Analysis of Suffixed Words in The Los Angeles Time Newspaper

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Abstract: Newspapers are about news, daily activity, and other things. Created by journalists, it is used to report information for people. This media is printed in white and black color with the background too. Newspapers still exist and are useful for people to get information through newspapers. LA Times is a newspaper from Los Angeles, California. It includes news, entertainment, politics, sports, and others. Newspapers can be accessed on social media currently and the website itself because it is fitted with the modern world. Hence, this research uses the LA Times newspaper as one of the main sources to analyze and find the suffixed words. Every vocabulary item must have a basic word which is then developed with affixes. Like "eat" which becomes eat, eating, eaten, and more. And that is what is called an affix. But there are many types of affixes such as suffix, affix, and prefix. In studying morphology, we need to know how the meaning and examples of suffixes, affixes, and prefixes are. In simple terms, affixes are affixes that are added to base words. For example, the word read with an affix can be: read(ing), (re)read, read(er), and others. And affixes have two types, namely prefixes and suffixes. The affix that is added at the beginning is a prefix, while the affix added at the end is a suffix. A word can be added prefix and suffix at the same time. The addition of a suffix often results in a change in the last letter or syllable or the omission of the final letter (especially the omitted letter e). In linguistics, a suffix is an affix that is placed after the base word or verb. According to Willey (2006, p.103-107) says that there are two types of suffixes in English. They are derivational and inflectional. The derivational suffix is more numerous. When added to a base word, this type of suffix creates a new word that is derived from the based word but has a different meaning. It means that a derivational suffix is a form of a new word that has a new meaning. The inflectional suffix indicates the grammatical forms of words such as the tense or case of verbs, whether a word is an adjective or adverb, and whether a noun is plural or singular.

Keywords: morphology; morphological analysis; suffixing; suffixes; linguistic behaviors of suffixing

Introduction

Language is one of human communication to people. Because humans need to interact with tone and lettering. For example: Newspaper, magazine, book, novel, comic andetc. Newspaper is a media which has news and information in it. The news comes from country itself or in the world. Usually, it contains celebrities' daily activities, recent news, the spread of a dangerous virus as Covid-19 has already evolved to be Omicron. The research to verify

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about the suffix in the Los Angeles Times newspaper. For the news is "California surpasses astonishing 6 million COVID infections as Omicron wave Expands".

According to Willey (2006, p.103) suffix is letter group which is added to the end of the base word. It is frequently signify the part of speech and sometimes add meaning.

According to Redwoods (2007, p.11) states that suffix is a word ending. It is a group of letters you can add to the end of a root word. A root word stands on its own as a word, but you can make new words from it by adding endings. In concluding, suffix is something added to the end of the word or based word to make a new word.

A suffix can change the word meaning that it is joined to by changing its part of speech .For example, we add -ity to adjective national and it changes to be noun nationality (Richard Side, 1999). Adding suffix at word may also change part of speech, not only changes the word meaning. In addition, it is kind of affixes that are located in the end of the word. So, based on the example suffix is an affix that attaches itself behind of base word (Ro'aini, 2018).

Morphemes include affixes, which are primarily prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are those affixes which begin a word, adding meaning to the root to which they are attached. The root is the primary part of a word; it conveys most of the meaning of a word. Suffixes are those affixes which end words; they can add meaning, and usually determine the part of speech of a word, that is, whether the word is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.

Suffix helps very much to distinguish the lexical category of word, it is widely used to derive new words by placing an affix, such as "-tion" or "-ous", just after the stem of a word. For example, if adding suffix "-er" in end of "lead", we create a new word "leader". Then adding "-ship" after "leader", we get another word "leadership".

It means that suffix is a word ending in a single word, then result a new meaning in a sentence. The purpose is to analyze suffixes in the Los Angeles Times newspaper. There are many word suffixes. It can help readers to learn any suffixes in newspaper.

Literature Review

In linguistics, a suffix is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical noise of nouns, adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs. Suffixes can carry grammatical information (inflectional suffixes) or lexical information (derivational/lexical suffixes). An inflectional suffix is sometimes called dissidence or a grammatical suffix. Such inflection changes the grammatical properties of a word within its syntactic category. For derivational suffixes, they can be divided into two categories: class-changing derivation and class-maintaining derivation. A word-final segment that is somewhere between a free morpheme and a bound morpheme is known as a suffixed or a semi-suffix (e.g., English -like or German -freundlich "friendly").

