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NEGATION PREFIXES: DOCUMENT ANALYSIS ON JAKARTA POST THROUGH MORPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS STUDY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study are: 1) to get the types of negative prefixes in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper, and 2) to find out which negative prefixes that often appear in *The Jakarta Post* online news column. The method used in this study is qualitative research and is designed in analysis study. Data were analysed from *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper using a descriptive analysis method, which involved several steps. First, the newspaper was searched for relevant articles. Next, words containing negative prefixes were collected to identify the types of negative prefixes and their frequency, particularly in economic and political news articles. These activities were carried out on several columns in each edition. The results indicate that negative prefixes play an important role in conveying negative meanings. This occurs in nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, morphologically and semantically, depending on which part of the word is attached first. Additionally, the study describes the forms, functions, and meanings of the identified prefixes. Morphologically, the affixation processes involving the negative prefixes dis-, un-, in-, mis-, im-, and il- illustrate how these prefixes can change word classes as derivational prefixes.

Keywords: *Morphology, morphemes, derivational morphemes, morphemic processes, and negative prefixes*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols through which humans are involved as social group members and participants. In fact, language as a communication device plays a significant role in people's lives. People must constantly interact with others to share their thoughts, emotions, ideas, and feelings. Essentially, individuals not only comprehend their native language but also acquire foreign languages from different countries to facilitate smooth and effortless communication among themselves. Thus, it is impossible to separate language and people.

Amberg & Vause (2015) argues language is foremost a means communication, and communication almost takes within some sort of social context. Therefore, effective communication requires understanding and recognizing the connections between a language and its people. Language is a communication tool that human uses and a formal symbolic structure. The practice of conceptualizing and defining a language includes examining its structural hierarchical features and understanding the language as a character of communication. Furthermore, language is generally described as a sound-based system that links sounds using words and sentences to convey meaning (Helmie J; Suganda Dadang; Heriyanto, 2020). Language can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meaning are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and feeling. In other words, languages with meaning are assigned to words and sounds.

Knowledge of morphology is beneficial for one who wants to learn more about a language. Linguists and teachers are interested in studying this branch because they know that it is the only way to find out more about the strategies to increase the lexical capacity of the speaker (Helmie & Syafrudin, 2019). Linguistics is the scientific study of a language; therefore, morphology is one of the dominant components of linguistics. It helps one to enlarge his vocabulary through the use of affixes, facilitating the understanding of word meanings, creating new words, and modifying existing ones, as supported by George (2015). Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, which are composed of units such as morphemes, the smallest meaningful units of language.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the form of words and how they are processed so that they have meaning (Winaya & Helmie, 2023). Many words can be found in the text, when we read, we can find patterns in each word and the word patterns will be repeated in other sentences. Language learners must understand the meaning of these words and patterns, which is not an easy task. They can learn about words in various ways, one of which is by reading newspapers or texts. In the newspaper text, there are many words with different patterns that sometimes confuse the reader in interpreting it. Therefore, the writer is very interested in analyzing the words in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper to increase the understanding of its readers.

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The writer selects *The Jakarta Post* as a data source for several reasons. First, it is one of the most accurate news sources in Indonesia. Second, it is published entirely in English. Lastly, the source is easily accessible. Because of these reasons, the writer wants to know the affixation, especially in prefixes that are used in *The Jakarta Post* which is produced in Indonesia but published in English. So, the writer will get the information about it and also improve his English skills.

The Jakarta Post is an information tool that utilizes electronic media to convey facts in the form of news to the public. It is published by *www.thejakartapost.com* and is written in English.

To support this study, many studies which are relevant to this research are presented and discussed here. The first is the research from Adibeleje (2013) with the title *"A Comparative Description of Affixation Processes in English and Yoruba for ESL Pedagogy"*. The method used in this study is qualitative research and it is designed in a research analysis. The source of the study was taken from Yoruba language and English language. The study analyzed English and Yoruba derivational and inflectional processes of affixation. It found that English offers itself to both prefixation and suffixation morphological processes, while Yoruba lends itself to morphemic prefixation only in its word formation.

The second one is the journal from Mahendra, (2017). The title is *"Derivational English Suffixes with Reference to the Jakarta Post"*. The method used in this study is qualitative research and it is designed in a research analysis. The source of the study was taken from *The Jakarta Post*'s online news available at *www.thejakartapost.com*. The data in this study were collected using the documentation method. The data that were taken from the news were analyzed based on the form of derivational suffixes by applying the theory of morphology. Then, the analysis was continued by explaining the function and meaning of derivational suffixes using the same theory.

The writer uses articles mainly in the economy and political rubric contained in *The Jakarta Post* as the object of his research to find out more about the affixation process as one of the morphological processes in English, particularly related to the formation of new words. However, considering that affixation can occur with prefixes, suffixes, and infixes, this research specifically analyzes the affixation process of negative prefixes in English within economic and political articles at *The Jakarta Post.*

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Every language has its own rules about the structure and formation of its words. Affixation occurs when a morpheme is attached to a root. Affixes are bound morphemes that can be attached in different ways: *prefixes*, which are attached to the beginning of a

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root; *suffixes*, which are attached to the end of a root; *circumfixes*, which surround a root in some languages; and *infixes*, which are inserted into a root.

Schembiri (2014) states that "affixation is a process that forms new words by combining bound affixes and free morphemes". In other words, it involves combining a free morpheme and a bound morpheme to create a new word form. Hamawand (2011, p.10) says "affixation is the morphological process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely a bound morpheme, to a root or base". It means affixation is a morphological process that is supposed to change a root or base word into a new form (Helmie, 2015).

