A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE USAGE OF NOMINALSUFFIXES IN ANTARA NEWS

An Undergraduate Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Strata(S1)

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ABSTRACT

An understanding of a morpheme is needed as a basis for understanding a sentence structure. This branch of study became known as Morphology. The object of morphological study is morphological units, morphological processes, and tools in the morphological process. The units of morphology are morphemes and words. A morpheme can be called as the smallest linguistic unit, it can no longer be a smaller part, which consists of a phoneme, a certain grammatical structure and meaning. Based on the type, morpheme is divided into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Along with the development of technology, online media have also emerged, one of which is www.antaranews.com. The success of the ANTARA news agency in broadcasting the proclamation of August 19, 1945 to the whole world. Since then, the newspaper ANTARA is known to many people. Not only in Indonesia, ANTARA also controls representatives to present news abroad, such as New York, Kuala Lumpur, Cairo and so on. Based on this reason, the researcher chooses Antara as the object of this researchThis study aimed to To find the nominal suffixes in Antara online newspaper and to know the nominal suffix mostly used in Antara online newspaper

This study used qualitative descriptive as a research design by used the documentation as the data sources, the researcher analyzed the data from Antara online newspaper by choosed the the tenth Top news on the month. The writer used data sources of documentation from Antara Newspaper in online website to add the data.. Descriptive design in this study used to analyze, describe, and classify types of nominal suffixes found in antara news online. Documentation technique is chosen by the researcher to collect the data in this research. Documentation technique is to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, inscriptions, minutes, agendas, and so on. In analyzed the data the writer utilized a few procedures to examine the data. Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing are the

three current flows of data analysis

Based on the data finding and data analyzed the kinds of nominal suffixes that found in Antara online newspaper, based on the data analyzed and data finding the writer found 66 data of nominal suffixes from tenth News on Antara Newspaper. the data clearly indicates were *-ion* 34 (56%), *-ment* 15(23%), *-s* 5 (8%), *-tarian* 1(2%), *-es* 1(2%), *-ty*(2%), *-ly* 1(2%),*-ence/ance* 4(6%), *-ism* 1 (2%), *-er* 1(2%), *-hood* 1 (2%), *-age* 1 (2%). For the second research questions the nominal suffix mostly used in Antara online newspaper, From the tenth news the researcher found The most prevalent nominal suffix among the words in the dataset is "*-ion.*" It is employed in a diverse array of words and constitutes more than half of all nominal suffixes, reflecting its extensive usage in the English language. While there are other suffixes like "*-ment*" and "*ance*" present, they are significantly less common in comparison, emphasizing the prominence of "*-ion*" in nominal word formation.

Keyword : *Morpheme, Suffixes, Qualitative design*

DECLARATION

The researcher's identity, the undersigned below :

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Thesis Title : A Morphological Analysis on The Usage of Nominal Suffixes in Antara News

There by declared that the thesis entitled "A Morphological Analysis on The Usage of Nominal Suffixes in Antara News" was truly the researcher's own original work. The responsibility was fully for the publication of the thesis. The sources and structure of the writings in the research have complied with the provisions and ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, Oktober 2023
Declared by,

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APPROVAL

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A research thesis entitled: "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE USAGE OF NOMINAL SUFFIXES IN ANTARA NEWS", by EARLY ALMA ZAFIRA, NPM : 1711040043 Study Program: English Education, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, December 29th 2023.

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MOTTO

<div dir="rtl">

لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ مَعَنَا

</div>

"Do not be sad that God's with us."
[At-Taubah : 40]

Kementrian Agama Republik Indonesia, *Al-Qur;an dan Terjemahnya*.Bandung : Syamil Qur'an. 2020.At-Taubah:40

DEDICATION

1. First of all, i wanna say thank you to Allah SWT because Allah has given to me health, strength, and opportunity to finish this thesis.
2. To my parents, my mom Almh. Badariyah Arsyad and my dad Alm. Ali Ghony for always pray for my success, financed me, loving and supporting me till the end of their life, no words can describe how much I love you both. Hope you always proud with everything I do.
3. My beloved brothers and sisters, and also my twin Earsy Alma Azkhia who always give their love, support and finance me.
4. To my favorite person Dika Nuransyah, Thank you for all that you do, you mean the world to me, thank you for giving me a place to feel safe, thank you for allowing me to express my emotions and never judging me for them. Thank you for supporting me in everything, i am so glad you came into my life because you made it so much better and finally thank you for loving me.
5. My beloved almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Early Alma Zafira was born in Tanjung Karang on November 19th, 1998. Early is the last child of eight children of Mrs. Badariyah Arsyad (Almh) and Mr. Ali ghony (Alm). Eryani Urisabella, Shinta Agustini, Mardaleni, Ulyani they are her four sisters. And Aprizal Dwi Putra, Berly Tri Bowo are her two brothers. Early has twin her name is Earsy Alma Azkhia.

She started education at TK Shandy Putra (Telkom) kindergarten in 2005. In 2006, she continued her studies at SD Negeri 1 Tanjung Agung's elementary school. She continued her studies at SMP Negeri 5 Bandar Lampung in 2012. After graduating from SMP Negeri 5 Bandar Lampung. She continued her studies and finished in 2017 from MA Al-Fatah Natar, Lampung Selatan. She continued her studies at the Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung in 2017 as a student in the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty's English Education Study Program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, who has blessed me with His kindness and guidance to complete my thesis, I can say with confidence that I have done so. Salutations and peace be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, and his followers. The title of this thesis "A Morphological Analysis on The Usage of Nominal Suffixes in Antara News" is presented in order to achieve the requirements for the S1 degree in the English Education Study Program at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of the Islamic State University Raden Intan Lampung.The researcher would sincerely thanks to :

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana,M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of RadenIntan State Islamic University Lampung
2. M.Ridho Kholid,S.S,M.Pd the Chairperson of English Education Study Program.
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7. All my friend PBI B '17 Uin Raden Intan Lampung.
8. All people who helped the researcher who can't mention one by one

Finally, it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect and researcher is fully aware that there are still many weakness in this thesis.Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes criticism

and suggestions from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis. Furthermore, the researcher expect that the thesis is useful for the researcher particularly and the reader generally, especially for those who are involved in english teaching profession.

