'tense' (present continuous tense)

According to table 1 above, there 14 words with 14 free morphemes and bound morpheme. There are 14 words free morphemes added with bound morpheme -*ing*. The words are *schooling, learning, lending, becoming, increasingly, watching, challenging, taking, building, riding, helping, filling, warming, reading and providing* have bound morpheme -*ing*. They are verbs added with suffix –*ing* that determined present continuous tense. The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an ongoing action is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense. The present continuous can also be used to show that an action is going to take place in the near future. The word schooling has two morphemes, School; -ing. Free Morpheme is "School" and Bound Morpheme is "Ing", The function of "Ing" is to show 'tense' (present continuous tense) , it's the same as the words Learning, Lending, Becoming, Watching ,Challenging ,Taking ,Building ,Riding ,Helping ,Warming ,Filling ,Reading ,Providing.

Table 2

No	Word	Free morpheme	Bound morpheme	Function
1	Worried	Worry	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
2	Allowed	Allow	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
3	Distracted	Distract	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
4	Connected	Connect	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
5	Limited	Limit	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
6	Tried	Try	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
7	Focused	Focus	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
8	Explained	Explain	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
9	Owned	Own	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
10	Expected	Expect	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
11	Seemed	Seem	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
12	Motivated	Motivate	-d	To show 'tense' (past tense)
13	Vaccinated	Vaccinate	-d	To show 'tense' (past tense)
14	Implemented	Implement	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
15	Suffered	Suffer	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)

16	Wanted	Want	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
17	Observed	Observe	-d	To show 'tense' (past tense)
18	Expanded	Expand	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
19	Added	Add	-ed	To show 'tense' (past tense)
20	Balanced	Balance	-d	To show 'tense' (past tense)
21	Agreed	Agree	-d	To show 'tense' (past tense)

Then, there are 21 words added with bound morpheme *-d/-ed*. The words *worried, allowed, distracted, connected, limited, tried, focused, explained, owned, expected, seemed, motivated, vaccinated, implemented, balanced, agreed, suffered, wanted, observed, expanded* and *added* have bound morpheme *–ed*. This additional change the tense of a base word from present to past by adding the letters -ed -. Past test means a tense expressing an action that has happened or a state that previously existed

Table 3

No	Word	Free morpheme	Bound morpheme	Function
1	Daughters	Daughter	-s	To show plurality
2	Days	Day	-s	To show plurality
3	Weekends	Week	-end, -s	To show plurality
4	Months	Month	-s	To show plurality
5	Friends	Friend	-s	To show plurality
6	Videos	Video	-s	To show plurality
7	Activities	Activity	-ies	To show plurality
8	Gadgets	Gadget	-s	To show plurality
9	Classes	Class	-es	To show plurality
10	Parents	Parent	-s	To show plurality
11	Bicycles	Cycle	Bi- , -s	To show plurality
12	Skills	Skill	-s	To show plurality
13	Swings	Swing	-s	To show plurality
14	Slides	Slide	-s	To show plurality
15	Mothers	Mother	-s	To show plurality
16	Responsibilities	Responsibility	-es	To show plurality
17	Risks	Risk	-s	To show plurality
18	Cases	Case	-s	To show plurality
19	Protocols	Protocol	-s	To show plurality
20	Systems	System	-s	To show plurality
21	Supplements	Supplement	-s	To show plurality
22	Peers	Peer	-s	To show plurality

23	Malls	Mall	-s	To show plurality
24	Kids	Kid	-s	To show plurality
25	Depends	Depend	-s	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)
26	Studies	Study	-ies	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)
27	Needs	Need	-s	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)
28	Works	Work	-s	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)
29	Regions	Region	-s	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)
30	Concerns	Concern	-s	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)
31	Skips	Skip	-s	To show a tense marker (simple present tense)

