

**DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO “CLASSIC
BIKE MAGAZINE AND STREET MACHINE MAGAZINE”**

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ABSTRACT

Judul artikel ini adalah “Derivational Affixes With Special Reference to Classic Bike Magazine and Street Machine Magazine”. Materi yang dipaparkan dalam jurnal ini mengenai derivational affixes yang ditemukan dalam dua majalah automotif yaitu Classic Bike dan Street Machine. Untuk mendukung penyusunan jurnal ini, data yang diperoleh dari artikel-artikel dalam kedua majalah tersebut dianalisa sesuai dengan bentuk-bentuk derivational affixes.

Teori yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan jurnal ini terdiri atas teori Francis Katamba dengan bukunya berjudul ‘Morphology’ tahun 1993 dan teori kedua berasal dari Laurie Bauer dengan bukunya berjudul ‘English Word-Formation’ yang diterbitkan tahun 1983.

Mengacu kepada data-data yang terkumpul dari artikel-artikel tersebut, banyak ditemukannya derivational suffixes kemudian diikuti derivational prefixes. Derivational prefixes yang ditemukan lebih didominasi oleh prefix ‘un-’, prefix ‘pre-’. Dan derivational suffixes yang mendominasi adalah suffix ‘-ful’, suffix ‘-ment’, dan suffix ‘-ence or -ance’.

Kata Kunci: Artikel majalah, Awalan derivative, Akhiran derivative.

1. Background of the Study

Morphology as a branch of linguistics is concentrated on word formation. Word formation is affected by processing of derivational affixes. Derivational affixes are divided into two categories based on the process of forming lexeme, they are class maintaining affixes and class changing affixes. Both of them

perform different functions; the class changing is used to change the word class of the base lexeme, and the class maintaining is used to preserve the word class of based lexeme.

2. Problems of the Study

The problems discussed in the present study are::

1. What are the meanings of derivational affixes found in the *Classic Bike Magazine* and *Street Machine magazine*?
2. How is the process of forming new words formed by derivational affixes found in the *Classic Bike magazine* and *Street Machine magazine*?

3. Aims of the Study

In relation to the problems, there are two aims of this writing.

1. Identifying the meanings of derivational affixes found in the *Classic Bike Magazine* and *Street Machine Magazine*.
2. Describing the process of forming new words formed by derivational affixes found in the *Classic Bike Magazine* and *Street Machine Magazine*.

4. Research Method

The research method consists of data source which supports the research, the process of collecting and analysing data.

4.1 Data Source

The data source was chosen from two automotive magazines. The first magazine was *Classic Bike Magazine* by Media House which was printed in Peterborough and published in April 2012. The second magazine was *Street*

Machine magazine by Bauer Media which was printed in Sydney, Australia and it was published in June 2013.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected through the documentation. The documentation was done by reading the articles and taking notes.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analysing Data

The data of this paper were descriptively presented. The identification data was based on the prefixes and suffixes. There were two theories used as a base to analyse the data coming from Francis Katamba (1993) in his book entitled '*Morphology*' and Laurie Bauer (1983) in his book entitled '*English Word-Formation*'.

5. Analysis of Derivational Affixes

The analysis of derivational affixes is classified into derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes.

5.1 Derivational Prefixes

Derivational prefixes are dominated by prefixes '*un-*' and '*pre-*'. Most of the articles consist of these two prefixes.

1. *Che Guevara's journey through Latin America on a **pre-war** 500 Norton is one of the most famous and all time. What he saw on his travels back in 1952 inspired Guevara to become involved in the Cuban revolution and he became a 20th century icon.* (Classic Bike; Chasing Che, 2012:59)

The lexeme '*pre-war*' derived from the word '*war*'. The lexeme '*pre-*

war means 'existing to a time before a war'.

The Process of Forming New Lexeme used Prefix 'pre-'

No	The Base Form	The New lexeme	Process of Forming New Lexeme	Meaning of The New Lexeme
1	War	Pre-war	Pre + <i>war</i> (N) → <i>Pre-war</i> (N)	Existing to a time before a war

2. *We went through about 1000 litres of premium **unleaded** on the whole trip. That's about 25 litres per 100km, so not so bad for a big, supercharged car.* (Street Machine; Rodder's Paradise, 2013:102)

The lexeme '*unleaded*' is derived from the word '*leaded*'. The lexeme '*unleaded*' means '*not treated with lead*'.

The Process of Forming New Lexeme used Prefix 'un-':

No	The Base Form	The New lexeme	Process of Forming New Lexeme	Meaning of The New Lexeme
1	Lead	Unleaded	1) Lead (V) + -ed → Leaded (Adj) 2) Un + <i>Leaded</i> (Adj) → <i>Unleaded</i> (Adj)	Not treated with lead

5.2 Derivational Suffixes

There are two suffixes mostly found in the article, they are suffix '-ful' and suffix '-ment'.

1. *At the Trphy's last MoT (18 months ago) the rear breake had been cause for comment. It's always been feeble but the **powerful** till front makes it*

easy to ignore. (Classic Bike, Our Classics, 2012:22)

The lexeme '*powerful*' is derived from the word '*power*'. The lexeme '*powerful*' means '*full of power*'.

The Process of Forming New Lexeme Used Suffix '-ful':

No	The Base Form	The New lexeme	Process of Forming New Lexeme	Meaning of The New Lexeme
1	Use	Useful	<i>Use</i> (V) + -ful → <i>Useful</i> (Adj)	Having a use

2. As thing stand Compacts can use a lot of engine **management** technology. Compact runners have a lot of extra buttons to press and knobs to turn, and that would have to be made uniform before they get their own bracket. (Street Machine; Wild at Heart, 2013:139)

The lexeme '*management*' is derived from the word '*manage*'. The lexeme '*management*' means '*action of managing something*'.

The Process of Forming New Lexeme Used Suffix '-ment':

No	The Base Form	The New lexeme	Process of Forming New Lexeme	Meaning of The New Lexeme
1	Manage	Management	<i>Manage</i> (V) + -ment → <i>Management</i> (N)	Action of managing something

6. Conclusion

From the analysis data which collected from two data sources such as *Classic Bike* magazine and *Street Machine* magazine, there were two forms of derivational affixes. There were derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes.

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