SUFFIXES FORMING ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AS FOUND IN OPINION COLUMNS IN THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with an analysis of suffixes forming adjective in the opinion columns of The Jakarta Post. Discussing about suffixes forming adjective, we use the theory of Francis Nelson (1958) and Bauer Laurie (1983) to analyze data. Francis and Bauer have twenty-one suffixes forming adjective the suffix (y), (-al}, {- able), (-ful), (-ar), (-ary), (-ic), (-ish), (-ous), (-ent/-ant), (-ed), (ive), (-en), (-ing), (-ly), (-esque), (-ese), (-ate), (- some), (-atory). In accomplishing this study, we firsly, read some books, then collected the data from the opinion columns of The Jakarta Post from December 1"-31, 2001. Later we classifid them according to the suffix they contain, and analyzed them accordingly. The total number of the data is 245 data. .The result of the analysis shows that English suffixes forming adjective in the opinion columns of The Jakarta Post from 1"-31 december, 2001 mostly used the suffix (-al) 55 data, followed by suffix {-ive) 24 data, suffix (-er) 22 data, suffix (-ic) 21 data, suffix (-able) 20 data, suffix {-ful) 15 data, suffix (-est) 12 data, suffix (-less) 12 data, suffix (-ous) 11 data, suffix (-y) 11 data, suffix (-ly) 9 data, suffix (-ary) 9 data, suffix (-ant/-ent) 8 data, suffix (-ed) 7 data, suffix (ing) 6 data, suffix {-ar) 1 data, suffix {-ish) 1 data, suffix {-en) 1 data.

Keywords : suffixes, adjectives, form

1. Introduction

1.1 The background of the study

Language is very important for our life and used by man for communication. By using language, man can express his emotion or feeling. When he speaks, he produces sentences, which consist of both simple and complex words. Complex words are words with affixes, which may indicate noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. As a part of speech, adjectives contribute to build sentences.

Adjective is a class of word serving as modifier of nouns and pronouns and limits the quantity, quality and extent of the noun or pronouns that are named.

When we come to examine the adjectives we have formal criteria, which help to mark adjectives. We find that we must immediately recognize two large subclasses, which between them include all but a very few adjectives. These subclasses may be called base adjectives and derived adjectives. Base adjectives take the inflectional suffixes (-er) and (-est) to form the comparative and superlative degrees. For examples:

(1). The *wider* sea

(2). The *largest* mission

Wider is an adjective indicated by suffix *-er* to form the comparative degrees, and *largest* in example (2) also an adjective, which is indicated by suffix *est* to form the superlative degree.

(3). *Green* house was located in the middle of the city

(4). He was a *jealous* man

(5). The *important* meeting will be doing here

Green is a base adjective of *one syllable, jealous* in example (4) is a base adjective of *two syllables* and *important* in example (5) also a base adjective of *three syllables.*

Derived adjectives are adjectives which are formed by addition of adjective forming suffixes to free or bound stems.

For examples: (6). a *beatiful* girl

(7), a *cultura*l anthropology

Beautiful is an adjective that modifies the noun *girl.* The root of *beautiful* is *beauty* (noun) that has been changed to adjective by suffix *-ful*, and in example (7) *cultural* is an adjective that modifies the noun *anthropology*. The root of *cultura*l is *culture* (noun) that has been changed to adjective by suffix *al.* The position of adjective is after linking verb.

Veit (1986: 19) says adjective is a word typically serving as a modifier to denote a quality of what is named to indicate its quality or extent to specify it as distinct from something else.

Freeborn (1987 45) also says that adjectives are words modifying nouns to give more specific meaning, to declare qualities, and to enumerate things.

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While Aik and Kam Kai Mui (1992: 20) state that adjective is a word which describes a noun or pronoun either by pointing out one of its qualities or by limiting its reference. In other words, adjectives modify or qualify nouns and pronouns. For examples:

1. a <u>pretty</u> girl.

2. Cheating is something <u>bad</u>.

To modify means to describe or qualify the meaning of a word or group of words. Such as, *pretty* modifies the noun *girl*, *bad* modifies the pronoun *something*

Adjectives in English can be divided into two kinds, namely limiting adjective (determiner) and descriptive adjective (Frank 1972: 109). Limiting adjectives (determiner) include articles, demonstrative adjective, possessive adjective, numeral adjective, adjective of indefinite quantity, relative and interrogative adjective.

On this occasion we focused on the study of suffixes forming adjective as found in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post*. We are interested in examining suffixes forming adjective because this adjective seems frequently used.

1.2 The Problem of the study

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be solved in this study are stated as follows:

(i). What suffixes forming adjectives are found in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post* ?

ii). To what root or base suffixes forming adjectives are attached ?

(iii). What suffixes forming adjective are mostly used in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post*?

1.3 The objectives of the study

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives of this study are: (i) to find out the suffixes forming adjectives that are used in opinion columns of The Jakarta Post, (ii) to find out to what suffixes forming adjective are attached and (iii) to find out what suffixes forming adjective are mostly used in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post*.

