

DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FORMING NOUN IN THE INSTAGRAM CAPTIONS OF @BAWABALI_OFFICIAL

Ni Luh Dian Cahyani

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

cahyaniniluhdian@gmail.com

Putu Devi Maharani

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

Ida Ayu Mela Tustiawati

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

ABSTRACT

This study focused on identifying and analyzing the types of derivational suffixes forming noun in the Instagram caption of @bawabali_official, specifically on the posts shared from September until October 2021. The documentation method was applied in collecting the data for this study. Moreover, this study applied the qualitative-descriptive and quantitative methods in analyzing the data. The data found in this study were analyzed by adopting the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) as the main theory to answer the problem of this study. Additionally, this study also employed formal and informal methods to present the result and discussion. As the result, this study discovered 179 words containing derivational suffixes forming noun. There were 3 types of derivational suffixes forming noun discovered from the data source: 143 data (79,9%) of derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun (-age, -al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -ion, -ee, -er, -or, -ing, -ment, and -y), 26 data (14,5%) of adjective to noun (-dom, -ence, -ery, -ial, -ity, -ness, and -ship), and 10 data (5,6%) of noun to noun (-aire, -er, -ery, -ism, -ist, -ship and -y). Eventually, this study discovered that the most prominent type from these 3 types found from the data source was the derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun, which were found in 143 words (79,9%).

Keywords: derivation process, derivational suffixes, Instagram caption, morphology, noun

INTRODUCTION

Humans' life cannot be separated from language since they need to communicate with each other. This statement is related to Wardhaugh (1972:3) who stated that language is a set of arbitrary vocal symbols used by humans to communicate. Languages are scientifically studied through a study termed linguistics (Fromkin et al., 2000:3). Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics, especially the one that studies the basic elements of languages, called micro linguistics. Basically, morphology studies words. Yule (2020:76) clarified that morphology discusses the smallest meaningful unit in languages that contains a grammatical function called a morpheme. Morphemes are the basic elements in linguistics that can be divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme. A morpheme is defined as a free morpheme if it could occur alone independently. On the other hand, if it could not occur alone independently and needs to be appended to another form, it is defined as a

bound morpheme. Free morphemes, for instance, could be *tour* and *new* while bound morphemes could be affixes such as *re-*, *-s*, *-ist*, and *-ed* (Yule, 2020:77). Lieber (2009:32) conveyed that both free morphemes and bound morphemes could be utilized to produce new words.

Katamba (1994:42) believed that affixation is the most typical method to produce new words, in which by appending affixes as the bound morphemes to root, stem, or base. As stated by O'Grady & Dobrovolsky (1997:123), affixes are basically distinguished into prefixes (appended before the base), suffixes (appended after the base), and infixes (appended within the base), but the infixes are not commonly used in English language. Moreover, according to its primary functional classification, the affixes could be classified into inflectional and derivational morpheme, which generates the knowledge of two fundamental word-formation processes termed inflection and derivation process. Derivational morphemes change the meaning or word-class of the base where they are appended (Katamba, 1993:47). Moreover, derivational morphemes could be concluded as derivational affixes since Yule (2020:78) believed that derivational morphemes could be prefixes and suffixes. Nouns are one of the parts of speech that can be formed by implementing the derivational affixes. Furthermore, derivational suffixes are more common than derivational prefixes in the formation of noun. Katamba (1994:44) claimed that the derivational suffixes could change verb to noun, adjective to noun, and noun to noun. Plag (2002:109) conveyed that nominal suffixes could form nouns that signify persons, actions or result of actions, properties, qualities, and the like. Additionally, Kroeger (2005:33) asserted that noun is the word-class that is commonly used to define places, persons, and things (as cited in Fitriani, 2019:60)

Furthermore, this study concentrated on identifying and analyzing deeply the derivational suffixes forming nouns. Identifying and analyzing the derivational suffixes is interesting since it proves that words in English could be derived from other words that have a distinct meaning or belong to a different word-class. In other words, it helps to predict the meaning of the words containing derivational suffixes. Therefore, learning derivational suffixes could assist the learners to communicate effectively since it could increase vocabulary acquisition. Vocabulary basically has a connection to communication since vocabulary is the words used to communicate effectively (Neuman & Dwyer, 2009:385). Based on this explanation, it could be concluded that in studying a certain foreign language, learning its vocabulary is the crucial aspect that need to be considered initially in order to be able to communicate with that language effectively.