Bandar Lampung, Oktober 2023
The Researcher,

EARLY ALMA ZAFIRA
NPM. 1711040043

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

Analysis is an attempt to observe something in detail by describing its constituent components or compiling these components for further study.

Morphology is a part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of words including their formation or changes, which include words and parts of words or morphemes.

Morphological analysis is described as an activity to find new findings in the field of morphology by finding accurate evidence on the object.

Suffixes is a letter or combination of letters that are added to the end of a word in order to change its meaning or make sure it is grammatically correct. Prefixes contrast with suffixes, which are attached to the end of words.

Newspapers are communication media that contain actual information from various aspects of life, such as politics, economics, crime, art, sports, abroad, domestically, and so on. Newspapers focus more on information in the form of facts and events to be known by the public

B. Background of Research

Language is the most important means of communication between humans. In the context of this communication, language is the most appropriate tool to express various desires, feelings, ideas, and other things to other people, so that the others understand what they want to convey. This statement is in line with Keraf's statement in Rabiah, he said language is a way for community members to communicate with one another using the speech organ's ability to make

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symbols of sound.[1]The function of language in human social life is that important so like it or not we have to understand what and how to use language properly and correctly.

The use of language as a means of communication is bound by rules. This phenomenon creates many branches of language studies that are based on the object being described. One object of language study that is quite basic is the morpheme. Morpheme is a linguistic unit that forms the basis for the emergence of a word. this is in line with McCharty's statement, he said that morphemes are a smaller part of words.[2]

An understanding of a morpheme is needed as a basis for understanding a sentence structure. This branch of study became known as Morphology. That is a branch of linguistics that concentrates on the study of morphemes. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word forms, word changes, and the impact of these changes on the meaning and class of words.

According to O'Grady and Guzman in Khotimah, the system of classifications and guidelines used in word production and interpretation is known as morphology.[3] The core of the study of morphology is the word and its rules of formation and change. Mastering morphology has many benefits as well, like Koda state that students must contribute to the crucial area, namely morphological awareness, in order to improve their reading comprehension and vocabulary

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[1] Sitti Rabiah, ―Language As A Tool For Communication And Cultural Reality Discloser,‖ n.d., 1–11. p.6

[2] Andrew Carstairs-Mccarthy, ―An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure,‖

[3] Khusnul Khotimah, ―Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English Words Found in Mobile Guide Edition:54-   56,‖2012. P.20

knowledge.[4]

The object of morphological study is morphological units, morphological processes, and tools in the morphological process. The units of morphology are morphemes and words. A morpheme can be called as the smallest linguistic unit, it can no longer be a smaller part, which consists of a phoneme, a certain grammatical structure and meaning. Based on the type, morpheme is divided into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Chaer in Asttuti Et al, stated a free morpheme is one that may be used in speech without regard to how it relates to other morphemes.[5] Free morphemes are also known as root morphemes, which are morphemes that are the basic form of word formation. It is called the basic form because it has not undergone morphological changes. While bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a complete unit, because this morpheme does not have lexical ability, but is the cause of grammatical meaning. As Chaer in Astuti et al, stated that to be utilized in speech, bound morphemes must first be joined with other morphemes.[6] Bound morpheme is also called as affixation.

Affixes are linguistic forms whose existence is only to attach themselves to other forms so that they are able to give rise to new meanings for the forms they are attached to. According to Plag, affix is a bound

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[4] Dongbo Zhang and Keiko Koda, ‒Contribution of Morphological Awareness and Lexical Inferencing Ability to L2 Vocabulary Knowledge and Reading Comprehension among Advanced EFL Learners: Testing Direct and IndirectEffects,‖ *Reading and Writing* 25, no. 5 (2012): 1195–1216, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11145-011-9313-z. p.2

[5] Novia Astuti et al., ―An Analysis Of Free And Bound Morphemes In William Shakespeare's Poetries‖ 1,no. 2021(2021): 33–47. p.2

[6] *Ibid. p.2*

morpheme that ties at the root words.[7] it has an important rolein writing because if a word is added with an affix, its grammatical and lexical meaning will also change.

Based on its attached place Fromkin stated that affixation is divided into four kinds, they are: prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfixes. Prefix is an affix that attach at the beginning of the word, for example un-, dis-, pre-. Suffixes are the affixes attach at the bottom of the word. for example, -able, -ment, -ese. Infix is an affix inserted at the middle of the stem words, but this kind of affix is rarely found in English. Circumfixes are the affixes attach at the beginning and theend of the word.[8] One type of affixes widely usd to produce the words is suffix.

Quirk stated that suffixes are divided into some types according to its function, they are: nominal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, adverbial suffixes, verbal suffixes.[9] From those kinds of suffixes, nominal suffix is commonly found in some printed media, literature works, and even in everyday uses. Nominal suffixes are the suffixes attach to the root in an attempt of forming noun. To illustrate, the verb -govern can be noun by adding the suffix -ment at the bottom of the word, so it becomes government.

The addition of affixes in news writing is something that must be considered because if there is an error in the use of affixes, the news becomes

[7] Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003). P.90

[8] Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Langauge,* 10th ed. (Canada:WadsworthCengage Learning., 2014). p.40-41

[9] Rundolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum, ―A University Grammar of English‖ (Sidney: Longman, 1973). P.436

uncommunicative and even its accuracy is questioned. Based on this problem, many editors do not only revise their writing, but try to improve their writing skills.

The development of technology and communication makes news easily accessible by all circles of society through online media. This happens because news is an indispensable need for modern times like today so as not to miss the information that is being hotly discussed. At a time when people were not familiar with cell phones, many had difficulty obtaining information because they had to watch television and listen to the radio first for getting information. In contrast to now, everyone can easily access information through their cell phones in a short time so that cell phones become an effective communication tool because their use is so efficient.

Along with the development of technology, online media have also emerged, one of which is www.antaranews.com. The success of the ANTARA news agency in broadcasting the proclamation of August 19, 1945 to the whole world, is a manifestation of his great love and devotion to the struggle of the Indonesian nation. Since then, the newspaper ANTARA is known to many people. Not only in Indonesia, ANTARA also controls representatives to present news abroad, such as New York, Kuala Lumpur, Cairo and so on. Based on this reason, the researcher chooses Antara as the object of this research.