In studying English, we must learn the grammatical structure of the language. The grammatical structure of English is very different from that of our native language, Indonesian. In addition, the morphological process in English is also very different from that in Indonesian. People who are learning English need to know both English grammar and the English morphological process.

In English, affixation is the primary morphological process in constructing words. For example, the prefix 'un-' is attached to stems in such words as unbelievable and unkind. The suffix '-s' attaches to the end of noun roots to mark plurality, as in languages.

Negation

Negation has historically been defined as a linguistic process used to transform a positive statement into its negative counterpart. It can often be expressed both syntactically using negative adverbs (and to a lesser extent adjectives) and lexically through word-formation processes. Many languages include a negative morphology, i.e., a set of morphological processes that can be used to coin negative lexemes with a range of different.

Negation of the predicate is expressed by a simple negative affix (prefix or suffix), also able to negate non-verbal constituents, attaching to the verb. Negation is the act or an instance of denying (Rakhmania, 2009:1). It is the opposite of a positive character or quality. In the context of grammar, negation is the process of transforming an affirmative statement into its opposite meaning (a negative statement). Farooq et al. (2017) emphasize that negations are very important in linguistics because they affect the polarities of other words.

Negative Prefixes

Negative prefixes are the opposite of affirmative statements. In English, one way to make negative statements is by adding negative prefixes to nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Here are some English negative prefixes: a-, dis-, il-, im-, in, ir-, non-, un-. Dzuganova (2006:332) defines a negative affix as an affix that opposes or negates a word. The word 'disagree' also denotes negation because it is the opposite of the word 'agree,' which is a positive idea. The prefix 'dis-' is added to indicate a negative idea.

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Method

In order to make this research easier to solve, the researcher studies the particular problems of the research. First, this study aims to get the data about the kinds of negative prefixes in *The Jakarta Post* column. Seconds, this study also aims to find out the use negative prefixes that often appear in *The Jakarta Post* column.

In this study, the writer used qualitative research because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. The material of the study focused on news column in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper online.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this research is to find out what kinds of negative prefixes are used in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper and which negative prefix appears most frequently. This research data is taken from daily news that covers various aspects, including politics, economics, business, and health. After reading the daily news from each edition released, the writer found 23 words containing a negative prefix in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper. The identified negative prefixes are *dis*-(2), *un*-(13), *in*-(5), *mis*-(1), *im*-(1), and *il*-(1). From the data research, the writer can also obtain root words from *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper. There are adjectives, nouns, verbs, and adverbs. It shows that the part of speech of the root words in the news content from *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper is mostly adjectives.

Analysis of Negative Prefix Dis-

Data 1

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "After heavy strikes, tense calm in Syria's Idlib as ceasefire comes into effect."

"…, the agreement did not mention a safe zone where millions of **displaced** people could shelter and from where they could return to the homes, they fled to escape the Russian-backed offensive."

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Amman, Jordan / Friday, March 6, 2020 / 11:07 am
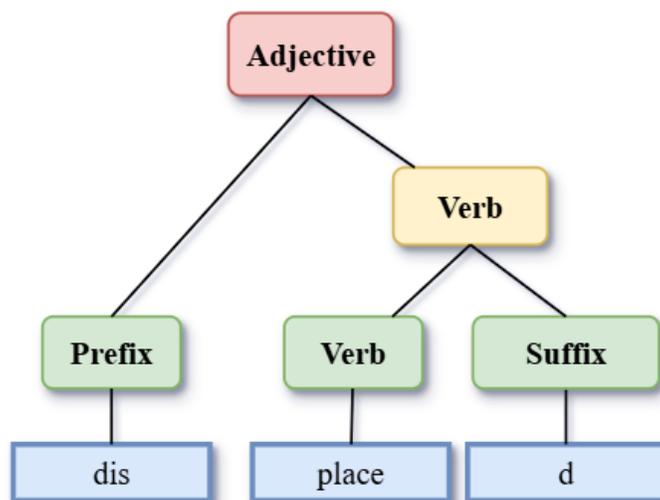
Morphologically, the word *displaced* consists of the prefix *dis-*, the base *place,* and the suffix *-d*. The word *place* is a free morpheme, attached by prefix *dis-* as a bound morpheme, attached by suffix *-d* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of the verb *place* attached by the prefix *dis-* and the suffix *-d* produces an adjective *displaced*. In the sentence, *displaced* is used as an adjective that describes the noun "people," indicating that these people have been forced to leave their homes. There is a class shift happening here as the affixation of the adjective *displaced* changes the word class of *place*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 2

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Samsung remains upbeat on Indonesian market despite COVID-19 fear."

"Samsung, the world's top smartphone maker, remains optimistic that its newly launched Galaxy S20 will receive a good response from Indonesian consumers although fears of COVID-19 outbreak could **discourage** people from going to shopping malls to buy the new handset."