1.4 The scope of the study

We try to limit the scope of the study only to suffixes forming adjectives which are used in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post*.

1.5 The Method of the study
1.5.1 The source of the data

The source of the data is the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post* issued in December 2001.

1.5.2 The number of the data

The number of the data which is going to be analyzed is 245 data. The data refers to words.

The way of collecting the data
The method of the data collection is textual method or library research. The data were collected from the written materials, the opinion columns.

1.5.3 The way of analysis

The analysis was conducted by using the concept proposed by Francis Nelson (1958), and Bauer Laurei (1983). After collecting the data, they were classified and analyzed.

2. Theoretical background
2.1 Definition of English adjectives

According to Frank (1972: 109) adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison. It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it. Its most usual position is before the noun it modifies, but it fills other position as well. For example:

(1). John is *happier* now, and he is the *happiest* man in the world

(2). Tom is *more* intelligent than John, but Bob is the *most* intelligent among them

(3). Anne has an extremely *disappointing* experience.

The comparison may be by means of inflections (*er* for comparative and-*est* for superlative), as in example (1), or by the addition of *more* and *most* as in example (2). In example (3), the adjective *disappointing* is identified by derivational ending-*ing*. Nesfield (1954: 31) defines adjective as a word used to qualify a noun. Furthermore, Curme (1966: 18) says that adjective is a word that is used with a noun or pronoun to describe or point out the living being or lifeless thing, designated by the noun or pronoun. Eckersley and Macaulay (1952: 30) also define adjectives as words that go with nouns and tell us something about them. Veit (1986: 28) defines adjective is a word that describes and modifies noun. Furthermore, Wren and Martin (1958: 28) also define adjective as a word with a noun to describe, or point out the person, animal, place, or thing. which noun names, or to tell the number of quality. While Francis (1958: 280) states adjectives are a class of lexical words identified by their ability to fill the position between noun determiner and noun and the position after a linking verb and a qualifier, such as; very, rather, and quite. For example:

(4). The *strong* man is very *helpful*

(5). The *self-centered* girl seems very *beautiful*

(6). The *relaxed* spectator looks rather *sleepy*

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(7). The *chief* man is very *alive*

(8). Any interesting story sounds quite *loudly*.

These two positions may be described as (1) between determiner and noun, and (2) immediately following the function word *very*.

From the explanation above, we can draw a conclusion that adjective is a class of word serving as modifier of noun and pronoun and limits the quality, quantity and extent of the nouns or pronouns that are named. For example:

(9). A *big* room

(10). The teacher looks for somebody *brilliant*

In example (9) *big* modifies as well as limits the quality of the noun *room* . In example (10). *brilliant* as well limits the quality of the pronoun *somebody*.

2.2 Kinds of adjectives

Frank (1972: 109) proposes adjectives into limiting adjective (determiner) and descriptive adjective.

2.2.1 Limiting adjectives (determiners)

Limiting adjective (determiner) consists of a small group of structure words without characteristic form, namely articles, demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives, numeral adjectives, adjectives of indefinite quantity, relative and interrogative adjectives.

2.2.2 Articles

Articles are parts of limiting adjectives (determiner). There are two articles in English, namely *a* , *an*, and *the*. *a* and *an* are indefinite articles to point out the singular countable noun. *the* is definite article to point out the singular or plural countable or uncountable nouns. For examples:

(11). *A* woman standing in front of the building

(12). *An* apple was bought in the market

(13). *The* child is crying
(14). *The* book is good

a and *an* in examples (11) and (12) are indefinite articles to point out the singular countable noun *woman* and *apple*. But in example (13), article *the* is to point out singular countable noun *child* and article *the* in example (14), is to point out the singular countable noun *book*.

2.2.1.1. Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives are adjectives that point out nouns, such as *this, that, these, those*. Demonstratives adjectives are like demonstrative pronouns as well; (this, that, these, those), but they are different in construction. Demonstrative adjectives are adjectives that point out nouns, while demonstrative pronouns point out nouns. For example:
(15). a demonstrative adjective : This pen is a good one

b. demonstrative pronoun : This is a good pen

(16). a demonstrative adjective : That girl is called Mary

b. demonstrative pronoun : That is a very naughty girl

(17). a demonstrative adjective :These books belong to the teacher

b. demonstrative pronoun : These are the teacher's books

(18). a demonstrative adjective: Those stars are millions of miles away

b.demonstrative pronoun : These are very distant stars

2.2.1.3 Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives are adjectives that show possessions, and can be divided into: pronouns (my, your, her, their, our) and nouns (John's, the boy's, etc.). For example:

(19). He borrowed my book yesterday

(20). He painted their house white

(21). She made her mother happy

(22). Jhon's book was on the table

(23). The boy's eyes are blue

My, their, and *her* in the examples above show the possessive adjective from pronoun and *'s* in examples (22) and (23) show possessive adjectives from nouns.