Katamba (1994:41), Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:73), and Fromkin et al. (2000: 54) stated that a tree diagram could be used to represent the structure of words, in this case, is the words containing derivational suffixes forming noun. For instance, the structure of the noun *happiness* according to Fromkin et al. (2000: 55) to could be analyzed using the tree diagram as below:

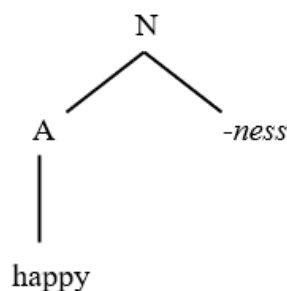


Figure 1. Structure of the noun *happiness*

Some studies have been conducted to learn affixation in English. First, a study conducted by Ariyanti in 2019 entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Suffixes Found in Pollyanna Novel by Eleanor H. Porter* analyzed the kinds and morphological process of inflectional and derivational suffixes. Second, a study entitled *A Derivational and Inflectional Affixes Found on Instagram Post of @poemsporn_* by Andadari in 2021 analyzed the types and functions of derivational and inflectional affixes. Third, a study written by Narasuari & Sri Rahayuni in 2020 classified and identified the types and functions of derivational suffixes. The differences between the previous studies and the current studies show the novelties of the current study. Two of the previous studies focused on analyzing both inflectional and derivational affixes. Meanwhile, this study concentrated on analyzing the suffixes since they are more commonly used in communication. Additionally, none of the previous studies focused on analyzing the formation of a particular word-class while the current study specifically concentrated on the formation of noun using derivational suffixes.

DATA SOURCE

The implementation of the derivational suffixes in our daily life could be found not only in literary works such as books, novels, newspapers, and so forth, but also could be found in social media. As one of the popular social media, Instagram is used by numerous people in the world. As its definition stated in the Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus (n.d.), Instagram is the social media platform used to take, change, and share either photographs or videos. The users of Instagram generally write captions for their photographs or videos or known as posts. @bawabali_official is one of the interesting accounts on Instagram, owned by a non-profit organization called BAWA (Bali Animal Welfare Association), an organization dedicated to save the lives of animals in Bali. Approximately, this Instagram account has more than 2.000 posts with more than 29.000 followers. This account is interesting to be analyzed since the captions of their posts consist of sufficient data to be analyzed and are written in English by their volunteers who are English native speakers. Eventually, this study focused on identifying and analyzing the types of derivational suffixes forming nouns in the Instagram captions of @bawabali_official shared from September until October 2021.

METHODS

In order to obtain the reasonable results, the implementation of scientific methods is required. To find out the types of derivational suffixes forming noun as the problem of this study, this study collected the data from the Instagram captions of @bawabali_official shared from September until October 2021. In collecting the data, this study applied the documentation method along with some steps, including finding the @bawabali_official account on Instagram, reading carefully their caption, taking notes to the words containing derivational suffixes forming noun, and putting those words into the table to be analyzed. This study adopted the descriptive-qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data. However, the quantitative method was applied as the supporting method in order to provide the percentage of the frequency of derivational suffixes forming nouns found in this study. Moreover, the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) was adopted as the main theory to analyze the data. Eventually, this study implemented formal and informal methods in presenting the analysis. The formal method was indicated by the use of tables and diagrams while the informal method was indicated by the use of sentences in analyzing the data descriptively to make the analysis result more understandable for the readers.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A theory is considered crucial in the process of writing a scientific study since it scientifically identifies and analyzes the data. This study adopted the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) entitled *English Words* to identify and analyze the types of derivational suffixes forming noun in the Instagram captions of @bawabali_official. Katamba (1994:20) stated that in languages, morpheme is the smallest element with a meaning or grammatical function. The parts of this element are roots, affixes, stems, and bases. According to Katamba, (1994:37) root is the core of a word; affix is the morpheme that is attached to the root or base; stem is the part of word where the inflectional affixes are attached; and base is the part of word where any affixes could be attached, whether inflectional or derivational affixes.