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Derivational suffixes are used to change a word into another or a new word, it has different meaning after applying this a word ending. There are any 2 kinds of derivational suffixes, as follows:

1) Derivational Beginning Suffixes, if the word ending adds into a word, so the meaning is difference than before.

Words	Suffix	Meaning
Fewer	-ER	It used to counting amount.
Lower	-ER	It used to describe a person or thing that does or provides an action.
Highest	-EST	An adjective marker.
Latest	-EST	An Adjective marker.
Stressful	-FUL	It means "Full Of".
Regardless	-LESS	an adjective suffix meaning "without" and in adjectives derived from verbs, indicating failure or inability to perform or be performed.
Usually	-LY	It means "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time.
Especially	-LY	means "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time.
Director	-OR	Anoun marker.

2) Derivational Intermediate to Advanced Suffixes, These are group of suffixes and it changes a word meaning. If these suffixes adds into a word so the meaning becomes different or a new meaning.

Words	Suffix	Meaning
Protection	-ION	A noun marker.
Prevention	-ION	A noun marker.
Immunity	-ITY	A nounmarker.
Protective	-IVE	An adjective marker.
Physician	-IAN	A noun marker.

Infectional Suffixes are sometimes called dissidence or a grammatical suffix. Such inflection changes the grammatical properties of a word within its syntactic category. It is not changes a word to be a new word with grammatical class. It helps the readers to decide about verb, adjective, adverb, noun and etc that adds a word ending. Such as :

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Inflection changes the grammatical properties of a word within its syntactic category. In the example:

I was hoping the cloth wouldn't fade, but it has faded quite a bit.

the suffix -ED inflects the root-word fade to indicate past participle.

Inflectional suffixes do not change the word class of the word after the inflection. Inflectional suffixes in Modern English include:

1) Verb Suffixes, it is a word includes action and used to obtain the verbs.

- -S third person singular present tense
- -ED past tense
- -T past tense
- -ING progressive/continuous aspect
- -EN past participle

Words	Suffix	Meaning
Reported	-ED	A past tense marker.
Compiled	- ED	A past tense marker.
Announced	- ED	A past tense marker.
Infected	- ED	A past tense marker.
Recorded	- ED	A past tense marker.
Diagnosed	- ED	A past tense marker.
Vaccinated	- ED	A past tense marker.
Boosted	- ED	A past tense marker.
Worried	- ED	A past tense marker.
Deployed	- ED	A past tense marker.
Issued	-D	A past tense marker.
Tested	- ED	A past tense marker.
Confirmed	- ED	A past tense marker.
Surpased	- ED	A past tense marker.
Admitted	- ED	A past tense marker.
Astonishing	-ING	A gerund marker.
According	- ING	A gerund marker.
Staggering	- ING	A gerund marker.
Seeing	- ING	A gerund marker.
Pushing	- ING	A gerund marker.
Including	- ING	A gerund marker.
Topping	- ING	A gerund marker.
Triaging	- ING	A gerund marker.
Lagging	- ING	A gerund marker.
Rising	- ING	A gerund marker.
Approaching	- ING	A gerund marker.
Showing	- ING	A gerund marker.
Slowing	- ING	A gerund marker.
Challenging	- ING	A gerund marker.

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Briefing	- ING	A gerund marker.
Staffing	- ING	A gerund marker.
Beginning	- ING	A gerund marker.
Services	-S	A plural marker.
Reasons	-S	A plural marker.

2) Noun suffixes, noun is a thing or place or a human. Add noun suffixes to form a noun from a verb and adjective.
Nouns
- -S plural number
- -EN plural number (irregular)

Words	Suffix	Meaning
Staffing	-ING	A gerund marker.
Putting	-ING	A gerund marker.
Protection	-ION	A noun marker.
Prevention	-ION	Anoun marker.
Lagging	-ING	A gerund marker.
Immunity	-ITY	A noun marker.
Director	-OR	A noun marker.
Services	-S	A plural marker.
Reasons	-S	A plural marker.
Officials	-S	A plural marker.