There are several functions of newspapers. The function of journalism is one form ofmass communication. In today's modern era, journalism not only manages news, but also other aspects for the content of newspapers. Therefore, its function is no longer to broadcast information, but also to educate,

entertain and influence audiences to carry out certain activities. In the field of education, the readers may take some advantages on newspaper.

The success of the ANTARA news agency in broadcasting the As Pemagbi states in Henri, it is possible to teach a variety of language and communication skills using newspaper.[10]From the statement, newspaper can be the media for teaching language, for example in morphological field.

In reading the online news in one online news platform, Antara News, the researcher finds some words with the nominal suffixes. To ilustrate , at the top news category published at 24th July 2022 entitled ‒Gov't considers mass COVID-19 test due to Citayam Fashion Week‖, the researcher found the noun ‒administration which is made from the root

‒administrate. By adding -ion at the bottom of the root, it can create another new word with different words' class. By this phenomenon, it can be proven that affixes are productive as the way to form the words. As Kieffer and Lesaux in Huseyin stated that according to recent studies, students who are aware of how words are formed likely to have a greater vocabulary and higher reading comprehension.[11] Moreover, Radford states that english language learners can suspect, assume, and even determine the meaning of words by comprehending the affixation process. Additionally,it aids in expanding the

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[10] Aisyah Henri, ‒The Use of Newspaper Articles as Supplementary Materials in Teaching Reading Comprehension (An Experimental Study at the First Year Students of SMAN 1 Rengasdengklok),‖ 2009, p.14

[11]oz Huseyin, ‒Morphology And Implications For English Language Teaching,‖ *Linguistic For English Language Teaching Studies*, no. October (2014), https://doi.org/10.13140/2.1.4908.7685. p.1

students' vocabulary.[12]In conclusion, comprehending affixations implicitly broadens vocabulary mastery. Therefore, this research is expected to contribute as the media for thelearners who study linguistic field especially in affixes. The learners are expectedto have a better understanding on the nominal suffixes and enrich their vocabulary, so that they can be better in comprehending both utterance and sentence.

Considering the importance of having knowledge in morphology, the researcher is interested to conduct the research in this field, entitled ―A Morphological Analysis on The Usage of Nominal Suffixes in Antara News.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of Research

Based on the description of the research context above, the research focus raised by the researcher are analyzing the nominal affixes contain in Antara online newspaper. While sub focus of this research is to analyze:

1. The suffixes that form the noun found in popular news category at Antara online newspaper
2. The suffix mostly used to form the noun in popular news category at Antara online newspaper

D. Problem Formulation

According to the background of the research, the researcher formulates the researchquestions asfollows:

1. What are the nominal suffixes that found in Antara online newspaper?
2. What is the nominal suffix mostly used in Antara online newspaper?

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[12] A. Radford et al., *Linguistics : An Introduction* (Cambridge University Press, 2009

E. Objective of The Research

In accordance with the formulation of the problem, the objectives to be achievedfrom thisresearch are:

1. To find the nominal suffixes in Antara online newspaper
2. To know the nominal suffixes mostly used in Antara online newspaper

F. Significance of The Research

The results of this study are expected to be useful, both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The results of this study are expected to provide wider knowledge in the field of linguisticstoreaders, especially in the field of morphology which examines the intricacies of words.

This research is also expected to contribute to the development of linguistics, especially themorphology.

1. Practically

   a. For the Researcher

   It is expected that the research's findings will serve as additional guidance for future researchers carrying out similar research

   b. For the Teacher

   This study can be used as extra material by a teacher in a Morphology course to help students understand the content of the discussion.

   c. For the Students

   For the students, it can also be helpful to gain a deeper understanding of the English language, particularly in the fields of morphology and language for word formation in the English class.

   d. For English Education

   By studying this subject, one can obtain a greater

knowledge of the processing of words, affix addition, and the meaning of words. Using word variations combined with derivational affixes, these skills can be used to create a variety of sentences that can encourage creativity in sentence construction and the desired word form or class.

G. Relevance Research

The first research is from Yuwaida Azmi, entitled ‒A Morphological Analysis Of Affixes Used In Tempo Magazine January 2013 Edition‖. This research tries to identify the kinds and meaning of affixed words and describe the meaning. By taking the data from magazines, the researcher analyzed the affixed words found in Tempo Magazine. The result of this research are: the researcher found some affix which can change the meaning of the words and its part of speech as well. For example, the prefix re- changes the verb into noun. And at the end of the research, the researcher realized that inserting the affixes into a base word can change its meaning and its partof speech.[13]

The next research is from Saragi, Henny Martha Suriani entitled -An Analysis of AffixationBetween English and Bataknese as Reflected in Holy Bible: A Comparative Study‖. The affixation between English and Bataknese as shown in the Holy Bible is the subject of this study. The parallels and contrasts between derivational or inflectional affixation in English and Bataknese are the topic of this study The researcher found some differences between bataknese and English. She found that in bataknese there are less inflectional affixed words than derivational affixed

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[13] Yuwaida Azmi, ―A Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in Tempo Magazine Januari 2013Edition,‖ no.January (2013). P.1

words. The researcher also found infix in bataknese while no infix words in English. The researcher also found the similarity between both language such as when the base words are attached by affixes, they change in meaning and words' class.[14]

The third research is from Fitri Rayani Siregar and Novita Sari Siregar entitled ―An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song‖. This research looked on derivational affixes in song lyrics. The research looked at five tracks from Harris Jung's Salam album. . Salam Alaikum, My Hero, Rasool Allah, I Promise, Good Life. The data was gained by using literature research technique.