Derivational affixes could be divided into prefixes and suffixes. However, the derivational suffixes are more commonly used compared to the derivational prefixes. Based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1994), the derivational suffixes could form noun from another word-class such as verb and adjective. Additionally, derivational suffixes also could create a noun from another noun.

1. Verb to Noun

Katamba (1994:44) proposed several representative derivational suffixes that could derive a verb to become a noun, such as: *-ation*, *-ant*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-ist*, *ion*, *-ment*, *-ery*, and *-ee*.

1.1 *-ation*

The derivational affix *-ation* could be applied to derive a verb to become a noun. The suffix *-ation* attached to a verb indicates the result of product of the action of the verb or the instrument used to perform the action of the verb. The suffix *-ation* attached to a verb could be found in several nouns, such as *starvation*, *foundation*, *accusation*, *ratification*, *organization*, etc.

1.2 -ant

To generate a noun, the derivational suffix *-ant* could be attached to a verb. The suffix *-ant* attached to a verb generate a noun that implies a person who does what the verb means or an instrument that is used to do what the verb means. The suffix *-ant* could be found in several noun as in *defendant, protestant, informant, inhabitant, stimulant, lubricant*, etc.

1.3 -er

The derivational suffix *-er* is often found in English vocabulary. It is usually attached to a verb in order to form a noun that indicates a person who does what the verb means or the instrument used to do what the verb means. The application of the suffix *-er* to a verb could be discovered in the noun *runner, painter, writer, teacher, employer, blender, drainer, mixer, strainer, cooker*, etc.

1.4 -ing

Commonly, the suffix *-ing* is known as the suffix used to indicate the progressive verb in inflectional context. In fact, the suffix *-ing* also could be used in derivational context to form a noun. This suffix implies an action of doing what the verb indicates, as discovered in the noun *opening, earning, building, reading, learning, writing*, etc.

1.5 -ist

The derivational suffix *-ist* could create a noun after being attached to a verb. This suffix derives agent noun from verb or the person who does what the verb indicates. The examples of the noun formed by the suffix *-ist* are *typist, conformist, copyist, cyclist*, etc.

1.6 -ion

Usually, the derivational suffix *-ion* is attached to a verb in order to create a noun. The suffix *-ion* derives a noun which is the condition or action from a verb as its base. The noun *radiation, persuasion, prediction, promotion*, etc. are the examples of the suffix *-ion* attached to a verb.

1.7 -ment

A verb could become a noun after being attached with the derivational suffixes, one of them is the suffix *-ment*. After being attached to a verb, the suffix *-ment* generates a noun which is the result or product of the action of the verb or the instrument used to perform the action of the verb. This application could be found as in *government, accomplishment, equipment, payment*, etc.

1.8 -ery

The derivational suffix *-ery* could be attached to a verb to generate a noun. This suffix implies a place where the action specified by the verb takes place. The nouns considered examples for this case are *brewery, refinery, eatery, bakery*, etc.

1.9 -ee

Used to derive a verb into a noun, the suffix *-ee* is one of the derivational suffixes that implies a person who undergoes the action indicates by the verb. The noun derived from the suffix *-ee* could be found as in *internee, payee, employee, detainee*, etc.

2. Adjective to Noun

Besides verb to noun, Katamba (1994:46) also proposed several representatives suffixes for adjective to noun, such as: *-ness*, *-ity*, *-ship*, *-ery*, and *-acy*.

2.1 *-ness*

Generally, the derivational suffix *-ness* is attached to an adjective to generate a noun. This process generates a noun expressing a state or condition. The noun *goodness*, *bitterness*, *fairness*, *darkness*, etc are the result of this derivation process.

2.2 *-ity*

To create a noun, the suffix *-ity* need to be attached to an adjective. A noun as the result of this process expresses a state or condition of the adjective as its base. The examples of the noun with the suffix *-ity* are *antiquity*, *purity*, *banality*, *timidity*, etc.

2.3 *-ship*

The derivational suffix *-ship* could be found attached to an adjective in order to produce a noun. The noun produced by this process indicates the state or condition of being what the adjective means. The suffix *-ship* attached to an adjective could be found in noun *hardship*.