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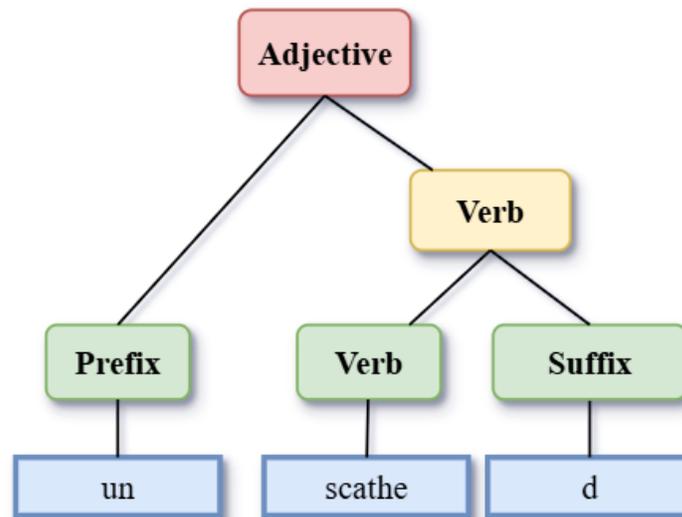Jakarta / Thursday, March 5, 2020 / 02:36 pm
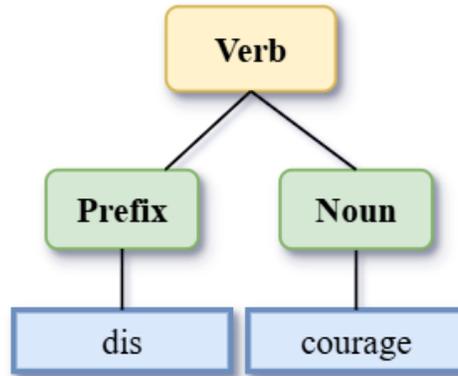
Morphologically, the word *discourage* consists of the prefix *dis-* and the base *courage*. The word *courage* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *dis-* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of adding the prefix *dis-* to the noun *courage* produces the verb *discourage*. In the sentence, "discourage" as a verb describes the action of causing someone to feel less inclined to do something, in this case, going to shopping malls to buy a new handset. There is a class shift occurring here as the affixation of the verb *discourage* changes the word class of *courage*. It is a derivational prefix.

Analysis of Negative Prefix Un-

Data 3

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Airlines face $100 billion-plus virus hit, discounts 'wouldn't do any good'."
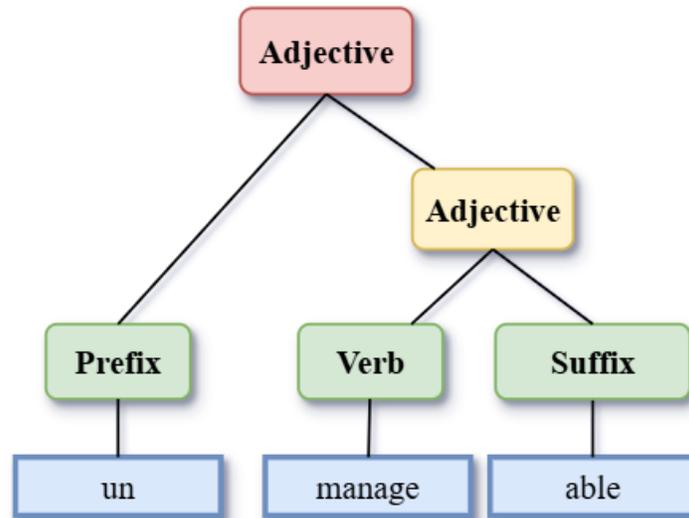
"Analysts say few airlines are likely to remain **unscathed,** as both business and tourist travel are being affected, with meetings and events being cancelled ad companies limiting travel to protect employees."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Washington, United States / Singapore / Friday, March 6, 2020 / 09:39 am

Morphologically, the word *unscathed* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *scathe,* and the suffix *-d*. The word *scathe* is a free morpheme, attached by prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme, attached by suffix *-d* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of adding the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-d* to the verb *scathe* produces the adjective *unscathed*. In the sentence, *unscathed* is used as an adjective that describes the condition of the airlines, indicating that they are not harmed or affected. A class shift happens here as the affixation of the adjective *unscathed* changes the word class of *scathed*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 4

"warning such fires may create **unmanageable** risks as emissions and temperatures rise further."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

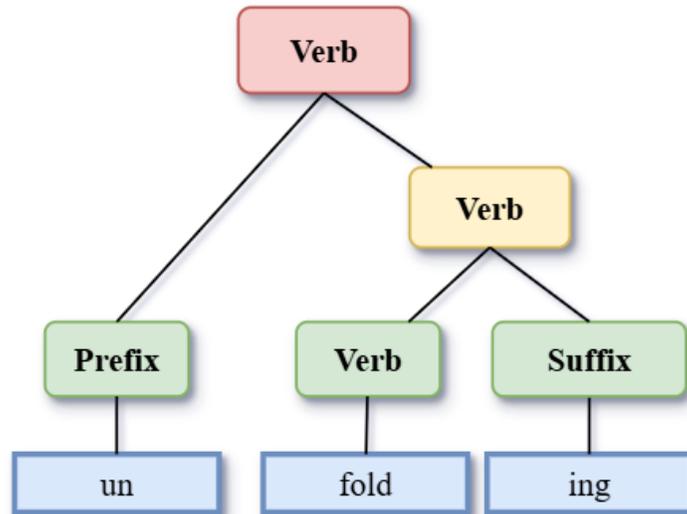London, United Kingdom / Friday. March 6, 2020 / 08:04 am

Morphologically, the word *unmanageable* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *manage,* and the suffix *-able*. The word *manage* is a free morpheme, attached by prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme, attached by suffix *-able* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of the verb *manage* attached with the prefix *un-* and suffix *-able* produces the adjective *unmanageable*. In the sentence, *unmanageable* is an adjective that describes the noun "risks," indicating that the risks are difficult or impossible to control. There is a class shift happening here as the affixation of the adjective *unmanageable* changes the word class of *manage*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 5

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Malaysian police quiz Mahathir's daughter over protest."