3) Adjectives and Adverbs
- -ER comparative degree
- -EST superlative degree

Adjective suffixes table

Words	Suffix	Meaning
Fewer	-ER	An adjective marker.
Lower	-ER	An adjective marker.
Highest	-EST	An adjective marker.
Latest	-EST	An adjective marker.
Stressful	-Ful	An Adjective Marker. It Means "Full Of".
Protective	-IVE	An adjective marker.

Adverb suffixes table

Words	Suffix	Meaning
Usually	-LY	It means "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time.
Especially	-LY	means "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time.

Derivation

Derivational suffixes can be divided into two categories: class-changing derivation and class-maintaining derivation. In English, they include

- -ISE/-IZE (usually changes nouns into verbs)
- -FY (usually changes nouns into verbs)
- -LY (usually changes adjectives into adverbs, but also some nouns into adjectives)
- -FUL (usually changes nouns into adjectives)
- -ABLE/-IBLE (usually changes verbs into adjectives)
- -HOOD (usually class-maintaining, with the word class remaining a noun)
- -ESS (usually class-maintaining, with the word class remaining a noun)
- -NESS (usually changes adjectives into nouns)
- -LESS (usually changes nouns into adjectives)
- -ISM (usually class-maintaining, with the word class remaining a noun)
- -MENT (usually changes verbs into nouns)
- -IST (usually class-maintaining, with the word class remaining a noun)
- -AL (usually changes nouns into adjectives)
- -ISH (usually changes nouns into adjectives/ class-maintaining, with the word class remaining an adjective)
- -OID (usually changes nouns into adjectives)
- -LIKE (usually changes nouns into adjectives)
- -ITY (usually changes adjectives into nouns)
- -TION (usually changes verbs into noun)
- -LOGY/-OLOGY (usually class-maintaining, with the word class remaining a noun)
- -ANT (usually changes verbs into nouns, often referring to a human agent)

Research Methods

This research journal contains an explanation of 50 suffixing word analyzes contained in the Los Angeles Times Newspaper. We use qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is descriptive research and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective) is more emphasized in qualitative research. Rational serves as a guide so that the focus of research is in accordance with the facts on the ground. This reasoning is also useful as an overview of the research background and as a source for discussing research results. Because the data is linguistic in nature, then we will analyze it using the morphological suffixing method. Morphological suffixing is a method of forming words which will then form new words. The suffix is placed at the end of the word and is the simplest form of a word that cannot be deciphered.
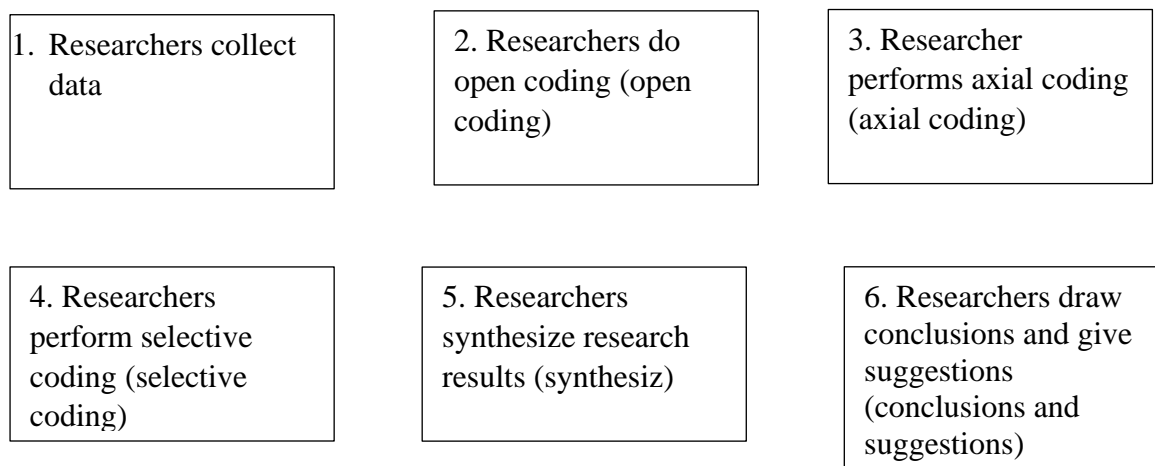
To analyze, we need about 50 data sources in the form of suffixing words. We decided to take the data source from the Los Angeles Times newspaper because there is a lot of the latest news and which is definitely in English so that it can make it easier for us as researchers to take data sources in the form of suffix words. Each member looks for some

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data which will then be selected around 50 to be used as data sources. After getting 50 data sources we start to analyze and then will be discussed in the results section.