2.4 *-ery*

Besides by attaching the derivational suffix *-ery* to a verb, a noun also could be created by attaching the derivational suffix *-ery* to an adjective. The suffix *-ery* attached to an adjective means having property indicated by the adjective. For instances, the noun created by attaching the suffix *-ery* to an adjective could be *bravery*, *trickery*, etc.

2.5 *-acy*

The derivational suffix *-acy* could produce a noun after being attached to an adjective. This suffix derives a noun that indicates quality, state, or condition from an adjective, generally corresponds with the adjective with the suffix *-ate*. The example of the noun could be *accuracy*, *obduracy*, etc.

3. Noun to Noun

Not only from different word-class, but Katamba (1994:46) also stated that noun could be derived from another noun. Several representative derivational suffixes used to derive noun to noun could be: *-aire*, *-acy*, *-er*, *-ery*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-hood*, *-ship*, *-ism*, and *-ist*.

3.1 *-aire*

The derivational suffix *-aire* could be used to create a noun from another noun. This suffix indicates a meaning 'to be possessed of X', where X is the base noun. The examples of the noun with the suffix *-aire* are *billionaire*, *legionnaire*, *millionaire*, etc.

3.2 *-acy*

A noun could become another noun after being attached with the derivational suffix *-acy*. It proves that the suffix *-acy* is not always attached to an adjective to create a noun, but also attached to another noun. The suffix *-acy* derives a noun of quality, state, or condition from another noun and generally has a correspondence with the suffix *-ate*, as in noun *advocacy*, *intimacy*, etc.

3.3 -er

Besides used to form a noun from a verb, the derivational suffix *-er* also could be used to form a noun from another noun. The suffix *-er* attached to an adjective creates a noun that implies a person who practices a trade or profession related to the noun. The noun *haberdasher*, *footballer*, *geographer*, *hatter*, etc. are the examples of the noun derived from another noun with the addition of the suffix *-er*.

3.4 -ery

The derivational suffix *-ery* could form a noun not only by being attached to a verb and an adjective, but it also could be attached to another noun. This suffix derives a noun that indicates the general collective sense such as ‘-ware’ or ‘-stuff’. It also derives a noun that implies a place where animals are kept or where plants are grown. The examples could be *machinery*, *crockery*, *jewellery*, *cattery*, *piggery*, *orangery*, *shrubbery*, etc.

3.5 -let

To generate a noun, the derivational suffix *-let* could be attached to another noun. The suffix *-let* attached to a noun generate diminutive nouns. The diminutive nouns with the suffix *let* could be *piglet*, *starlet*, *booklet*, *droplet*.

3.6 -ling

The application of the derivational suffix *-ling* is almost the same with the derivational suffix *-let*. These suffixes are generally used to produce diminutive nouns. *Duckling*, *foundling*, *princeling*, etc. are the examples of the diminutive nouns with the suffix *-ling*.

3.7 -hood

The derivational suffix *-hood* could be attached to a noun to produce another noun. The addition of the suffix *-hood* to another noun implies the quality, state, or rank of being X, where X is the noun base. This addition could be found in noun *priesthood*, *sisterhood*, *boyhood*, etc.

3.8 -ship

To produce a noun, the derivational suffix *-ship* could be attached to another noun besides being attached to an adjective. After being attached to a noun, another noun would be produced in which indicates a state or condition of being what the base noun means. The noun with the suffix *-ship* derived from another noun could be the noun *directorship*, *stewardship*, *kingship*, *craftmanship* etc.

3.9 -ism

The derivational suffix *-ism* generates a noun by being attached to another noun. The noun generated from another noun with the addition of the suffix *-ism* implies a name of a theory, practice, or doctrine as in *capitalism*, *feminism*, *Marxism*, etc.

3.10 -ist

The application of the derivational suffix *-ist* is adherent to some derivational suffix *-ism*. The suffix *-ism* form a noun that denotes an expert on X or a protagonist for X, in which X is the base noun. For instances, the application of the suffix *-ist* could be found in several noun as in *capitalist*, *feminist*, *Marxist*, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study took the data from the Instagram captions of 66 posts of the @*bawabali_official* shared from September until October 2021. As the data, this study discovered 179 nouns containing derivational suffixes. The table below presents the classification and tabulation of each type found in the data source. The classification of the data below is presented based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1994).