2.2.1.4 Numeral Adjectives

Numeral adjectives are adjectives that show the number of noun. They can be divided into: cardinal (one, two, three, etc.) and ordinal (first, second, third, etc.)

2.2.1.5 Adjectives of Indefinite Quantity

Adjectives of indefinite quantity are adjectives of quantity that are not clearly defined or stated, such as some, few, all, more, etc. For example:

(24). There are some books on the tables. *Some* shows the quantity of *books* that are not clear how many books there are. However, they are clearly more than one.

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2.2.1.6 Relative and interrogative adjectives

Whose, what, which are relative adjectives and interrogative adjectives as well, but they are different in constructions. Relative adjectives are adjectives that link the clauses by modifying nouns, while interrogative adjectives are adjectives that are used with nouns to ask questions.

(25).a. relative adjective : The teacher did not say <u>whose</u> work was well done.

b. interrogative adjective: <u>Whose</u> work was well done?

(26). a. relative adjective : The leader told us <u>which</u> project won the award

b. interrogative adjective: <u>Which</u> project won the award?

(27). a. relative adjective: The leader told us <u>what</u> steps to make every project successful

b. interrogative adjective: <u>What</u> steps should be taken to make every project successful.

Relative adjectives are placed in the middle of the sentence, while interrogative adjectives are placed in the beginning of the sentences

2.2.2 Descriptive adjectives

Descriptive adjectives are adjectives that describe nouns. Descriptive adjectives usually indicate an inherent quality, or a physical state such as age, size, color. Inflectional and derivational endings can be added on to this type of adjective. For examples: (28), a beautiful lady (beautiful an inherent quality of lady)
(29). a young man. (*young i*ndicates a physical state of age of *man*)

(30). the small room. (*small* indicates the physical state of size of *room)*
(31), a white house. (*white* indicates the physical state of color of *house)*

Meanwhile Quirk et.al. (1985: 402) said that there are four criteria of adjectives:

1. They can freely occur in attributive function, that they can premodify a noun, appearing between the determiner and the head of the noun phrase For example: (32) an <u>ugly</u> painting
'Ugly' is an adjective that occur in attributive function, that it can premodify the noun painting, appearing the determiner an the head of the noun painting

2. They can freely occur in predicative function, that they can function as subject complement or as object complement. There is a copular relationship between subject and subject complement. For examples:
(33). The painting is ugly
(34). He thought the painting is ugly

In the sentence (33) *ugly* functions as subject complement of *the painting* and there is the copula *is* between subject complement. Meanwhile in the sentence (34) '*ugly* functions as object complement of *the painting*.

3. Adjective are subject complement not only to noun phrase but also to clauses that can be finite clause and non-finite clause. For examples:

(35). That you need a car is obvious (finite)

(36). Whether he will resign is uncertain. (finite)

(37). To drive a car is dangerous. (non finite)

(38). Playing chess is enjoyable. (non-finite).

4. There is a copular relationship between direct object and object complement. For examples:

(39). I fine him careless
(40). He made the children happy.

The adjective <u>careless</u> and <u>happy</u> completes the direct object (DO) of <u>him</u> and <u>the children.</u> Adjective can also be object complement to clauses.

2.3 Form of Adjectives

According to Francis (1958: 270) division of the subclass of adjective based on form can be divided into: base adjective and derived adjective.

2.3.1 Base adjectives

Base adjective takes the inflectional suffixes (-er) and (-est) to form the comparative and superlative degrees. As we might expect, some morphophonemic changes occur when these inflections are added to base adjective as can be seen in the examples below:

good - better - best bed - worse - worst

Base adjectives are also distinguished formally by the fact that they serve as stems from which nouns and adverbs are formed by the derivational suffixes (-ness) and (-ly) as illustrated by the following examples.

adjective	noun	adverb
strang	strangness	strangely
false	falseness	falsely
good	goodness	well

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Most base adjectives are one syllable and none have more than two syllables except a few that begin with a derivational prefix like (un-) in uncommon, inhuman. And a fair numbers of base adjectives form verbs by adding the derivational suffix (-en), the prefix(en-), or both: brigten, cheapen, enlarge, enliven.

2.3.2. Derived adjectives

The other large class of adjective, the derived adjectives, are those which are formed by the addition of adjective forming suffixes to free or bound stems. Some of the more important suffixes which form derived adjective are:

a. (-y), added to one and two syllable nouns and bound steams, as in faulty, healthy, holy, healthy

b. (-al), added to nouns and bound stems: fatal, natural, national, local, racial.

c. (-able), added to verbs and bound stems. Many words of both groups have related nouns formed by adding (-ity) to special allomorph of (-able): capability, visibility, adaptability

d. (-ful) and (-less), added to nouns: hopeful, hopeless, plentiful, useless.

e. (-ar), (-ary), (-ic), (ish), and (-ous), added to nouns and bound stems: columnar, legendary, cimatic, comic, childish, marvelous, permicious.

f. (-ent) and (-ive), added to verbs and bound stems. abhorrent, convenient, active, native.