Some examples of suffix words are:

1. APPROACHING
    Base APPROACH = Come near or nearer to (someone or something) in distance or time
    Suffix -ING = A progressive/gerund marker (from verb)
2. LOWER
    Base LOW = Below average in amount, extent, or intensity; small
    Suffix ER = The suffix -er is used to describe a person or thing that does or provides an action
3. VACCINATED
    Base VACCINATE = A substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases, prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic substitute, treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease
    Suffix -ED = A past tense marker (from verb)

This kind of analysis will be applied to 50 data from the Los Angeles Times newspaper which will later be forwarded to (1) researchers collect data method – (2) researchers do open coding (open coding) – (3) researcher performs axial coding (axial coding) – (4) researchers perform selective coding (selective coding) – (5) researchers synthesize research results (synthesiz) – (6) researchers draw conclusions and give suggestions (conclusions and suggestions).

1. Researchers collect data	2. Researchers do open coding (open coding)	3. Researcher performs axial coding (axial coding)
4. Researchers perform selective coding (selective coding)	5. Researchers synthesize research results (synthesiz)	6. Researchers draw conclusions and give suggestions (conclusions and suggestions)

The data needed are 50 suffix words from the Los Angeles Times newspaper, words before being given an affix with their meaning and affix, as well as their meaning. Then after that it is made into a table and the researcher will analyze it using the method. After doing the method with the table, conclusions will be obtained and the researcher will summarize into conclusions and give some suggestions.

Result

The results section contains the results of data analysis based on the methodology that the researcher applies, which is qualitatively also contains the comparison of results with previous research. In addition to qualitative methods to obtain analytical results, researchers also use the recommended method, namely researchers collect data - researchers do open coding (open coding) - researchers perform axial coding (axial coding) - researchers perform selective coding (selective coding) - researchers synthesize research results (synthesiz) - researchers draw conclusions and give suggestions (conclusions and suggestions).

In this journal we use qualitative research methods. Qualitative research method is research research that utilizes descriptive data, in the form of written or spoken words from observable people and actors. Qualitative research is conducted to explain and analyze phenomena, events, social dynamics, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of a person or group towards something. Thus, the process of qualitative research begins by developing basic assumptions and rules of thought that will be used in research. The data collected in the research are then interpreted. The data are linguistic words which we will then analyze using the morphological suffixing method.

The first activity carried out by the researcher was collecting data. In this technique, each member of the study looks for several words including suffixes in the Los Angeles Times newspaper. The words used in the research must be in the form of a suffix word, which is an affix that is placed at the end of the word and is the simplest form of a word that cannot be described anymore. Words that are affixed with suffixes will form a different meaning than before. Suffix words are easy to find in the Los Angeles Times News Paper.

Furthermore, the researchers conducted open coding, in this activity the researchers together will identify the data that has been selected which will then be described and examined the results of observations from data obtained from the Los Angeles Times newspaper. The 50 data will be reduced to 5 tables. The first table is 50 words that have been selected, the next table base is the word before the suffix is given. The suffix table contains the affix of each word and the two meaning tables contain the meaning of the word before it is affixed and the meaning of the affix. At this stage it takes a longer time because the researcher must analyze one by one and then combine them.

In Axial coding, the data that has been described in several tables will then be grouped based on the type of affix. At this stage it will be seen how many kinds of suffix words are used in the Los Angeles Times Newpaper, and will also see the number of each suffix word used. At this stage, the researcher and the members will create a table that contains the type of suffix word, the word from 50 data and the percentage of the suffix word used. After analyzing it can be found that there are about 12 suffixes used in the Los Angeles Times newspaper. And the types and percentages of suffix words used, namely, the use of the most suffix words obtained by -ING suffixes at 34%, then -ED suffixes by 30%, the use of -ION and -S suffixes by 6%, -LY and -ER suffixes obtained by 4% while the suffixes -ITY, -FUL, -LESS -IAN and -IVE are very rare found in the Los Angeles Times newspaper because they only get 2% of the 50 data.