Table 1. The Types of Suffixes Forming Noun in the Instagram Captions of @*bawabali_official*

No	Types of Suffixes	Frequency	Percentage	
1	Verb to Noun	-age	1	79,9%
		-al	1	
		-ance	5	
		-ence	2	
		-ation	10	
		-ion	34	
		-ee	1	
		-ent	1	
		-er	13	
		-or	2	
		-ing	58	
		-ment	14	
	-y	1		
TOTAL		143		
2	Adjective to Noun	-dom	1	14,5%
		-ence	1	
		-ery	1	
		-ial	1	
		-ity	11	
		-ness	10	
		-ship	1	
TOTAL		26		
3	Noun to Noun	-aire	1	5,6%
		-er	1	
		-ery	1	
		-ism	2	
		-ist	1	
		-ship	3	
		-y	1	
TOTAL		10		
TOTAL OF DERIVATION SUFFIXES FORMING NOUN		179	100%	

From the table provided above, this study discovered that the derivational suffixes could be appended to create a change from verb to noun, adjective to noun, and noun to noun. Moreover, there were 179 data found in this study. The derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun were found in 143

words (79,9%), such as *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *-ation*, *-ion*, *-ee*, *-er*, *-or*, *-ing*, *-ment*, and *-y*. Besides, the derivational suffixes deriving adjective to noun were found in 26 words (14,5%), such as *-dom*, *-ence*, *-ery*, *-ial*, *-ity*, *-ness*, and *-ship*. Additionally, the derivational suffixes deriving noun to noun were also found in 10 words (5,6%), such as *-aire*, *-er*, *-ery*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ship*, and *-y*. From this result, it can be concluded that the derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun (79,9%) are the most commonly used type among all the types that were found in this study.

Types of Derivational Suffixes Forming Noun

The data that was collected from the data source then was discussed descriptively using paragraphs and tree diagrams to answer the problem of the study. In this study, the types of derivational suffixes forming noun were analyzed using the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) as the main theory. Furthermore, to form noun, there were 3 types of derivational suffixes found, such as: derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun, adjective to noun, and noun to noun. Below is the analysis of each type from the representative data.

1. Verb to Noun

Data 1 (*-ment*)

“As the purpose of this regulation is to help control the spread of rabies in communities, it will also oversee the dumping of puppies and the **abandonment** of dogs.”

(Posted on October 24th, 2021)

One of the words formed through the derivation process found in the sentence above is the word *abandonment*. The derivation process of this word can be seen through a tree diagram below.

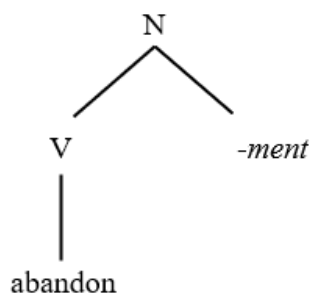


Figure 2. Structure of the noun *abandonment*

The word *abandonment* found in the sentence above is categorized as a noun. This noun is created by attaching the derivational suffix *-ment* to the verb *abandon* as its base. The process of attaching the derivational suffix *-ment* to the base *abandon* causes a change to the word-class of the base from a verb becoming a noun. Moreover, this process also contributes a new meaning to the base. The derivational suffix *-ment* attached to a verb generally indicates a result, product, or action of the verb as its base. Besides, it also indicates the instrument used to do the action of the verb. According to the *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.), the

base *abandon* as a verb means to leave a person, thing, or place permanently. However, the noun *abandonment* as the result of the derivation process means the action of leaving a person, thing, or a place permanently. Therefore, the process of attaching the derivational suffix *-ment* to the base *abandon* create a change for both word-class and meaning of its base.

Data 2 (-ion)

“In shelters worldwide, black dogs are often the most overlooked, spend the longest time waiting to be chosen for adoption, and sometimes are never chosen at all.”