Understanding (reading), identifying, categorizing, and explaining were the four processes used bythe researcher to examine the data. According to the findings, there were two types of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's Salam album, derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes, in the five selected songs. The most used affix in Haris Jung's songs is suffix, they are – ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2). The prefixes found in Haris Jung's songs are re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).[15]

The fourth research is from Yohana Maria Vianey entitled ‐The Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Simple Plan's Album Taking One For The Team. The derivational affixes found in Simple Plan's album Taking One for The Team song lyrics are analyzed by the researcher in this study. This research has two goals in mind. Identifying the derivational affixes in Simple

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[14] Henny Martha Suriani, ―An Analysis Of Affixation Between English and Bataknese As Reflected In HolyBible :A Comparative Study,‖ *Journal Linguistics and Literature* 2, no. 1 (2015). P.1

[15] Fitri Rayani Siregar and Novita Sari Siregar, ―An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song,‖ *EnglishJournal for Teaching and Learning* 9, no. 01 (2021): 47–62.P.1

Plan's album Taking One for the Team is the first step. The second task involves derivational affix interpretations for Simple Plan's album Taking One for the Team. All of Simple Plan's tracks from the album Taking One for The Team serve as the study's objects. The descriptive qualitative method is used to collect the data for this study. [16]

The Fifth research is from Maharani Sri Aryati entitled -An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A.Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane. The purpose of this study aimed to identify the derivational affixes in A. Fuadi's novel The Land of Five Towers.In this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher looks for the word roots and derivational affixes in A. Fuadi's novel The Land of Five Towers. The writer of this research utilizes all words with prefixes and suffixes attached as the data. The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi's chapters that establish the story, present the case, and offer a solution serve as the data source.[17]

There are some similarities between those researches and this research. The first previous research is on the object of the research, the first researcher chose mass media as the object. The similarity to the second research is on the focus of the research, the second research conducted the research that focuses on affixation. And the similarity to the third and fourth previous research is on the type of affixes, she conducted an analysis on the derivational affixes The fifth research is mass media as the object and type of affixes.

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[16] Yohana Maria Vianey- The Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Simple Plan's Album Taking One For TheTeam (2021) P.14

[17] Maharani Sri Aryati - An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A.FuadiTranslated by Angie Kilbane (2014) P.9

While there are some differences among this research and the previous researches. The first difference is on the object of research, the object of this research is newspaper, while the others are magazines, holy bible, song, novel and album. The second researcher held the research on bataknese language, while this research only focusses in English. The third and fourth researcher is this study focus on the derivational affixes. Since this study focused primarily on nominal suffixes, it differs from the studies mentioned previously. The fifth research is focus on 2 types prefixes and suffixes while this research only focuses on nominal suffixes.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

The approach of this research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained by calculating numbers and trying to understand the statistical procedures of an event. This is supported by Cresswell's theory. He stated that qualitative research is on utilizing words rather than numbers. [18]

Also, qualitative can be described as a collection of scientific techniques can be utilized to address issues based on theviewpoint and methodology of the researchers.

Creswell said that a descriptive research is a method for investigating and comprehending the significance that particular people or groups assign to a social or humanissue.[19]

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[18] John W Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixes Methods Approach*, *Research Design 3rd Ed*, 2009, https://www.worldcat.org/title/research-design-qualitative-quantitative-and-mixed-methods- approaches/oclc/269313109. p.3

[19] *Ibid. p.4*

This research is included to descriptive method . It is intended to describe existing phenomena, bot natural phenomena adn human phenomena. Best in Rakhmanina atated that the goal of descriptive research is to describe and interpret items as they actually are.[20] The results of descriptive research are often used, or continued by conducting analytical research. Descriptive research in this research is used to analyze, describe, and classify types of nominal suffixes found in antara news online.

2. Data and Data Source

Given stated that Data is a collective word for information.[21] Data is a collection of information or also information from something obtained through observation or also searching for certain sources. The source of data in this study is based on the literature which supports the topic of this research. Source of data is very important in any research. According to Leo in Widodo, the data can be classified as primary data and secondary data.[22] Sources of data in this study are obtained from:

1. Primary data is antara online newspaper
2. Secondary data is from book, e-book, journals, thesis and related document about the topic.

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[20] Lisa Rakhmanina, Melati Melati, and Haimah Haimah, ―Analysis of Educational Values in Tere Liye's �Hujan� Novel as Literary Teaching Materials in High School,‖ *Edu-Ling: Journal of English Education and Linguistics* 5, no. 1 (2021): 65, https://doi.org/10.32663/edu-ling.v5i1.2462. p.3

[21] Lisa Given, *The SAGE Enclycopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods* (California: SAGE Publications, 2008). P.185

[22] Radna Tulus Wibisono; and Pratomo Widodo, ―An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short StoryPosted on The Jakarta Post,‖ *P Language and Literature > PR English literature* 4, no. 2 (2019): 19–30, http://eprints.umm.ac.id/id/eprint/56626. p.8

3. Technique of Collecting Data

Documentation technique is chosen by the researcher to collect the data in this research. Documentation technique is to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, inscriptions, minutes, agendas, and so on.

This statement is supported by Arikunto's statement. He said that documentation is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes or transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, legers, agendas, and so on.[23]

What is meant by the document in this study is data collection from Antara Online Newspaper. In collecting the data, the researcher will follow some steps:

a. The researcher accesses the newspaper through Antaranews.com's platform

b. The researcher picks tenth popular news in en.antaranews.com, these tenth news tookinto consideration because the news at the popular category has a lot of recent news.

c. The researcher reads carefully and repeatedly. By reading carefully and repeatedly thenews ensured the data that have been collected from the source.

d. The researcher make a code to sign the data. This step makes the researcher easier toidentify the data.

e. The researcher collects the data into the table provided. After coding the noun witssuffixes, the researcher gathered those nouns into the table.

f. The researcher provides the table according to each types of suffixes. For example, thenouns with suffix -er gathered into the same table, and so with other nominal suffixes

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[23] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktis* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1999). P.274

g. The researcher validates her findings to the experts. In this occasion the researcher askedfor help to one of the English lecturer in UIN Raden Intan Lampung as a validator.

h. The validator checked all the finding and give some suggestion if it is needed.

i. The researcher concludes and describes the findings.

4. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the main instrument is a person or human instrument, namely the researcher herself, meaning that the researcher collects data, presents data, reduces data, interprets data and collects research results. According to Moeloeng, humans as research instruments because humans are planners, implementers of data collection, analysis, data interpreters, and in the end they report research result.[24]

To become an instrument, researchers must have broad theoretical and insightful knowledge, so that they are able to ask questions, analyze, take pictures, and construct the social situation under study to be clearer and more meaningful.

5. Data Analysis

After completing the data collection process, the researcher utilized a few procedures to examine the data. Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing are the three current flows of data analysis, according to Miles and Huberman.[25]

a) Data Reduction

The process of choosing, concentrating,

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[24] Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009). P.306

[25] Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, vol. 30 (Arizona:Arizona State University Data, 2016), https://doi.org/10.7748/ns.30.25.33.s40. p.8

simplification, abstraction, and transformation of the data is known as data reduction.