g. (-en), added to nouns: woolen, waxen. This is phonemically - n/, identical with verb forming suffix (- en). Derived adjective in {- en) are relatively few, and what there are seem to be on the way out being replaced wherepossible by the stem noun itself. For example: wool clothes, wood floors, are at least as common as those with wooden, woolen.

h. (-ed), added to verbs, nouns, and some bound stems: beloved, aged, tired, bored, killed.

i. (-ing), added to verbs intrusting, exciting, tiring, pleasing. These are distinguished from homophonous verb-inflections (present participles) by their ability to follow qualifiers and by the fact that a noun denoting the receiver of the action named by the stem verb appears before the derived adjective but after the present participle. For example:

Verb   adjectives

A man eating fish   a man-eating tiger A job killing

chickens   a soul-killing job

He was boring his friend He was very boring to

them

(-ly), added to nouns and some bound stems. And this distinguished from the adverb- forming suffixes (-ly) by the fact that its stems are nouns and bound stems, while the stems from which adverbs are formed are adjectives. For examples:

adjective	adverb
Noun or base + (-ly)	adjective + (-ly) friendly
	widely
orderly	crazily

2.4 Suffixes forming adjective

Bauer (1982: 220-225) states that suffix forming noun, verb, adjective, and adverb can be classified as follows:

1. suffix forming noun: (-ion), (-ic), (-ee), (-er), (-ant), etc. e.g. attent (verb) attendant (noun)

2. suffixes forming verb: [-ify), (-ize) e.g. quality (noun) qualify (verb)

3. suffixes forming adjective: (-al), (-ful), (- able), (-ous), (- y). (-ive), etc. e.g. danger (noun) dangerous (adjective)

4. suffixes forming adverb: (-ly), (-ward), (- wise), etc. e.g . slow (adjective)→ slowly (adverb).

So it can concluded that suffix is one of bound morphems that can not stand alone and added in the final of the word and almost change the word class.

Following are suffixes which change the root and base to adjective. Bauer said all suffixes that can form adjective are suffixes forming adjective while Francis call it by derived adjective. Although they are different in calling it, actually they have the same idea about it

According to Francis (1958: 274-276) there are sixteen suffixes, which form derived adjectives and two base adjectives as can be seen in the table below:

Table 1

No	Derived Adj	Added to	The Word Formed	Examples
1	-y	Noun	Adj	Faulty
2	-al	Noun	Adj	Natural
3	-able	Verb	Adj	Remarkable
4	-ful	Noun	Adj	Useful
5	-less	Noun	Adj	Useless
6	-ar	Noun	Adj	Columnar
7	-ary	Noun	Adj	Legendary
8	-ic	Noun	Adj	Cimatic
9	-ish	Noun	Adj	Childish
10	-ous	Noun	Adj	Marvelous
11	-ent	Verb	Adj	Convenient

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12	-ive	Verb	Adjective	Active
13	-en	Noun	Adjective	Wooden
14	-ed	Verb ,Noun	Adjective	Tired
15	-ing	Verb	Adjective	Interesting
16	-ly	Noun	Adjective	Googly

			e	
16	-ese	Noun	Adjective	Pakinese
17	-some	Adjective	Adjective	quersome

Two base adjectives take the inflectional suffixes can be seen in the table below:

Suffixes which does not present in the Francis' concept but also present in Bauer's concept can be seen in the table below:

Table 2

No	Base Adject	To Form	The Word	Example s
1	-er	Comparative	Adjective	Bigger
2	-est	Superlative Degree	Adjective	Largest

Bauer (1983: 223-224) has seventeen suffixes forming adjective. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 3

No	Suffixes forming Adjectives	The adjective form	The Word Form	Examples
1	-al	Noun	Adjective	Monumental
2	-esque	Noun	Adjective	Picturesque
3	-ish	Adjective	Adjective	Greenish
4	-en	Noun	Adjective	Woolen
5	-full	Noun	Adjective	Hopefull
6	-ic/al	Noun	Adjective	Historic (al)
7	-less	Noun	Adjective	Useless
8	-ly	Noun	Adjective	Friendly
9	-ous	Noun	Adjective	Famous
10	-y	Noun	Adjective	Windy
11	-able/-ible	Verb	Adjective	Sensible
12	-ent/-ant	Verb	Adjective	Dependent
13	-ive	Noun	Adjective	Attractive
14	-atory	Verb	Adjective	Affirmatory
15	-ate	Noun	Adjectiv	Passionate

Table 4

No	Suffixes forming Adj	Atached to	The Word Form	Examples
1	-esque	Noun	Adj	picturaque
2	-ese	Noun	Adj	pekinese
3	-ate	Noun	Adj	passionate
4	-some	Adjective	Adj	queersome
5	-atory	Verb	Adj	affirmatory

The combination of Francis's and Bauer's concepts can be seen some derivational suffixes forming adjective as below:

Table 5

No	Suffixes for Adjective s	Atached to	The Word	Examples
1	-y	Noun	Adjective	Faulty
2	-al	Noun	Adjective	Natural
3	-able	Verb	Adjective	Capable
4	-ful	Noun	Adjective	Beautiful
6	-ar	Noun	Adjective	Familiar
7	-ary	Noun	Adjective	Legendary
8	-ic/-al	Noun	Adjective	Historic
9	-ish	Noun	Adjective	childish
10	-ous	Noun	Adjective	Marvelous
11	-ent/-ant	Verb	Adjective	Dependent
12	-ed	Verb, Noun	Adjective	Talented
13	-ive	Verb	Adjective	Attractive
14	-en	Noun	Adjective	Golden
15	-ing	Verb	Adjective	Interesting
16	-ly	Noun	Adjective	Fatherly

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	-esque	Noun	Adjective	Picturesque
	-ese	Noun	Adjective	Pekinese
	-ate	Noun	Adjective	Passionate
	-some	Adjective	Adjective	Quersome
	-atory	Verb	Adjective	Affirmatory

3. Suffixes forming adjective

In this chapter the writer discusses suffixes forming adjective as found in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post*. All the collected data are analyzed to find out suffixes forming adjective that exist in the opinion columns. There are 18 suffixes forming adjective found namely (1) the suffix (-y), (2) suffix (- al), (3) suffix (-ful), (4) suffix (-less), (5) suffix (-ar), (6) suffix (-ar), (7) suffix (-ary), (8) suffix {-ic}, (9) suffix (-ish). (10) suffix (-ous). (11) suffix (-ly) (12) suffix (-en), (13) suffix (-able), (14) suffix (-ent/-ant), (15) suffix (- ive), (16) suffix (-ing), (17) suffix (-er), (18), suffix (-est).

3.1 Suffixes forming adjectives

3.1.1 Suffix (-y)

The data which contain the suffix (-y) attached to noun consist of 11 data. Below 5 data are presented.

(1). guilt   + -y ⟶ guilty

(2). creak   + -y ⟶ creaky

(3). gloom   +-y ⟶ gloomy

(4). health   + -y ⟶ healthy

(5). cost   + -y ⟶ costy

In (1), *guilty* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-y). The root of *guilty is guilt* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-y). Based on this reality, (-y) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (guilt) to adjective (guilty). In (2), *creaky* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-y). The root of *creaky* is *creak* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-y). Based on this reality, (-y) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (creak) to adjective (*creaky*). And also in (3), *gloomy* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-y). The root of *gloomy* is *gloom* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-y). Based on this reality, (-y) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (gloom) to adjective (gloomy). In (4), *healthy* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-y). The root of *healthy* is *health* (noun) that

has changed to adjective by suffix (-y). Based on this reality, (-y) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (health) to adjective (healthy). The data (5) shows that *costy* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-y). The root of *costy* is *cost* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-y). Based on this reality, (-y) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (cost) to adjective (costy).

3.1.2 Suffix [-ful]

The data which contain the suffix (-ful) attached to noun consist of 15 data. Below 5 data are made the representation.

(6). success -*ful* →successful

(7). hope -*ful*→ hopeful

(8). doubt -*ful* → doubtful

(9). use + -*ful* → useful

(10). power + -*ful* → powerful

The data (6), shows that *successful* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ful). The root of *successful* is success (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ful). Based on this reality. (- ful) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (success) to adjective (successful). In (7), *hopeful* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ful). The root of *hopeful* is *hope* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ful). Based on this reality, (-ful) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (hope) to adjective (hopeful). And also in (8), *doubtful* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ful). The root of *doubtful* is *doubt* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (- ful). Based on this reality, (-ful) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (doubt) to adjective (doubtful).

In (9), *useful* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-full- The root of *useful* is *use* (noun) that has changed to adjective by sufix (-ful). Based on this reality, (-ful) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (use) to adjective (*useful*). The same happens with the data (10). *powerful* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ful). The root of *powerful* is *power* (noun) that has changes to adjective by suffix (- ful). Based on this reality, (-ful) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (power) to adjective (powerful).

3.1.3 Suffix (-al)

The data which contain the suffix (-al) attached to noun consist of 55 data. Below 6 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(11). politic   + -*al* → political

(12) medic   + -*al* →medical

(13) critic   + -*al* → critical

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(14) grammatic + -al ← grammatical

(15) historic   + -al → historical

(16) Nature   + -al → nature natural

In (11), *political* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix al. The root of *political* is *politic* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-al). Based on this reality, (-al) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (politic) to adjective (political). And also in (12), *medical* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix [-al]. The root of *medical* is *medic* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-al) Based on this reality, (-al) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (medic) to adjective (medical). In (13), *critical* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (- al). The root of *critical* is *critic* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-al). Based on this reality, (-al) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (critic) to adjective (critical)

The same happens with the data (14), *grammatical* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-al). The root of *grammatical* is *grammatic* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-al). Based on this reality, (-al) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (grammatic) to adjective (*grammatical*). In (15), *historical* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-al). The root of *historical* is *historic* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-al). Based on this reality. {-al} is a derivational suffix that changes noun (historic) to adjective (historical). In (16), *natural* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (- al). The root of *natural* is *nature* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-al). Based on this reality, (-al) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (nature) to adjective (natural).