"We experienced this before and now we're seeing the same thing **unfolding.**"

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia / Wednesday, March 4, 2020 / 07:07 pm

Morphologically, the word *unfolding* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *fold,* and the suffix *-ing*. The word *fold* is a free morpheme, attached by prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme, attached by suffix *-ing* as a bound morpheme. The affixation of the verb *unfolding* does not change the word class of *charge*, so there is no class shift happening here. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 6

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Vietnamese COVID-19 safety dance goes... viral."

"The **unlikely** earworm by a usually staid Communist government drew hundreds of thousands of views on Youtube, and was also featured on HBO's comedic news show "Last Week Tonight", with host John Oliver calling it a "genuine club-banger".

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Hanoi, Vietnam / Wednesday. March 4, 2020 / 06:15 pm
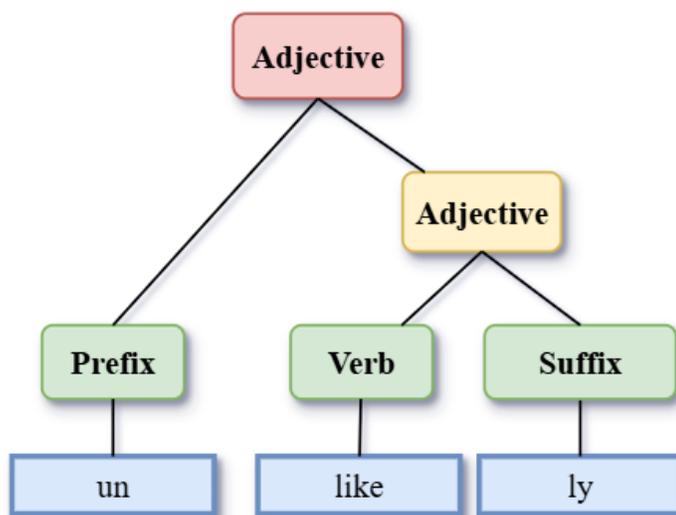
Morphologically, the word *unlikely* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *like,* and the suffix *-ly*. The word *like* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme and the suffix *-ly* also as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of the verb *like* that is attached by the prefix *un-* and suffix *-ly* produces an adjective *unlikely*. The affixation of the adjective *unlikely* changes the word class of *like*, so a class shift happens here. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 7

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "COVID-19 patients become victims of Indonesia's lack of privacy protection."

"Earlier, personal details of the two patients comprising their initials, ages and home address popped up on WhatsApp groups and other social media from an **unclear** source not long after the news about the confirmed cases broke on Monday."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Jakarta / Thursday, March 5, 2020 / 09:19 am
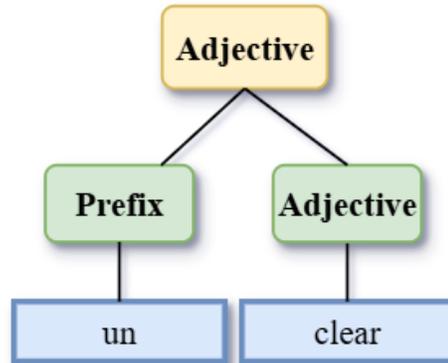
Morphologically, the word *unclear* consists of the prefix *un-* and the base *clear*. The word *clear* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *unclear* is an adjective describing the noun "source," indicating that the source of the information is not definite or known. There is no class shifting here as the affixation of the adjective *unclear* does not change the word class of *clear*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 8

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Grieving families in Philippine drugs war turn to theatre for healing, therapy."

"Through 'Paghilom,' I let out all my tears," said Analyn Mamot, 33, whose husband, an illegal drugs user, was killed by **unidentified** gunmen two years ago. "Now I feel new, like a new personality is alive in me."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

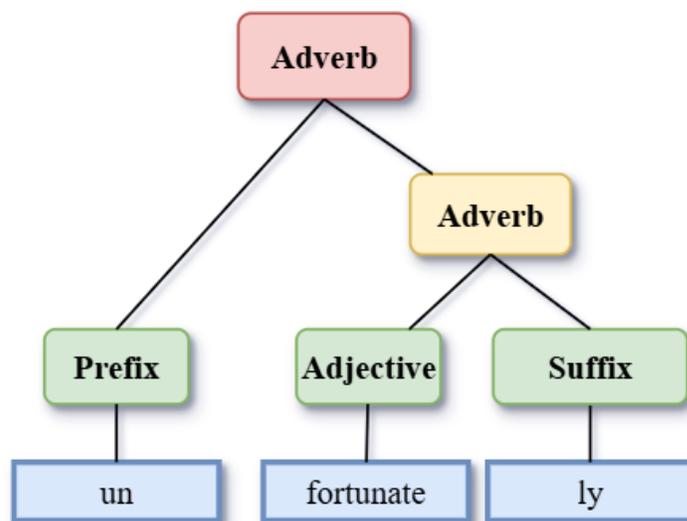Manila, Philippines / Wed, March 4, 2020 / 05:05 pm
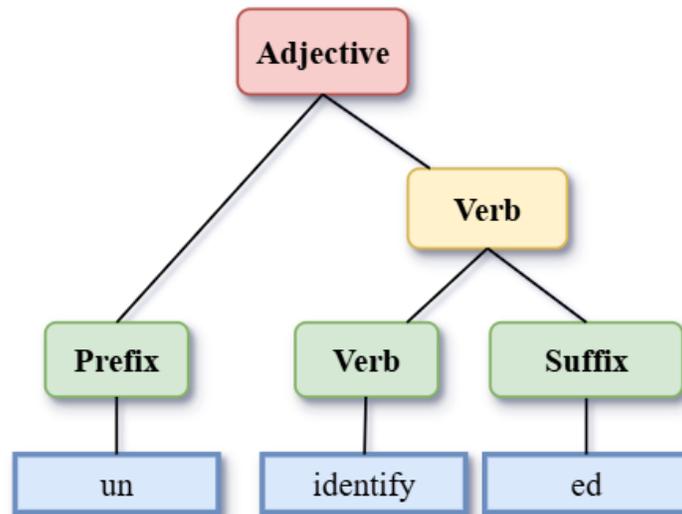
Morphologically, the word *unidentified* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *identify,* and the suffix *-ed*. The word *identify* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme and the suffix *-ed* also as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of verb *identify* that is attached by the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ed* produces an adjective *unidentified*. In the sentence, it describes the noun "gunmen," indicating that their identity is not known. There is a class shift happening here as the affixation of the adjective *unidentified* changes the word class of *identify*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 9

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "IMF chief calls for all-out offensive to counteract epidemic."