It features in the analysis There are several approaches to condense and modify qualitative data,

including selection, summarization, paraphrasing, and more. In this step, the researcher simplifies the data that have been collected from Antara Newspaper. The researcher was read the news and when the researcher found the nominal-suffixed words, she signed the words with red color.

After reading all the news and signing the nominal-suffixed words, the researcher wrote down the signed data into the table provided by the researcher.

b)   Data Display

Data display is an orderly, compressed collection of facts that enables action and conclusion-making At this step, the researcher classifies the affixed words based on their nominal suffixes, for example putting all the words with suffixes -ion together and describe the process of forming the noun by adding the suffix –ion.

c)   Conclusion Drawing

The study's temporal outcome is intended to be stated in the conclusion drawing. This is the last step to draw the result of analysis. By all the preceding process, the researcher drew the the last step to draw the result of analysis. By all the preceding process, the researcher drew the conclusion at the end to make a final statement about the topics that have been discussed in this research, to summarize the research' finding, and to encourage the readers toward a fresh understanding of the subject.

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draw the result of analysis. By all the preceding process, the researcher drew the conclusion at the end to make a final statement about the topics that have been discussed in this research, to summarize the research' finding, and to encourage the readers toward a fresh understanding of the subject.

6. **Trustworthiness of Data**

Checking the validity of the data is very necessary in qualitative research for the sake of validity and reliability as well as the level of the reliability of the data that has been collected. The data validity technique is using triangulation technique, because this research includes research qualitative. Triangulation in research qualitative is defined as testing the validity of the data obtained from several sources, methods, theory and analyst triangulation:[26]

a. Data Source Triangulation

Triangulation of data sources is exploring the truth of certain information by using various data sources such as documents, archives, interviews, observations or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have a different point of view.

b. Analyst Triangulation

Triangulation between researchers was carried out by using more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is to enrich the repertoire of knowledge regarding the information extracted from the research subject.

However, the person invited to explore the data must

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[26] Quinn Patton, Michael, ‖Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods (3rd Ed.),‖ *Evaluation Journal of Australasia*, 2002, https://doi.org/10.1177/1035719X0300300213. p.108

have research experience and be free from conflicts of interest so asnot to harm the researcher and create new biases from triangulation.

c. Theory Triangulation

Use of multiple perspectives to interpret a data set. Using a variety of theories can help provide a better understanding when understanding the data. If various theories produce the same analytical conclusions, then validity is enforced.

d. Methods Triangulation

Examination of the consistency of the findings produced by different data collection methods such as combining qualitative methods with quantitative data or completing interview data with observational data.

e. Time Triangulation

Data is obtained at various time and conditions in order to conduct time triangulation.

In this research, the researcher uses analyst triangulation,data source triangulation and time triangulation to prove the validity of this research data. It is determined by the credibility of the findings and their interpretation by seeking the findings and interpretations carried out in accordance with the actual conditions and approved by the other expert. Besides, data source triangulation is included to this research because the researcher collects the data from various documents in the form newspaper and book. Time triangulation is used because the data is collected at different times.

The triangulation process in this research will be held by the researcher after finishing the analysis of the data. The researcher chose one expert to validate the data. In this case, the researcher chose the linguistic lecturer of English education program in State Islamic

University Raden Intan Lampung. The researcher will provide the form to the validator as the notes for the suggestions.

I. Systematic of Discussion

The systematics of this discussion is intended as an illustration which will be the subject of the thesis writing, making it easier to know and understand the problems to be discussed. In writing this scientific paper, the writer divides it into three chapters, namely: the first chapter, the second chapter and the third chapter.

The systematics of writing this thesis are as follows:

The first chapter contains the overview of the research, they are: the background of the problem, the formulation of the research, the focus of the research, relevance studies and researchmethodology as well

The second chapter contains the theories related to the research. The theories are related to morphology, morphemes, affixation, and the newspaper.

The third chapter is about the description of research object, it described the object and show the facts and data display

The fourth chapter data analysis, discussed about the data finding and data analysis from antara online newspaper.

The fifth chapter conclusion and recomendation, this section explained about the conclusion and recomendation to the readers.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Morphology

The only creatures created by God with language are humans. Due of this, people study language and its structure. The study of language and how it is used for communication is the subject of linguistics. One of the linguistic studies is morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the nature of words. This statement is in line with Bauer's statement, heexplains that the study of word forms is known as morphology.[27] Moreover, Aronoff states that morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words and the way they are formed.[28]

Lieber says that the study of word creation, morphology, contains how new words are created in various languages as well as how word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences.[29] According to Lieber's Theory, the objects of study in Morphology are the process of changing a word and other linguistic aspects that follow it. These aspects include aspects of sound, aspects of phoneme changes due to encounters between phonemes, and the forms of morphemes themselves. This is supported by McCharty's theory as well, he said that morphology is the branch of grammar that deals with word structure and connections between words including the

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[27] Bauer Laurie, ‒Introducing Linguistic Morphology‖ (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, n.d.). p.335
[28] Mark Aronoff and K Fudeman, *What Is Morphology? (2nd Ed)* (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing,
[29] Rochele Lieber,*Introducing Morphology, Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2009),https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511808845.P.2

morphemes that make up those words.[30]In line with McCharty, Stork and Wisdowan state a similar opinion, the construction of words and other significant aspects, as well as how they fit into a language's grammatical structure, are the topics of morphology.[31]

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that morphology is a part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word forms. Discussing about words, they link to sentences since they are combined to produce sentences. The sentences themselves can be dividedinto smaller, more comprehensible chunks. The smallest unit investigated by morphology is a morpheme, while the largest is a word. At the morphological level, there is a morphemic process or what is more commonly known as a morphological process.

B. Definition of Morpheme

In the formation of words, it cannot be separated from the morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. According to Arnoff and Fudeman, The smallest language units with a grammatical purpose, known as morphemes.[32] The smallest word shows that, a morpheme cannot be divided into smaller ones, or in other words, if it is forced to be divided into small, it will have no meaning. Lego can represent morpheme, some lego can be arranged into other forms. For example, the word ‒happiness‖ can be divided into the happy as the root and -ness as the bound morpheme. But, if the word happy divided into hap- and - py, they will have no

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[30] Carstairs-Mccarthy, ―An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure.‖ P.16

[31] F.C Stork and J.D.A Widdowson, *Learning about Linguistics: An Introductory Workbook* (London:HutchinsonPublishing Group, 2012).