3.1.4 Suffix [-ive}

The data which contain the suffix (-ive) attached to verb consist of 24 data. Below 6 data are shown as examples to discuss

(17). collect +   collective

(18). effect +   effective

(19). respond +   responsive

(20). respect +   respective

(21). conduct +   conductive

(22). administrate   administrative

The data (17), shows that *collective* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ive). The root of *collective* is *collect* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix [-ive), based on this reality, {-ive) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (collective) to adjective (collective). In (18), *effective* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ive). The root of *effective* is *effect* (verb) that has changes to

adjective by suffix (-ive). Based on this reality, (-ive) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (effect) to adjective (effective). And also in (19), r*esponsive* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ive). The root of *responsive* is *respond* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ive). Based on this reality, (-ive) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (respond) to adjective (responsive).

In (21), *conductive* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ive). The root of *conductive* is *conduct* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ive). Based on this reality, {-ive) is a derivational. suffix that changes verb (*conduct*) to adjective (*conductive*), In (22), *administrative* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ive). The root of *administrative* is *administrate* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ive). Based on this reality, (- ive) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (administrate) to adjective *administrative*.

3.1.5 Suffix (-able)

The data which contain the suffix (-able) attached to verb consist of 20 data. Below 6 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(23). reason + -able → reasonable (24), favour + -able → favourable

(25). define -able → definable

(26) , consider -able → considerable

(27) vulner + -able → vulnerable

(28). punish + -able → punishable

The data (23), *reasonable* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-able). The root of *reasonable* is *reason* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-able). Based on this reality, (-able) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (favour) to adjective (favourable). In (25), *definable* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-able). The root of *definable* is *define* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-able). Based on this reality, (-able) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (define) to adjective (definable).

And also in (26), *considerable* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-able). The root of *reasonable* is *reason* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-able). Based on this reality, (- able) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (consider) to adjective (considerable). In (27), *vulnerable* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-able). The root of *vulnerable* is *vulner* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-able). Based on this reality. (-able) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (vulner) to adjective (vulnerable). And the same happens with (28), *punishable* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-able). The root of *punishable* is *punish* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-able). Based on this reality, (-able) is derivational

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suffix that changes verb (punish) to adjective (punishable).

3.1.6 Suffix (-less)

The data which contain the suffix {-less) come from noun which consist of 12 data. Below 4 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(28) , regard   + -less → regardless

(29). base   + -less → baseless

(30). power   + -less → powerless

(31) meaning + -less → meaningless

In (28), *regardless* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-less). The root of *regardless* is *regard* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-less). Based on this reality, (-less) is derivational suffix that changes noun (regard) to adjective (regardless) In (29), *baseless* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-less). The root of *baseless* is *base* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix [-less). Based on this reality, (-less) is derivational suffix that changes noun (base) to adjective (baseless). And also, in (30), *powerless* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-less). The root of *powerless* is *power* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-less) Based on this reality, (-less) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (power) to adjective (powerless).

In (31), *meaningless* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix {-less). The root of *meaningless* is *meaning* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-less) Based on this reality, (-less) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (meaning) to adjective (meaningless).

3.1.7 Suffix (-ing)

The data which contain the suffix (-ing) attached to verb consist of 6 data. Below 4 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(32) support + -ing → supporting

(33) declaine + -ing → declaining

(34) try   + -ing → trying

(35) push   + -ing → pushing

The data (32), *supporting* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ing). The root of *supporting* is *support* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (ing). Based on this reality, (-ing) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (support) to adjective (supporting). In (33), *declaining* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (ing) The root of *declaining* is *declaine* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ing) Based on this reality, (-ing) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (declaine) to adjective (declaining). In (34), *trying* is an adjective, which is

indicated by suffix (-ing). The root of *trying* is *try* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ing). Based on this reality, (-ing) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (try) to adjective (trying) And also in (35), *pushing* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ing). The root of *pushing* is *push* (verb) that has been changed to adjective by suffix (-ing). Based on this reality, (-ing) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (push) to adjective (pushing).

3.1.8 Suffix (-ly)

The data which contain the suffix (-ly) attached to noun consist of 9 data. Below 2 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(36) brother + -ly → brotherly (37), friend + -ly → friendly

In (36), *brotherly* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (- ly) The root of *brotherly* is *brother* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix [-ly). Based on this reality, (ly) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (brother) to adjective (brotherly). The same happens with the data (37), *friendly* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ly). The root of *friendly* is *friend* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ly). Based on this reality, (-ly) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (friend) to adjective (friendly).