(Posted on September 4th, 2021)

From the sentence above, there is the word *adoption* found. The word adoption is produced by implementing affixation, particularly the derivation process. The structure of this word can be analyzed through a tree diagram as follows:

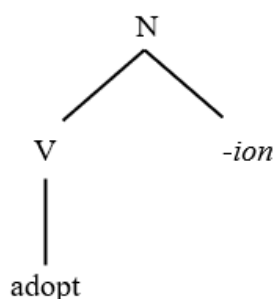


Figure 3. The structure of the noun *adoption*

The tree diagram above provides the structure of the word *adoption*, which is classified as a noun. As a noun, this word is produced by placing the derivational suffix *-ion* at the end of the base *adopt*, which is a verb. The derivational suffix *-ion* placed at the end of the base *adopt* create a change to the word-class of the base from a verb into a noun thus this process is categorized as a derivation process. Not only the word-class, but the derivational suffix *-ion* also changes the meaning of its base. By placing the derivational suffix *-ion* to a verb, it will produce a noun indicating a condition or action of the verb as the base. The verb *adopt* based on the *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.) has a meaning to officially take another person’s child (in the case of the sentence above is animals) to raise them as your own. Another meaning that is more suitable for the verb *adopt* found in the sentence above is to take an animal that has been abandoned and keep it as your pet. After receiving the derivational suffix *-ion*, the verb *adopt* is changed into a noun *adoption* which means the legal action of taking a child to take care of as your own child, in this case, is an animal. In conclusion, placing the derivational suffix *-ion* to the base *adopt* alters the word-class and meaning of the word *adopt*.

Data 3 (-er)

“But while Rusty and Dog truly called the family compound ‘home’, Shelly had always been more of a **roamer** - so when she faced some unexpected setbacks in her health, it was decided to find her a more permanent solution.”

(Posted on September 16th, 2021)

The word *roamer* found in the sentence above is a noun created using a derivational suffix. A tree diagram can be applied to see the structure of this noun.

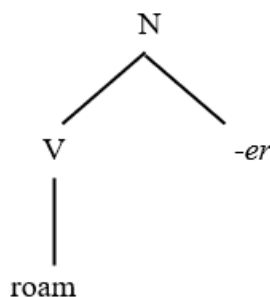


Figure 4. The structure of the noun *roamer*

Based on the tree diagram above, the word *roamer* is a noun created from a verb and the derivational suffix *-er*. The verb that is used as the base to create this noun is the verb *roam*. The verb *roam* as the base changed into the noun *roamer* after receiving the derivational suffix *-er*. Moreover, the presence of the derivational suffix *-er* also gives a new meaning to the base. The derivational suffix *-er* attached to the verb as its base creates a meaning that is a person who does what the verb means or the instrument used to do what the verb means. Here, the meaning of the base *roam* as a verb is to move without a clear direction. Meanwhile, as a noun, the meaning of *roamer* is a person who moves from one place to another place without a clear idea of where they want to go (‘Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus’, n.d.). Therefore, it can be concluded that the derivational suffix *-er* attached to the verb *roam* create a change to its word-class and meaning.

Data 4 (-ing)

“Every single day since the **beginning** of the pandemic over a year and a half ago, dogs and cats around Bali have been feeling the impact of YOUR kindness.”

(Posted on September 2nd, 2021)

The presence of the word *beginning* in the sentence above is categorized as a noun containing derivational suffix. The tree diagram below depicts the structure of the noun *beginning*.

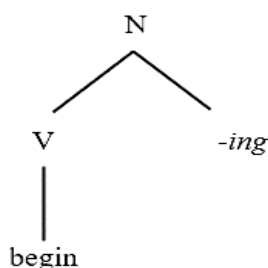


Figure 5. The structure of the noun *beginning*

The tree diagram above depicts the structure of the noun *beginning*, which is derived from the verb *begin*. The word *beginning* in the sentence above is categorized as a noun since it occurs before the preposition *of*. Moreover, the noun *beginning* consists of the derivational suffix *-ing* that changes a verb into a noun. This proves that the suffix *-ing* attached to a verb does not always occur in the inflection process, specifically to indicate the progressive verb. In fact, it also could be applied in a derivation process, such as deriving a verb to a noun as in *begin* to *beginning* found in the sentence above. Additionally, the derivational suffix *-ing* adds a new meaning to the base *begin*. A noun that is generated from a verb with the addition of the derivational suffix *-ing* signifies the action of doing what the verb means. The *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.) stated that the verb *begin* means to start occurring while the noun *beginning* means the first part of something that is continuous. As the result, it raises an understanding that the suffix *-ing* is not only for the inflectional context because it could occur as a derivational suffix that changes a verb into a noun and changes the meaning of its base.