[32] Aronoff and Fudeman, Op.cit, P.2

meaning. Katamba stated that a morpheme is one of the components of word structure[33]

According to Mary Kalantzis and Bill Cope in Pratiwi stated that there are a number of different types of morpheme, depending on how they behave in a word. Morpheme can first of all be classified according to whether they are free or bound.[34] And here are the explanations:

a. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone, as a free morpheme, an utterance contains lexical meaning. The free morpheme can be a root word. for instance, bottle, glass, bed, and many more. According to Katamba, Free morphemes are roots that are able to stand on their own.[35] For example, box, bag, bed, door, and so on.

b. Bound Morpheme

According to Yule, bound morphemes are forms that often are not capable of standing alone and are tied to another form.[36] From the statement, it is known that Bound morphemes are morphemes that must first be joined with other morphemes in order to be used in speech. The example of bound morpheme is affixation. For example re-, -able, un-, and so on.

According to the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Morpheme is the smallest unit in a word that cannot be separated anymore. There are

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[33] Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistics Morphology*, St. Martin (New York, 1993). P.24

[34] Sukma Andini and Leni Pratiwi, ―Analysis of Derivational Affixes of Fuadi's Five Towers Noveland ItsContribution for Grammar Meaning Discourse‖ 4 (2013). P.3

[35] Katamba, *Op.cit,*.P.41

[36] George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 7th ed. (Singapore: Markono Print Media, 2020). P.117

two types of morpheme, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone and have meaning, while bound morphemes are morphemes that are always attached to other morphemesor can have meaning after being joined by free morphemes.

C. Definition of Affixation

Affixes are bound linguistic forms that have no lexical meaning and cannot stand alone. Affixes will be meaningful if they are added to the root, base, and root forms. The process of joining affixes to the basic form is called affixation. Affixation is a form of morphological process. According to Yule, a bound morpheme called affix always binds to bases.[37]

Affixes are divided into two types according to its function. They are derivational and inflectional affixes.

1. Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional does not change one word into another and never changes the syntactic category on the contrary produces another form of the same word. Inflective word formation does not form new words, or other words that differ in their lexical identity from their basic form. Inflection can form the grammatical function, such as plural, past participle, possessive, and so on. As Arnoff and Fudeman stated that grammatical formslike as the past, present, and future, as well as the single and plural pronouns, are formed by inflection.[38] For example in the word days when added by s become - days the meaning and class of word are still the same.

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[37] Ibid. p.117

[38] Aronoff and Fudeman, Op.cit. p.47

2. Derivational Affixes

Derivation is the process of forming words by giving affixes to these basic words, so that the formation of the resulting new words resulted in a change in word class and a change in meaning. Yule stated that derivation is the process of starting with a stem and using bound forms to create new words or words with a different grammatical category.[39] Derivational affixes can form noun and adverb from verb and it can form adjective from noun. For example, the word flaw which includes to noun can be adjective by adding -less at the end of the base word, it becomes flawless.

According to the description of derivational affixes, this research focuses on derivational affixes because it identifies the suffixes that is able to form noun from other form. Nominal suffixes that the researcher analysed on the newspaper are included to derivational affixes regarding to its function which sometimes change the meaning and the word's class.

Fromkin stated that according to its position, affixes are divided into four. They are: prefix, suffix, infixes, and circumfix.[40] suffixes that the researcher analysed on the newspaper are included to derivational affixes regarding to its function which sometimes change the meaning and the word's class.

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[39] *Ibid*. p.117

[40] Yule, Op.cit, p.118

[41] Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Langauge 10th Edition*, *CengageLearning*, 10th ed. (New York: Cengage Learning, 2014). P.40

1.   Prefix

Prefix is an element that is structurally tied in front of a basic word or basic form. There are many examples for prefix in English, such as pre-, un-, dis-, and so on. Those prefixes attach at the beginning of the bases, such as pre-natal, un-happy, dis-able. And it changed the meaning of each bases. According to Fromkin, there are some prefixes in derivational affixes that commonly used, it is presented in the table below:[42]

Prefixes	Example
In-	Incomplete
Un-	Undo
Dis-	Disable
Re-	Redo
Ex-	Ex-boyfriend
En-	Enlarge

1. Infixes

Infix are affixes that are placed in the base form. Infixation in English the use of infixes are rarely found in forming the new words. When compared to English, Semitic languages like Arabic and Hebrew utilize infixes far more frequently. But it is still utilized hardly, as the illustration given from Beuer cited in Fromkin. The word impossible is inserted by the word

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[42] *Ibid, p.49*

fucking, it becomes in-fuckin-possible.[43] This insertion is meant to emphasize the idea.

2. Suffix

Suffix is affix that attaches at the end of the base word. it sometimes can change the meaning or the word's class of a certain word. but it can be no change too. Lieber stated that suffixes are bound morpheme that come after the roots.[44] Also, Ginzburg stated that the process of creating words with the use of suffixes is known as suffixation. Suffixes typically change the base word's lexical meaning and move words to a new area of speech.[45] By those statement, it can be concluded that suffixes are means to form a new word by adding bound morpheme after the root, it usually changes the meaning and words' class. This study was in the scope of this kind of affix, especially in the nominal suffixes.

The table below shows the affixes commonly used according to Fromkin:[46]

Suffixes	Example
-hood	Neighborhood
-ship	Relationship
-ness	Kindness
-ity	Nationality
-ment	Achievement
-less	Cashless

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[43] *Ibid. p.45*

[44] Lieber, *Op.cit.* p.33

[45] R.S Ginzburg et al., *A Course in Modern English Lexicollogy* (Moscow, 1979), https://doi.org/10.2307/355180.p.119

[46] Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, *Op.cit*. p.50

-full	Beautifull
-ic	Allergic
-al	Approval
-er	Helper
-ly	Slowly

In relation to the suffixes, Plag stated that there are several types of suffixes, they are: adverbialsuffixes, adjectival suffixes, verbal suffixes, and nominal suffixes.[47]

a. Adverbial Suffixes

An adverbial suffix is a little piece that goes at the end of a word and makes it into an adverb. It can change words like "slow" to "slowly" or "back" to "backward". Some common adverbial suffixes are "-ly", "-wise", "-back", "-ways", and "-ward".