3.1.9 Suffix (-ed)

The data which contain the suffix (-ed) attached to noun and verb consist of 7 data. Below 6 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(38) inflate   + -ed →inflated

(39) illustrate + -ed → illustrated

(40). point   + -ed → pointed (41), excit + -ed excited

(42). blam + -ed → blamed (43), voice + -ed voiced

In (38), *inflated* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix { ed). The root of *inflated* is *inflate* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ed). Based on this reality, (-ed) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (inflate) to adjective (inflated). And also in (39), *illustrated* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ed). The root of *illustrated* is *illustrate* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ed). Based on this reality, (-ed) is derivational suffix that changes verb (illustrate) to adjective (illustrated) In (40), *pointed* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ed). The root of *pointed* in *point* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ed). Based on this reality, (-ed) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (point) to adjective (pointed).

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The data (41), *excited* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ed). The root of *excited* is *excite* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ed). Based on this reality. (-ed) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (excite) to adjective. (excited). And the same happens with (42). In (43), *voiced* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ed). The root of *voiced* is *voice* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ed). Based on this reality, (-ed) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (voice) to adjective (voiced).

3.1.10 Suffix (*-ic*)

The data which contain the suffix (-ic) attached to noun consist of 21 data. Below 4 data are shown as examples to discuss.

(44). democrat +-*ic* → democratic

(45). automate + -*ic* → automatic

(46). islam   + -*ic* → islamic

(47). drama   + -*ic* dramatic

The data (44), *democratic* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix -ic). The root of *democratic* is *democrate* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ic). Based on this reality, (-ic) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (democrate) to adjective (democratic). In (45), *automatic* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ic). The root of *automatic* is *automate* (verb) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ic). Based on this reality, (-ic) is a derivational suffix that changes verb (automate) to adjective (automatic). In (46), *islamic* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix [-ic]. The root of *islamic* is *islam* (noun) that has change to adjective by suffix (-ic). Based on this reality, (-ic) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (islam) to adjective (islamic).

And also in (47). *dramatic* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ic). The root of *dramatic* is *drama* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ic). Based on this reality, (-ic) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (drama) to adjective (dramatic).

3.1.11 Suffix (-ary)

The data which contain the suffix (-ary) attached to noun consist of 9 data. Below two data are shown as examples to discuss.

(48). parliament + -*ary* → parliamentary

(49). supplement + -*ary* → suplementary

In (48), *parliamentary* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ary). The root of *parliamentary* is *parliament* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ary). Based on this reality, (-ary) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (parliament) to adjective (parliamentary) The same happens in (49), *suplementary* is an adjective, which is indicated by

suffix (-ary). The root of *suplementary* is *suplement* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ary). Based on this reality, (-ary) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (suplement) to adjective (suplementary).

3.1.12 Suffix (-ish)

The data which contain the suffix (-ish) attached to noun consists of 1 data as shown as below.

(50). fool + -*ish* → foolish

In (50), *foolish* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (- ish). The root of *foolish* is *fool* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ish). Based on this reality, (-ish) is a derivational suffix that changed noun (fool) to adjective (*foolish*).

3.1.13 Suffix [-ous]

The data which contain the suffix (-ous) attached to noun consist of 11 data. Below three data are shown as examples to discuss.

(51) danger   + -*ous* → dangerous
(52) heterogent + -*ous* → heterogeous (53), laspheme + -*ous* → blasphemous

The data (51), *dangerous* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ous). The root of *dangerous* is *danger* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ous). Based on this reality, (-ous) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (danger) to adjective (dangerous). And also in (52), *heterogenous* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ous). The root of *heterogenous* is *heterogent* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix [-ous]. Based on tis reality, (- ous) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (heterogent) to adjective (heterogenous).

In (53), *blasphemous* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ous). The root of *blasphemous* is *blaspheme* (noun) that has changed to ajective by suffix (-ous). Based on this reality, (-ous) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (blashpeme) in to adjective (blasphemous).

3.1.14 Suffix (-ent/-ant)

The data which contain the suffix [-ent/-ant) attached to verb consist of 8 data. Below two data are shown as examples to discuss.

(54), persist + -*ent*   persistent (55), ramp + -*ent*   rampant

In (54), *persistent* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ent). The root of *persistent* is *persist* that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ent). Based on this reality, (-ent) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (persist) to adjective (persistent). And in the data (55), *rampant* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ant). The root of *rampant* is

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ramp (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (- ant). Based on this reality, (-ant) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (ramp) to adjective (rampant).

3.1.15 Suffix (-ar)

The data which contain the suffix (ar) attached to noun consist of 1 data as the following.

(56). family + *-ar* → familiar

In (56), *familiar* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-ar). The root of *familiar* is *family* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (-ar). Based on this reality, (-ar) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (family) to adjective (familiar).

3.1.16 Suffix (-en)

The data which contain the suffix (-en) attached to noun consist of 1 data as the following.

(57) gold + *-en*→ golden

In (57), *golden* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-en) The root of *golden* is *gold* (noun) that has changed to adjective by suffix (*en*). Based on this reality, (*en*) is a derivational suffix that changes noun (gold) to adjective (golden).

3.1.17 The Suffix (-er)

From the data collected there are 22 suffixes (-er) indicating comparative adjective found in the opinion columns. Below 6 data are shown as the representation.