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Table the result of type of suffix used in the Los Angeles Times Newspaper

Type of suffix	Data	Persentage
-ING	Astonish, Accord, Put, Stagger, See, Push, Include, Top, Triage, Lag, Rise, Approach, Slow, Show, Challenge, Brief, Staff.	34%
-ED	Report, Compile, Announce, Infect, Record, Diagnose, Vaccinate, Boost, Worry, Deploy, Issue, Test, Confirm, Surpass, Admit	30%
-EST	High, Late	4%
-ITY	Immune	2%
-ION	Protect, Direct, Prevent	6%
-FUL	Stress	2%
-LY	Usually, Espicially	4%
-LESS	Regard	2%
-ER	Low, Few	4%
-S	Service, Reason, Official	6%
-IAN	Physic	2%
-IVE	Protect	2%

After knowing the percentage of the data, the next step is to perform selective coding. Selective coding is the last stage in coding. In this stage the researcher selects the categories in order to find the core category. At this stage the researcher also makes comparisons after almost all the data has been collected completely.

So from the analysis, it was found that the Los Angeles Times newspaper mostly uses the suffix -ED which is used for a past tense maker. The use of the –ed suffix is closely related to some of the existing adverbs of time. Mainly adverbs of time that state the past. Then there is the suffix -ING which is usually used for a progressive/gerund maker. Also used as a present participle, the -ing affix functions as a verb or an adjective. As a verb, the -ing suffix is used with an auxiliary verb to form the simple continuous, passive continuous tense, and the perfect continuous tense. While the suffixes that are rarely used are ITY, -FUL, -LESS -IAN and -IVE only about 1 word is used.

Discussion

So yes, maybe all of us are agreed that suffix is one of the most important things in English. Therefore, we should learn it because from learn it, not also it improves our English skill it also improves our way how to select the ending of the word properly, it also can make our selection of words more beautiful and correct when we speak or write it. From learning suffixes in English language, it also makes us know that even the English language have its own way to choose its words and how they put it. it also makes us know that many of the words have its own way to be paired of like -s for plural. When we learn English this is one of the importance to be have known and to be learned.

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However, it should be noted that not only this is important as one of the most important elements on English language, the use of this suffix is placed only behind the words, or in the end of the words, so it can't be put on the beginning or the first words. Because the use of this kind of morpheme at the beginning of the word is called prefix, not suffix. Therefore, we should be careful and choose it correctly before put it in our word. The use of suffix itself could be found in anywhere, in almost every English-speaking country. And sometimes, depending in the country and its accent, the use of suffix can be change when used when speak but the point that suffix its placed behind the words still in rules.

Conclusion

LA Times newspaper and another newspaper that uses English has a suffix in it. For the function of this research it gives knowledge about suffixes to readers, any kinds of suffixes and examples that explain already in the above. That is easy for readers to understand and analyze about suffixes.

Why did our group pick a suffix as a main source to analyze? Because suffixes are found in any newspaper and it is easy to analyze each from the words. There a lot of kinds of suffixes and it is easy to remember it as a beginner, this is the best knowledge that you should receive it.

We made this research to tell readers that they know deeply about suffixes and the kinds of suffixes are -ING added in the base word is a verb will be changed to progressive continuous, -ED added in the base word is a verb will be changed to simple past and past participle, -EST added in the base word is a verb will be changed to an adjective marker and etc. Furthermore, the meaning of a word ending and for the base word also. They can improve their English skills especially for the college of English department. Add more vocabulary and the word ending or suffix. It is training the readers for writing, reading and thinking about that and distinguishing between suffix words and others. Adding more interest to reading a newspaper is not only Indonesian newspapers but all the newspapers in the world. It can add more new information about events recently.

Also to invite readers to read more newspapers and learn it For the research, the results are such as:

- Astonishing => Astonish + -ing, and for the base word is Astonish, the meaning is amaze to something. The suffix is -ing that includes a gerund marker.

- Reported => Report + -ed, and for the base word is Report, the meaning is to inform someone. The suffix is -ed that includes a past tense marker.

- Stressful => Stress + -ful, and for the base word is stress, the meaning is A state of mental or emotional strain. The suffix is -ful, meaning is 'Full of'.

- Highest => High + -est, and for the base word is High, the meaning is taller from the other. The suffix is -est that includes an adjective marker.

- Protective => Protect + -ive, and for the base word is Protect, the meaning is keep safe someone. The suffix is -ive that includes an adjective marker.