"**Unfortunately** over the last week we've seen a shift to a more adverse scenario for the global economy," due to the "sheer geographic spread of the epidemic around the world," impacting a third of the IMF's 189 member countries."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Washington / Thu, March 5, 2020 / 08:55 am

Morphologically, the word *unfortunately* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *fortunate,* and the suffix *-ly*. The word *fortunate* is a free morpheme, with the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ly* as bound morphemes. The affixation process of the adjective *fortunate* that is attached by the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ly* produces an adverb *unfortunately*. In the sentence, the word *unfortunately* modifies the entire clause "over the last week we've seen a shift to a more adverse scenario for the global economy," indicating that the situation is regrettable or unfortunate. There is a class shift occurring here as the affixation of the adverb *unfortunately* changes the word class of *fortunate*. It is a derivational prefix.
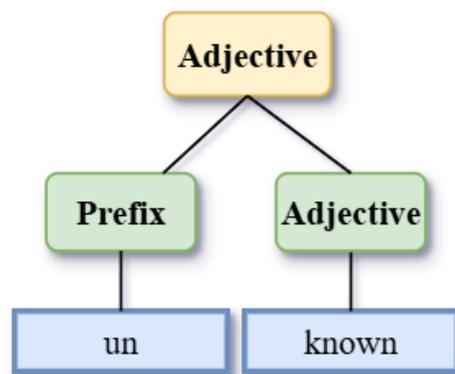
Data 10

Taken from the news column entitled "Canada's British Columbia reports first coronavirus case with **unknown** origin - CBC News."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Fri, March 6, 2020 / 10:38 am

Morphologically, the word *unknown* consists of the prefix *un-* and the base *known*. The word *known* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *unknown* is an adjective describing the noun "origin," indicating that the origin of the coronavirus case is not known. There is no class shift happening here as the affixation of the adjective *unknown* does not change the word class of *known*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 11

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "This is not a drill: WHO urges world to take virus more seriously."

"They show that a large percentage of our nation's hospitals are **unprepared** to safely handle COVID-19," said Jane Thompson, a hygiene specialist with the union."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Beijing, China / Friday, March 6, 2020 / 10:25 am
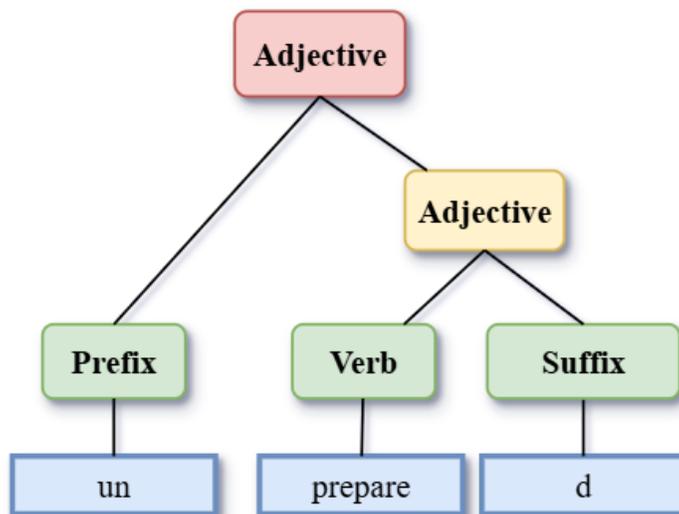
Morphologically, the word *unprepared* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *prepare,* and the suffix *-d*. The word *prepare* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme and the suffix *-d* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of the verb *prepare* attached by the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-d* produces an adjective *unprepared*. In the sentence, the word *unprepared* describes the noun "hospitals," indicating that the hospitals are not ready or equipped to handle COVID-19 safely. There is a class shift that happens here as the affixation of the adjective *unprepared* changes the word class of *prepare*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 12

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "This is not a drill: WHO urges world to take virus more seriously."

"Admiral Brett Giroir, the assistant secretary of health, estimated the death rate at "somewhere between 0.1 percent and one percent"—closer to the seasonal flu—due to a high number of **unreported** cases."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Beijing, China / Friday, March 6, 2020 / 10:25 am
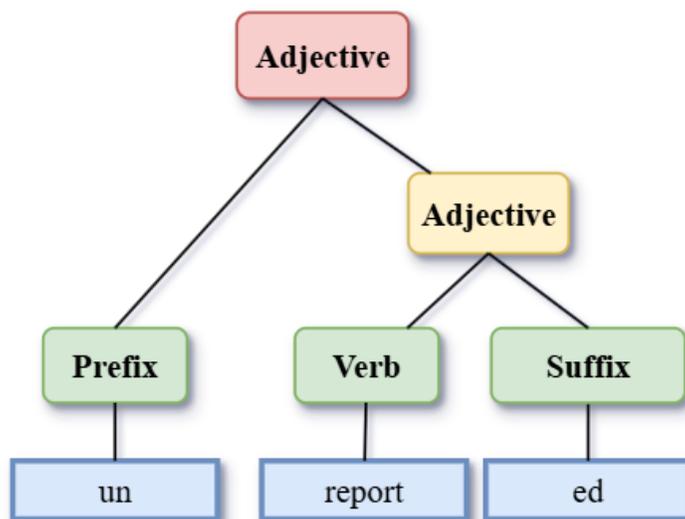
Morphologically, the word *unreported* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *report,* and the suffix *-ed*. The word *report* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme and the suffix *-ed* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of verb *report* attached by the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ed* produces an adjective *unreported*. In the sentence, it describes the noun "cases," indicating that these cases have not been reported. The affixation of the adjective *unreported* changes the word class of *report*, so there is a class shifting here. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 13