Then, there are 31 words that have bound morpheme *-s* or -es, they are *daughters, days, weekends, depends, studies* etc. There are additional of bound morpheme in them, it changes a base of word from singular to plural. Most singular nouns are made plural by simply putting an *-s* at the end. Plural nouns are words used to indicate that there is more than one person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Next, Daughters has two morphemes, Daughter; -s. Free Morpheme is "Daughter" and Bound Morpheme is "s", The function of "s" is to show plurality, tt is the same as the words Days , Weekends , Months ,Friends , Videos , Gadgets , Parents , Skills ,Swings ,Slides, Regions ,Mothers ,Risks ,Cases ,Protocols ,Systems ,Supplements ,Peers ,Malls ,Kids. Use of "s" and "es" equally to show plurality. Activities has two morphemes, Activity; -es. Free Morpheme is "Activity" and Bound Morpheme is "es" , because "Activity" ends with the letter "Y", which previously contained one of the dead letters, then "Y" is changed to the letter "I" and then added "ES", it's the same as the words Classes ,Studies ,Responsibilities. Next, Bicycles, Free morpheme is "cycle" and bound morpheme is "bi" , the function of "bi" is to show the kind of "cycle" itself and the word class of "bicycles" is noun. Meanwhile, there some verbs that have morpheme -s or -ed, they are depends, needs, works, concerns, skips, and studies. Here, bound morpheme -s/-es shows the present activities represented the formula of simple present tense as the words *depends* and *studies*

Table 4

No	Word	Free morpheme	Bound morpheme	Function
1	Youngest	Young	-est	To change the meaning of a word
2	Theoretically	Theoretical	-ical, -ly	To change the word class, Theoretical (adjective) into Theoretically (adverb)
3	Unplug	Plug	Un-	To change the meaning of a word
4	Indoor	Door	In-	To change the meaning of a word
5	Preteen	Teen	Pre-	To change the meaning of a word
6	Especially	Especial	-ly	To change the word class , Especial (adjective) into Especially (adverb)
7	Emotionally	Emotional	-al, -ly	To change the word class , Emotional (adjective) into Emotionally (adverb)
8	Eldest	Eld	-est	To change the meaning of a word
9	Safety	Safe	-ty	To change the word class , Safe (adjective) into Safety (noun)
10	Stronger	Strong	-er	To change the meaning of a word

11	Uncertainty	Certain	Un- , -ty	To change the meaning of a word
12	Without	With	-out	To change the meaning of a word

Next, Youngest has two morphemes , Young; -est. Free Morpheme is "Young" and Bound Morpheme is "est" , The function of "est" is to changes the meaning of a word, "est" used when comparing one object of the "most" nature among a group of other objects, it's the same as the word Eldest. Next, younger has two morphemes, young; -er. Free Morpheme is "Young" and Bound Morpheme is "er" , The function of "er" is to changes the meaning of a word, "er" used when comparing one object that is "more" than another.

The function of "ly" in theoretically is to change the word class, from Adjective into Adverb. it's the same as the words, especially, emotionally. Next, Unplug, Free morpheme is "Plug" and Bound morpheme is "un" , the function of "un" is to changes meaning of a word, "un" has the opposite meaning of its true meaning. It's the same as the word's uncertainty. Next, Playground, Burnout, Without, have two morphemes and they have their own meaning of the morphemes. Next, Preteen , Free morpheme is "Teen" and Bound morpheme is "pre", the function of "pre" is to change the meaning of a word, "pre" it same like "before". Last, Safety, Free morpheme is "Safe" and Bound morpheme is "ty", the function of "ty" to change the word class , "Safe" is adjective into "Safety" noun.

4. Conclusion

Every morpheme can be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. These categories are mutually exclusive, and as such, a given morpheme will belong to one of them Based on the finding and discussion above, there are some conclusion as follows : (1) The researcher chose text of the Jakarta Post in online newspaper, as a data source. analyzes words which are attached to morpheme including free morpheme, bound morpheme (2) There 3 main categories of bound morpheme analyzed, they are morpheme -*ing,* morpheme -*d/ed* and morpheme -*s/-es*. Last category is there are 12 words which is the combination among various prefix and suffix which structured the words. Totally, the researchers found 77 words were structured in the text the distributed them into free morpheme and bound morpheme. There are 15 words with bound morpheme -ing or 19 %. There are 21 words found with bound morpheme -d/-ed or 26,90 %. There are 31 words found with bound morpheme -s/-es or 39,70 %. Last, there are 12 words of various combination of morpheme represented with various prefix and suffix or 15,30 %.

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