b. Adjectival Suffixes

Adjective suffixes are little bits that we add to the end of a word to make it describe something or someone in a different way. For example, we can turn the word "child" into "childish" to describe a child who is acting silly or immature. We can also turn "danger" into "dangerous" to describe something that could cause harm. There are lots of different suffixes we can use, like "-ish", "-ous", "-ful", "-able" and more.

c. Verbal Suffixes

Verbal suffixes are little bits that we add to the end of some words to make them into action words, or verbs. Some of these suffixes are "ify," "ize," "en," and "ate." For example, we can take the word "pure" and add "-ify" to make "purify." We can also take "modern" and

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[47] Plag, Op.cit. p.109-127

add "- ize" to make "modernize."

d. Nominal Suffixes

A nominal suffix is a word that we add to the end of a word to make it into a special kind of word called a noun. In other words, the suffix comes at the end of the

Basis and creates a new lexeme from this combination, such as "explain" - explanation, "predict" - prediction, "develop" - development", "friend" - "friendship", "history" - "historian" etc.

From those kinds of suffixes, there are some nominal suffixes that are commonly used in written media such as newspaper. In order to create abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns, nominal suffixes are often used. These abstract nouns can signify actions, outcomes of the action, or other related notions, as well as attributes, traits, and other things of the kind. Nominal suffixes is productive in creating the new terms with different word's class and meaning from its root. According to Quirk, there are some nominal adjectives as shown in the table below:

a. Noun to noun

The suffixes at the table below shows the suffixes to change the types of nouns:

Suffixes	Added to → to form	Meaning	Example
-ster, -eer	Nouns → personal nouns	Person engaged in an occupation or activity	Doomster Factioneer
-er	Nouns → nouns	Varied meanings	Teenager
-let	Count nouns → nouns	Small, unimportant	Booklet

-ette	Nouns → nouns	a) Small compact b) Imitation (material) c) Female	a) kitchenette b) flannelette c) usherette
-ess	Animate nouns → animate nouns	Female	Waitress
-y -ie	Nouns → nouns	Familiar contextsindicates endearment or Familiarity	Auntie, daddy
-hood	Nouns → abstract nouns	Status	Neighborhood
-ship	Nouns → abstract nouns	Status, condition	Relationship
-dom	Nouns → abstract nouns	Domain, condition	Kingdom
-ocracy	Nouns → abstract nouns	System of government	Technocracy
-(e)ry	Chiefly nouns → a) Abstract nouns b) Concrete count nouns c) Non-count nouns	a) Behaviour b) Place or activity c) Collectivity	a) slavery b) nunnery c) jewelry
-ing	Count nouns → non-count nouns	The substance of which N is composed	Paneling
-ful	Count nouns → nouns	The amount contained in	Powerful

The suffixes provided at the table above are the

bound morphemes attached after the root to form abstract nouns from other types of noun. Similar notions are expressed by the suffixes - dom, -hood, and -ship, which are semantically related. -dom joins nouns to create abstract nouns, which are described by the phrase the status of X, such as neighborhood, sisterhood, relationship and others.

b. Verbs → noun

The suffixes at the table below shows the suffixes to form the nouns from the verbs:

Suffixes	Added to → to form	Meaning	Example
-er,-or	Verbs → nouns	Agentive Instrumental	Cleaner Actor
-ant	Verbs → nouns	Agentive Instrumental	Disinfectant
-ee	Verbs → personal nouns	Passive	
-ation	Verbs → a) Abstract nouns b) Collective nouns	a) State, action b) Institution	a) Objection b) Organization
-ment	Verbs → nouns (chiefly abstract)	State, action	Argument
-al	Verbs → nouns (Chiefly count abstract)	Action	Arrival Approval

-ing	Verbs → a) Abstract nouns b) Concrete nouns	a) Activity b) Result of activity	a) Swimming b) Clothing
-age	Verbs → non-count abstract nouns	Activity, result of Activity	Stoppage

Those are the suffixes which form the nouns from the verbs to the nominal forms. For example the suffix -ment, this suffix creates action nouns from (mostly) verbs that indicate processes or results such as, assessment

a. Noun/adjective → noun/adjective

The suffixes at the table below show the suffixes to form adjectives or nouns to other types of noun:

Suffixes	Added to → to form	Meaning	Example
-ite	Nouns (chiefly names) → personal noun	member of community faction	Israelite
-(i)an	Nouns (chiefly proper) → personal noun	Pertaining to…	Indonesian
-ese	Nouns (chiefly proper) → personal nouns	Nationality	Chinese
-ist	Nouns/adjectives personal	Member of a party,	Socialist

	nouns/adjectives	Occupation	
-ism	Nouns/adjectives abstract nouns	Attitude, po litical Movement	Idealism

Those suffixes are mostly change nouns or adjectives to personal nouns. To illustrate the statement, we can take a look at the table above, the suffixes –(i) an can be translated as "coming from X" or "originating from X", for example Indonesian and Mongolian.

2. Circumfixes

Unlike prefix which attaches at the beginning of the base and the suffix which attaches at the end of the base word. circumfix attach to both the beginning and the end of the base words. Such as im-mortal-ity.

D. Nouns

In English there are several types of word's class, one of them is noun. A noun is the general term we use for a word that refers to a specific person, place, and all things. Because of that nouns play a crucial role in sentences. Danesi in Alvi stated that nouns are words that let you identify and categorize the people, things, locations, and ideas.[48]

According to Marcella Frank in Saqofi, there are four kinds of nouns, they are:

1. Proper Noun

Proper noun is a capitalized noun that refers to the name of the particular noun, person, place, or

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[48] Alvi Aulia Rahmah, ―An Analysis of Students' Ability in Using Noun Phrase on Writing Descriptive Text,‖2017.P.12

object. Weekdays, months, historical documents, institutions, organizations, and religions are the name that include to proper noun. For example: Indonesia, Australia, Temple, June.

2. Concrete and Abstract Noun

A physical item that can be sensed (the item that can be seen, touched, and smelled) by the senses is referred to as a concrete noun. For example: Cake, Flower, Table. While, abstract noun is a noun that refers to something that a person cannot perceive with their physical senses. A human cannot touch an abstract term since it has no physical shape. It takes the singular form. For example: sadness, beauty, rules, etc.

3. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

A countable noun is one that has either a singular and plural form, as well as the ability to be combined with numerals or quantifiers, as well as an article. For example: some books, a book. While, uncountable nouns are those that don't possess a plural form and relate to things that are not typically counted. Uncountable nouns usually preceded by quantifiers, for example: some sugar, a little salt.

4. Collective Noun

A collective noun is a term that represents a group made up of many people or things. The nouns are pronounced singular, although collective nouns can also be plural, depending on how the group is expressed in a phrase. For example: committee, group, crowds.[49]

E. Newspaper

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[49] M Iskak Saqofi, ― The Influence of Using Realia in Teaching Concrete Nouns‖, 2016, p.7

Newspaper is a light and easy publication, usually printed on low-cost paper. Newspaper contains the latest news on various topics. The topics can be political events, crime, sports, weather and various other information. There are four functions of mass media, they are information, education, entertainment and persuasion. The most prominent function in newspapers is information. Every information submitted must meet the basic criteria, namely accurate, factual, interesting or important, true, complete, complete, clear, honest, fair, balanced, relevant, useful and ethical This is in accordance with the main purpose of the audience reading newspapers, namely curiosity about every event that occurs around them. As Krishnamurthy in Vinay stated that the press disseminates and publishes current public information, which is an essential instrument for enhancing one's knowledge and raising awareness of concerns in one's immediate environment.[50]

Yunus also stated that newspaper is communication media that contains actual information from various aspects of life, such as politics, economics, crime, sports, overseas, domestic and so on.[51]The existence of newspapers is not only as educational information, but the press must also be able to play a role as a fun media entertainment for all levels of society. That is, whatever recreational messages are presented, from short stories to crossword puzzles. Newspapers should be a loyal reader's pleasant companion. Therefore, various misleading entertainment offerings must be removed from the daily mindset of the press.

To sum up, newspapers are more focused on

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[50] Vinay GP and Sathya Prakash, ―Role of Newspapers in Enhancing Awareness on Current Affairs: AnExperimental Study,‖ no. April (2020). P.3

[51] Syarifudin Yunus, *Jurnalistik Terapan* (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2011)

disseminating news like facts and events so that theyare known to the public besides, newspaper contains various entertainment as well.

When an event or incident occurs, sometimes a reporter is not at the scene. This usually happens in unexpected events. The absence of journalists at the scene right when the incident occurred caused the journalist to not have valid data that could be used as news material. Therefore, journalists need news sources. Barus stated that a news source is anyone who is judged to have a position of knowing or being competent towards a fact, event or event, idea, as well as data or information that is newsworthy.[52] Although anyone can be a resource person, a journalist must still be careful in receiving information. Every news that comes from them must first be checked for truth, whether it is true or lying. If not, then it will befall a people because of this information.

There are several types of news articles according to Cigelske as cited in Baroroh, namely:

1. A local news item focuses on events in your community. An article about a city council meeting is an illustration of a local news story.
2. An article about national news focuses on current events in the nation. An article about theCanadian government approving a new law is an example of a national issue.
3. An article about worldwide news focuses on news that is occurring elsewhere. A worldwidenews story would be one about an influenza epidemic in China.[53]

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[52] Sedia Willing Barus, *Jurnalistik: Petunjuk Teknis Menulis Berita* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2010). P.54

[53] Kholidatul Baroroh, ‒The Use of News Paper To

In writing news, every journalist has guidelines, namely by using the 5W + 1H formula. Thisguide is also referred to as a requirement for completeness of a news. Those formula are:

1. Who; news must clearly state who is the source of the news.
2. What; what news sources say. In other words, what is the topic of the news.
3. Where; The report must also include the place of the incident.
4. when; When did the incident occur.
5. Why; The news must be able to explain why the event happened.
6. How; news also explains how an event can occur.[54]

From some of these reviews it can be said that newspapers or newspapers are media that have news sheets and other information and are published every day. In this modern era, mass media. plays a very important role in shaping people's thinking. It is not only a means of disseminating information, but with which knowledge can be socialized prolifically.

The mass media, both printed and electronic, are not only able to form attitudes that are public perceptions of something but have a direct relationship with intellectual and personality development. Information written in a newspaper is usually about news, essays, and advertisements. The mass media is believed to have an all-powerful power to influence people's.

Improve The Students' Reading Comprehension Ability at SMA Yayasan Islam Miftahul Huda (Yasmida) Ambarawa Pringsewu In The Academic Year Of 2016/2017, 2017. p.13
[54]Barus, *Op.cit*. P.36

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conslusion

This study analyzed the data to answered the research questions on the chapter I, the research questions were the kinds of nominal suffixes that found in Antara online newspaper, based on the data analyzed and data finding the writer found 66 data of nominal suffixes from tenth News on Antara Newspaper. the data clearly indicates were *-ion* 31 (52,54%), *-ment* 16(27,12%), *-tarian* 1(1,69%), *-es* 1(1,69%), *-ty*(1,69%), *-ly* 1(1,69%),*-ence/ance* 4(6,78%), *-ism* 1 (1,69%), *-er* 1(1,69%), *-hood* 1 (1,69%), *-age* 1 (1,69%). For thesecond research questions the nominal suffix mostly used in Antara online newspaper, From the tenth news the writer found The most prevalent nominal suffix among the words in the dataset is "*-ion.*" It is employed in a diverse array of words and constitutes more than half of all nominal suffixes, reflecting its extensive usage in the English language. While there are other suffixes like *"-ment"* and "*ance"* present, they are significantly less common in comparison, emphasizing the prominence of *"-ion"* in nominal word formation.

B. Recommendation

There were some recommendation that researcher add for :

1. English Teacher

English teachers can integrate lessons on morphological analysis into their curriculum, using this study as a practical example. This approach can enhance students' understanding of how word formation and suffix usage contribute to the meaning and structure of news articles.

2. **Students**

   Actively engage in language analysis, particularly focusing on the usage of nominal suffixes in news articles. Consider how suffixes contribute to the overall meaning, tone, and structure of the text.

3. **Further Researcher**

   Expand the scope of research by analyzing the usage of nominal suffixes in news articles from various sources. Comparing linguistic patterns across different news outlets could reveal interesting insights into language variations. They might focused prefix ,infix, and circumfix.

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