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "With North Korea border shut, China warns citizens to keep away, or else."

"It is unclear how much trade continues, but sources who work near the border have said much of the official and **unofficial** trade was affected".

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Singapore / Seoul, South Korea / Thursday, March 5, 2020 / 08:08 pm
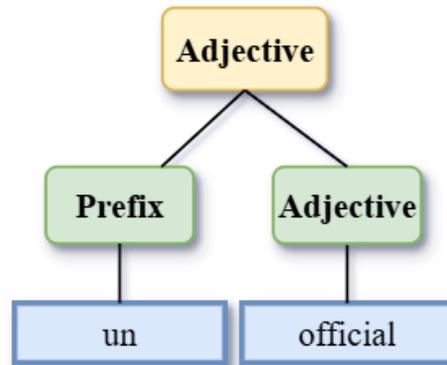
Morphologically, the word *unofficial* consists of the prefix *un-* and the base *official*. The word *official* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, the word *unofficial* is an adjective describing the noun "trade," indicating that the trade is not formally recognized. There is no class shifting here as the affixation of the adjective *unofficial* does not change the word class of *official*. It is an derivational prefix.

Data 14

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "18 contest, 0 wins: Warren's White House bid misfires."

"Warren's **unusual** silence Wednesday contrasted sharply with the enthusiastic chants of "Dream big! Fight hard!" that have echoed through her rallies."

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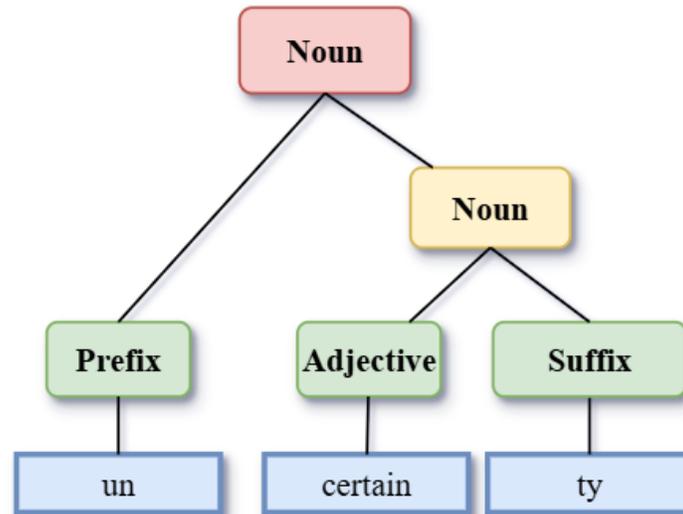Washington, United States / Thu, March 5, 2020 / 02:34 pm
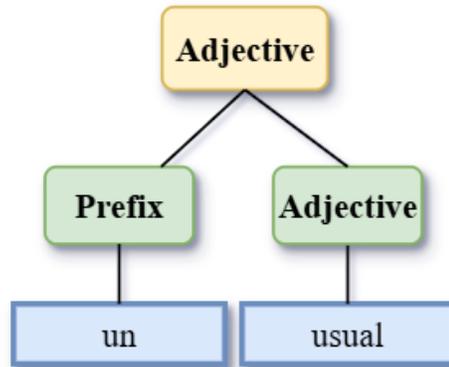
Morphologically, the word *unusual* consists of the prefix *un-* and the base *usual*. The word *usual* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *unusual* is an adjective describing the noun "silence," indicating that the silence is not typical or expected. The affixation of the adjective *unusual* does not change the word class of *usual*, so there is no class shift happening here. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 15

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "IMF chief calls for all-out offensive to counteract epidemic."

"At a time of **uncertainty**… it is better to do more than to do not enough," she said, warning that the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak will slow growth in the world economy to below the 2.9 percent posted last year."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Washington / Thu, March 5, 2020 / 08:55 am

Morphologically, the word *uncertainty* consists of the prefix *un-*, the base *certain,* and the suffix *-ty.* The word *certain* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *un-* as a bound morpheme and the suffix *-ty* as a bound morpheme. The affixation process of the adjective *certain* attached by the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ty* produces a noun *uncertainty*. In the sentence, the noun *uncertainty* refers to the state of being unsure or having doubts about something. The affixation of the noun *uncertainty* changes the word class of *certain,* so a class shift happens here. It is a derivational prefix.

Analysis of Negative Prefix In-
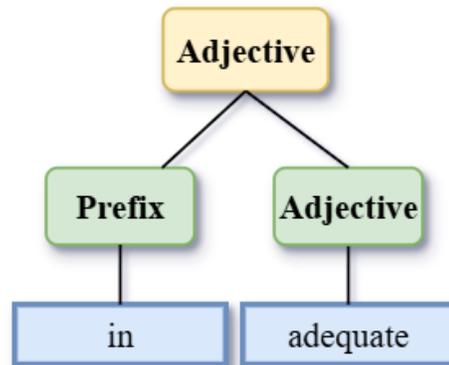
Data 16

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Managing economic shocks."