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That is all from our research, we hope this research helps the readers about the suffixes. It can be found in all newspapers, not only in LA Times.

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Analysis of 50 Data Sources

No	Words	Base	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
1.	Astonishing (adj)	Astonish (v)	Amaze to something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
2.	Reported (v)	Report (v)	To inform someone	-ED	a past tense maker
3.	According	Accord (v)	Suit with something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
4.	Compiled (v)	Compile (v)	Compose something	-ED	a past tense maker
5.	Highest (adj)	High (adj)	taller from the other	-EST	an adjective maker
6.	Announced (v)	Announce (v)	declare something	-ED	a past tense maker
7.	Putting (n)	Put (v)	Position of something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker

8.	Latest (adj)	Late (adj)	Missing something	-EST	an adjective maker
9.	Staggering (n)	Stagger (v)	About to fall	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
10.	Immunity (n)	Immune (adj)	health resilience someone	-ITY	a noun marker
11.	Infected (adj)	Infect (v)	Contaminate of something	-ED	a past tense maker
12.	Protection (n)	Protect (v)	Take care of something	-ION	a noun maker
13.	Recorded (adj)	Record (v)	Take a note	-ED	a past tense maker
14.	Seeing (v)	See (v)	View something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
15.	Pushing (n)	Push (v)	Press something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
16.	Including (prposisi)	Include (v)	Insert something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
17.	Diagnosed (v)	Diagnose (v)	Recognize something	-ED	a past tense maker
18.	Topping (n)	Top (n)	Covering something	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
19.	Stressful (	Stress (v)	A state of mental or emotional strain	-FUL	means 'Full of'
20.	Triaging	Triage	Assign degrees of urgency to (wounded or ill patients)	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
21.	Lagging	Lag	Fall behind in movement, progress, or development; not keep pace with another or others	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
22.	Usually	Usual	Habitually or typically occurring or done; customary	-LY	means "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time
23.	Rising	Rise	Move from a lower position to a higher one	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
24.	Especially	Especial	Better or greater than usual; special	-LY	means "every," attached to certain nouns denoting units of time

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25.	Vaccinated	Vaccinate	A substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases	-ED	a past tense maker
26.	Boosted	Boost	Help or encourage (something) to increase or improve	-ED	a past tense maker
27.	Approaching	Approach	Come near or nearer to (someone or something) in distance or time	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
28.	Regardless	Regard	Consider or think of (someone or something) in a specified way	-LESS	an adjective suffix meaning "without" and in adjectives derived from verbs, indicating failure or inability to perform or be performed
29.	Lower	Low	Below average in amount, extent, or intensity; small	-ER	The suffix -er is used to describe a person or thing that does or provides an action
30.	Worried	Worry	Give way to anxiety or unease	-ED	a past tense maker
31.	Showing	Show	Allow or cause (something) to be visible	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
32.	Slowing	Slow	Moving or operating, or designed to do so, only at a low speed; not quick or fast	-ING	a progressive/gerund maker
33.	Deployed	Deploy	Move (troops or equipment) into position for military action	-ED	a past tense maker
34.	Issued	Issue	The action of supplying or	-D	a past tense maker

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			distributing an item for use, sale, or official purposes		
35.	Challenging	Challenge	Test someone	-ING	a gerund marker
36.	Services	Service	Helping some one	-S	Helping some one
37.	Director	Direct	To the point	-OR	a noun marker
38.	Physician	Physic	Medicine	-IAN	a noun marker
39.	Reasons	Reason	Explanation event	-S	a plural marker
40.	Tested	Test	Question in education	-ED	a past tense marker
41.	Protective	Protect	Keep safe someone	-IVE	an adjective marker
42.	Fewer	Few	Not many	-ER	it used to counting amount
43.	Briefing	Brief	Short meeting	-ING	a gerund marker
44.	Confirmed	Confirm	Make sure something	-ED	a past tense marker
45.	Staffing	Staff	An officer	-ING	a gerund marker
46.	Beginning	Begin	Start to do	-ING	a gerund marker
47.	Prevention	Prevent	Avoid something	-ION	a noun marker
48.	Officials	Official	Formal vibes	-S	a plural marker
49.	Surpassed	Surpass	More than something	-ED	a past tense marker
50.	Admitted	Admit	Confess to someone	-ED	a past tense marker