(58), smaller + *-er* → smaller

(59). high + *-er* → higher

(60) sooner + *-er* → sooner

(61). Low + *-er* → lower

(62). deep + *-er* → deeper

(63) wide + *-er* → wider

In (58), *smaller* is an comparative adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-er). The root of *smaller* is *small* (adjective) that has changed to comparative adjective by suffix (-er). So, the suffix (-er) is an inflectional suffix that does not change the base. The data (59) shows that *higher* is an comparative adjectve, which is indicated by suffix (-er). The root of *higher* is *high* (adjective) that has changed to comparative adjective by suffix (-er). So, the suffix (- er) is an inflectional suffix that does not change the base. In (60), *sooner* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-er). The root of *sooner* is *soon* (adjective) that has changed to comparative adjective by suffix (- er). So, the suffix (-er) is an inflectional suffix that does not change the base. *Lower* in (61) is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (- er). The root of *lower* is *low* (adjective) that has changed to comparative adjective by suffix (-er). So, the suffix (- er) is an inflectionel suffix that does not change the base.

In (62), *deeper* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (- er). The root of *deeper* is *deep* (adjective) that has changed to comparative adjective by suffix (er) So, the suffix (-er) is an inflectional suffix that does not changes the base. And also in (63), *wider* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-er). The root of *wider* is *wide* (adjective) that has changed to comparative adjective by suffix (-er) So, the suffix (er) is an inflectional suffix that does not changes the base.

3.1.18 The suffix (-est)

From the data collected there are 12 suffixes (-est) indicating superlative adjective. Below 6 data are made as the representation.

(64). high + *-est* → highest

(65). large + *-est* → largest

(66). strong + *-est* → strongest

(67). near + *-est* → nearest

(68). great + *-est* → greatest

(69) wide + *-est* → widest

In (64), *highest* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffx {- est}. The root of *highest* is *high* (adjective) that has changed to superlative adjective by suffix (- est). So, the suffix (-est) is an inflectional suffix that does not change the base. *Largest* in (65) is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-est). The root of *largest* is *large* (adjective) that has changed to superlative adjective by suffix (- est). So, the suffix (- est) is an inflectional suffix that does not changes the base. In (66), *strongest* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-est). The root of *strongest* is *strong* (adjective) that has changed to superlative adjective by suffix (-est). So, the suffix (- est) is an inflectional suffix that does not changes the base.

In data (67), *nearest* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-est). The root of *nearest* is *near* (adjective) that has changed to superlative adjective by suffix (-est). So, the suffix (-est) is an inflectional suffix that does not change the base. In (68), *greatest* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-est). The root of *greatest* is *great* (adjective) that has changed to superlative adjective by suffix (-est). So, the suffix (-est) is an inflectional suffix that does not changes the base. The data (69) above shows that *widest* is an adjective, which is indicated by suffix (-est). The root of *widest* is *wide* (adjective) that has changed to superlative adjective by suffix (- est). So, the suffix (- est) is an inflectional suffix that does not change the base.

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Recapitulation of suffixes forming adjectives as found in the opinion columns of The Jakarta Post:

No	Suffix	Attached to			The word
		Root			
		Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	
		creak			adjective
		politic			adjective
			consider		adjective
		care			adjective
		power			adjective
		family			adjective
		parlia me			adjective
		demos cr			adjective
		fool			adjective
		danger			adjective
	-ent/- ar		persis t		adjective
					adjective
		golden			adjective
		voice			adjective
			suppo rt		adjective
		brother			adjective
				high	adjective
				strong	adjective

Thirdly, suffix (-al) has the highest frequency in usage (55 data), followed by suffix (-ive) 24 data, suffix (-er) 22 data, suffix (- ic) 21 data, suffix (-able) 20 data, suffix (-ful) 15 data, suffix est) 12 data, suffix (-less) 12 data, suffix (-ous) 11 data, suffix (-y) 11 data, suffix (-ly) 9 data, suffix (-ary) 9 data, suffx (- ant/-ent) 8 data, suffix (-ed) 7 data, suffix (-ing),6 data, suffix (-ar) 1 data, suffix (-ish) 1 data, suffix (en) 1 data.

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4. CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, the writer drew the following conclusion. Firstly, the suffixes forming adjectives that are found in the opinion columns of *The Jakarta Post*, published from 1" up to 31 December 2001 are: suffix (-y), (-al}, {-able), (-ful), (-less), (-ar), (-ary), (-ic), (-ish), (-ous), {-ent/-ant), (-ive), (-ed), (-ing), (- ly), (-en), (-er), (-est).

Secondly, the eight-teen suffixes forming adjective above are attached to noun, verb, and adjective. Suffixes which are attached to noun are (- y), (-al), (-ful), (-less), (-ar), (-ary), (-ic), (-ish), (- ous), (-ly), (-en), suffixes which are attached to verb are. (-able). [-ent/-ant), (-ive), (-ing); suffixes which are attached to adjective are: (-er), (-est).

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