"In fact, the biggest export and import problems rest with **inadequate** infrastructure, cumbersome customs clearance, inefficient port-handling and poor land transportation services."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Jakarta / Fri, March 06, 2020 / 10:38 am

Morphologically, the word *inadequate* consists of the prefix *in-* and the base *adequate*. The word *adequate* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *in-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *inadequate* is an adjective describing the noun "infrastructure," indicating that the infrastructure is not sufficient or lacking in quality. There is no class shifting here as the affixation of the adjective *inadequate* does not change the word class of *adequate*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 17

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Managing economic shocks."

"In fact, the biggest export and import problems rest with inadequate infrastructure, cumbersome customs clearance, **inefficient** port-handling and poor land transportation services."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Jakarta / Fri, March 06, 2020 / 10:38 am
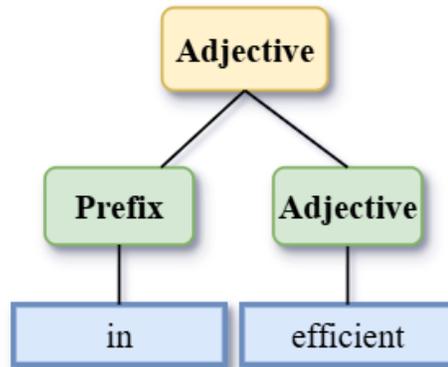
Morphologically, the word *inefficient* consists of the prefix *in-* and the base *efficient*. The word *efficient* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *in-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *inefficient* is an adjective that describes the noun "port-handling," indicating that the port-handling is not effective or productive. The affixation of the adjective *inefficient* does not change the word class of *efficient*, so there is no class shifting here. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 18

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Facebook takes down pro-Indonesian pages targeting West Papua."

"Five Facebook pages created in September 2019 showed evidence of coordinated behavior to push Indonesian state interests and decry the West Papuan **independence** movement."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina
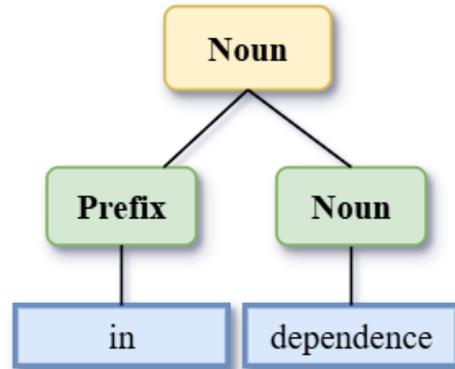
Morphologically, the word *independence* consists of the prefix *in-* and the base *dependence*. The word *dependence* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *in-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *independence* is a noun that refers to the state of being independent or free from control, particularly in the context of the West Papuan independence movement. There is no class shift happening here as the affixation of the noun *independence* does not change the word class of *dependence*. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 19

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "18 contest, 0 wins: Warren's White House bid misfires."

"There are also **intangible** qualities at play in politics, beyond a well-oiled campaign operation or relentless ground game, that can make or break a candidate."

Washington, United States / Thu, March 5, 2020 / 02:34 pm

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina
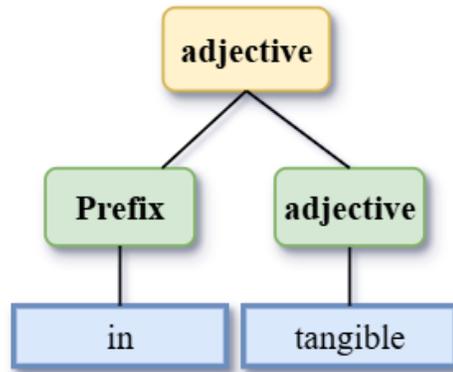
Morphologically, the word *intangible* consists of the prefix *in-* and the base *tangible*. The word *tangible* is a free morpheme, attached by prefix *in-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *intangible* is an adjective that describes qualities that cannot be touched or are not physically perceptible, often referring to abstract concepts or characteristics. The affixation of the adjective *intangible* does not change the word class of *tangible*, so there is no class shifting here. It is a derivational prefix.

Data 20

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Court halts Jakarta's plan to reopen ERP tenders."

"Then-governor Sutiyoso said in 2007 the system would be a suitable replacement for the three-in-one car-sharing practice, which was deemed **ineffective** for easing congestion."

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

Jakarta / Thursday, March 5, 2020 / 04:11 pm
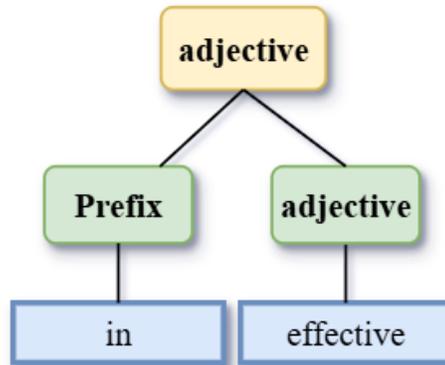
Morphologically, the word *ineffective* consists of the prefix *in-* and the base *effective*. The word *effective* is a free morpheme, attached by prefix *in-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *ineffective* is an adjective that describes the noun "practice," indicating that the practice was not successful in achieving the desired effect of easing congestion. There is no class shift happening here as the affixation of the adjective *ineffective* does not change the word class of *effective.* It is a derivational prefix.

**Analysis of Negative Prefix Mis-**

Data 21

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Twitter bans posts that 'dehumanize' people in connection with diseases."

