

NOMINALIZING AFFIX IN THE *NEW YORK TIMES* NEWSPAPER

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Di dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang pembentukan nomina yang dibentuk melalui penggabungan sebuah afiks dengan verba dan *adjectiva*. Metode yang dipakai dalam pengumpulan data adalah metode observasi (*observational method*) dengan menggunakan teknik catat (*note-taking*). Metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis yaitu metode agih (*distributional method*) dengan menggunakan teknik ganti (*substitution*). Selanjutnya, data disajikan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal. Analisis data menggunakan teori Tallerman tentang teori kategori grammatikal dan teori tentang imbuhan (*affix*) dari Scalise yang mengatakan bahwa imbuhan itu dibagi dua; yaitu imbuhan yang terdapat diawal (*prefix*) dan diakhir (*suffix*) dari sebuah kata. Data yang digunakan diambil dari surat kabar *New York Times*, yang di unduh dari internet. Data diambil dari kolom berita ekonomi atau bisnis saja. .

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan bahwa imbuhan yang membentuk kata benda (*noun*) hanyalah imbuhan yang terdapat diakhir kata (*suffix*). Dengan kata lain, nominalisasi imbuhan (*nominalizing affix*) yaitu kata yang bisa dibentuk menjadi kata benda apabila digabungkan atau dikombinasikan dengan imbuhan tertentu, seperti imbuhan *-ment*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ion*, *-er*, *-ance*, *-ness*, dan *-ism*. Kata dasar yang dinominalisasikan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata kerja (*verb*) dan kata sifat (*adjective*) dengan menggabungkannya dengan imbuhan nominalisasi (*nominalizing affix*) dan melihat makna dari kata tersebut setelah dikombinasikan dengan afiks nomina.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nominalization means "making something into noun" (Tallerman, 1998:78). It means that nominalization is making a noun word class formed by other word classes, for instances; verb and adjective. Affix is a grammatical element that is combined with a word, stem, or phrase to produce derived and inflected forms. According to Stageberg (2000:93), "*an affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or within or after a base.*" Based on the explanation it is clear that Nominalizing affix is the process of forming a noun from an affix with stem.

Affixation is the process of forming words by adding affixes at the beginning (prefixation), the end (suffixation) of words. See the meanings of those words added at the beginning or end of words, and look into the changes of word classes when affixes are added to them. Apart from mastering of spellings, and learn to identify grammatical categories of words by looking at the words and identifying the affixes added to them.

In this research, the writer analyzes the morphology. However, in this research the writer also analyzes syntax and phonology because this research can not stand alone without analyzing another aspect, they have relationship each other.

According to Bauer (1983:13) that "morphology is a sub-branch of linguistic deals with internal structure of word forms, the basic units of analysis recognized in

morphology are morphemes". Morphology is also the study of morpheme and their arrangements in forming words. The words that we know are part of our linguistic knowledge.

In the study of morphology, the process of creating a new language form can be found in the process of what we call derivation. According to Katamba (1994: 59) derivation is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes. The writer is going to analyze derivation process of nominalizing affix in the New York Times Newspaper.

"*Syntactic rules determine the order of words in a sentence*" (Fromkin and Rodman, 1980). It means that the grammar of the language determines the properties of each sentences of the language, it can be found in the syntax. The grammar itself describes the structural descriptions of the words or construction of the words in the sentence. And according to Bauer (1983), syntax plays a role in word-formation, the syntactic behavior of a complex form may or may not predictable from general principles and the roots and affixes involved. While, in the phonology is learned about the sound patterns of language. It is clear that by using morphology, syntax, and phonology; the writer can operate the word and analyze the construction of the words using the nominalizing affix.

Affixation, especially nominalizing affix, can be found in any kind of text, for example; the text in the novel, magazine, newspaper, etc. In this research, the writer tries to find the data in the newspaper. There are many variations of noun affixations that can be found in the newspaper, especially in the *New York Times* Newspaper.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

All words in the language have certain grammatical category. It can be combined with certain affix therefore the grammatical category of the stem can change. The changing of the grammatical category because of the adding of an affix is called derivational affix. Besides, the changing of grammatical category derivational affix also caused the changing of the meaning however in this case the writer only analyzes the changing of the grammatical category.

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out some nominalizing affix that attach to the stem verb and adjective. The nominalizing affix is only suffix. The combination between the stem and suffix influences the grammatical categories and the produces of sounds.

In this writing the writer has discussed and analyzed eight suffixes and each suffix have three data. Therefore, the data in this research that the writer analyzes is 24 data. There are eight nominalizing affix that the writer finds in this research, they are *-ment*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ion*, *-er*, *-ance*, *-ness*, and *-ism*. Suffix *-ion*, *-ment*, *-er*, and *-ance* are combined with stem verb, the result is noun. Suffix *-ity*, *-ness*, *-ism*, and *-ist* are combined with the stem adjective, it become noun. The nominalizing affix caused the palatalization process.

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