"Twitter has long been under pressure to clean up hateful content on its platform, and social media sites are under scrutiny over their attempts to handle **misinformation** and abuse related to the coronavirus outbreak."

Friday, March 6, 2020 / 1:10 pm

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina
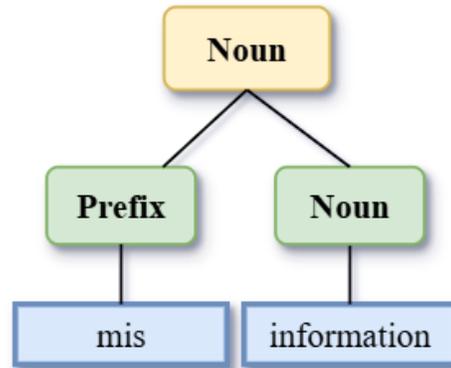
Morphologically, the word *misinformation* consists of the prefix *mis-* and the base *information*. The word *information* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *mis-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *misinformation* is a noun that refers to false or incorrect information related to the coronavirus outbreak that social media sites are attempting to handle. The affixation of the noun *misinformation* does not change the word class of *information,* so there is no class shifting here. It is a derivational prefix.

**Analysis of Negative Prefix Im-**

Data 22

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "With North Korea border shut, China warns citizens to keep away, or else."

"Activists who work with North Korean refugees trying to leave through China said the border lockdown has made an already dangerous journey nearly **impossible**."

Singapore / Seoul, South Korea / Thursday, March 5, 2020 / 08:08

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina
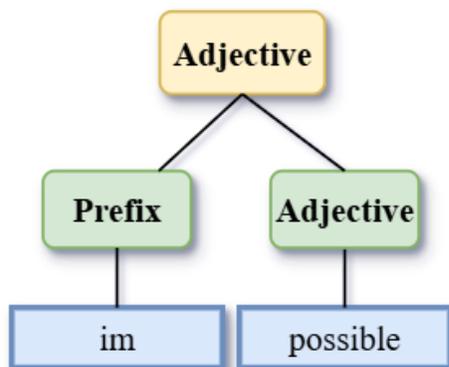
Morphologically, the word *impossible* consists of the prefix *im-* and the base *possible*. The word *possible* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *im-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *impossible* is an adjective describing the noun "journey," indicating that the journey is not possible or extremely difficult to achieve. There is no class shift happening here as the affixation of the adjective *impossible* does not change the word class of *possible*. It is a derivational prefix.

**Analysis of Negative Prefix Il-**

Data 23

The following sentence is taken from the news column entitled "Grieving families in Philippine drugs war turn to theatre for healing, therapy."

"Through 'Paghilom,' I let out all my tears," said Analyn Mamot, 33, whose husband, an **illegal** drugs user, was killed by unidentified gunmen two years ago. "Now I feel new, like a new personality is alive in me."

Manila, Philippines / Wed, March 4, 2020 / 05:05 pm

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina
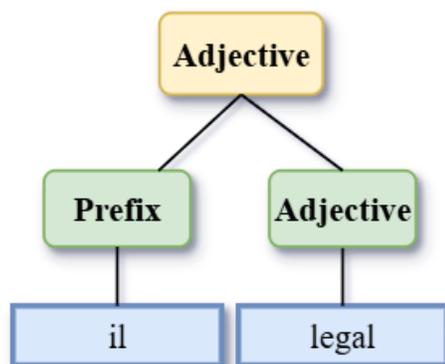
Morphologically, the word *illegal* consists of the prefix *il-* and the base *legal*. The word *legal* is a free morpheme, attached by the prefix *il-* as a bound morpheme. In the sentence, *illegal* is an adjective that describes the noun "drug user," indicating that the person uses drugs that are against the law. The affixation of the adjective *illegal* does not change the word class of *legal*, so there is no class shifting here. It is a derivational prefix.

CONCLUSIONS

From the research data, all the prefixes found are derivational. The roots identified in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper span various aspects, including politics, economics, business, and health. Here are examples of words found in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper that show how adding a prefix can change the part of speech of a word:

1. Verb
   A verb can be made by adding the prefix *dis-* to a noun, e.g., *courage* (noun) becomes *discourage* (verb).
2. Adjective
   An adjective can be made by adding the prefix *un-* to a verb, e.g., *identified* (verb) becomes *unidentified* (adjective).

Morphologically, the process of affixation with negative prefixes like *dis-*, *un-*, *in-*, *mis-*, *im-,* and *il-* can change the part of speech of a word, functioning as derivational prefixes.

The purpose of this research is to identify the types of negative prefixes used in *The Jakarta Post* and to determine which negative prefixes appear most frequently. The data for this study was taken from *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper. The writer first read the news articles to identify the negative prefixes. These prefixes were then classified and analyzed. The

Authors: Gunawan, Triyana; Nurhayati S; Helmie, Jauhar; Saprudin; Nurviyani, Vina

results show several negative prefixes in the online daily newspaper, i.e., *dis-, un-, in-, mis-, im-,* and *il-.*

From the research data, the following negative prefixes were identified in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper: *dis-* (2), *un-* (13), *in-* (5), *mis-* (1), *im-* (1), and *il-* (1). So, it is found that the most frequently used negative prefix in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper is the prefix *un-*, which is used 13 times. The writer also identified the parts of speech for the words found. For the derived words, there are 17 adjectives, two verbs, three nouns, and one adverb. Meanwhile, there are 12 adjectives, eight verbs, and three nouns for the roots. These indicate that the most frequently used part of speech in *The Jakarta Post*, whether for derived words or root words, is the adjective.

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