2. Adjectives to Nouns

Data 5 (-ness)

“BAWA operates under the belief that ample **awareness** and education around rabies, and robust and consistent vaccination schemes, will spell the end of the rabies virus in Bali.”

(Posted on October 2nd, 2021)

The word *awareness* is one of the nouns that occur in the sentence above. This noun is formed through the process of affixation, specifically the derivation process. Below is the structure of the noun *awareness* that is depicted through a tree diagram.

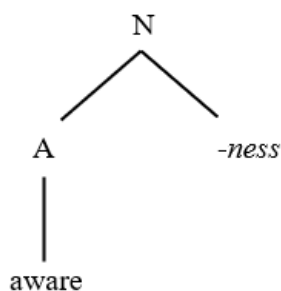


Figure 6. The structure of the noun *awareness*

As depicted in the tree diagram above, the noun *awareness* is produced by the adjective *aware* combined with the derivational suffix *-ness*. This combination triggers a change to the adjective *aware* as the base becoming the noun *awareness*. Furthermore, the meaning of the base also changed after getting an addition of the derivational suffix *-ness*. The derivational suffix *-ness* attached to an adjective creates a noun that expresses a state or condition related to the adjective in which it is tied. In the *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.), the meaning of the adjective *aware* means recognizing something existing, or having knowledge or experience with a certain thing. Meanwhile, as a noun, *awareness* means an understanding or knowledge of something existing at the present time based on fact or experience. As the consequence, it can be summarized

that the addition of the derivational suffix *-ness* creates an alteration to the word-class of the adjective *aware* becoming the noun *awareness* and contributes a new meaning to the base.

Data 6 (-ity)

“Her sweet and soft *personality* is starting to come out.”

(Posted on October 4th, 2021)

There is a word *personality* appears in the sentence above. The word *personality* is an adjective with a derivational suffix placed after the base. Analyzing the structure of this noun can be done using a tree diagram as follows.

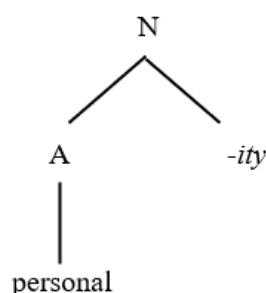


Figure 7. The structure of the noun *personality*

According to the tree diagram above, the structure of the noun *personality* is depicted as the result of the combination of the adjective *personal* as the base and the derivational suffix *-ity* placed after the base. By combining the adjective *personal* with the derivational suffix *-ity*, the word-class of the base *personal* is changed from an adjective becoming a noun. Besides triggering a change to the word-class, the derivational suffix *-ity* also triggers the alteration of the meaning of its base in which it is appended. The derivational suffix *-ity* generally generates a noun expressing a state or condition of the adjectives as its base. It is stated in the *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.) that the adjective *personal* means pertaining to or belonging to a particular person. Furthermore, after being added by the derivational suffix *-ity*, it becomes the noun *personality*, which means a combination of characteristics owned by a person that is different from others, as signified by how that person behaves, feels, and thinks. Shortly, the word-class and meaning of the base could be changed after receiving an addition of the derivational suffix *-ity*.

3. Nouns to Nouns

Data 7 (-ery)

“Some kind locals had been monitoring the family and bringing food and water, but the encroaching *machinery* and destruction of the area were putting them in increasing danger, so we worked quickly to coordinate a safe space for relocation.”

(Posted on September 27th, 2021)

Occurring in the sentence above, the noun *machinery* is grouped into a word containing derivational suffixes forming noun. Below is the construction of the noun *machinery* using a tree diagram.

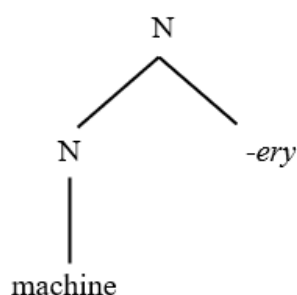


Figure 8. The structure of the noun *machinery*

The occurrence of the noun *machinery* above signifies that a noun could be derived from another noun. The noun *machinery* is created by attaching the derivational suffix *-ery* to the noun *machine* as the base word. In this case, the word-class of the base does not change because the words *machine* and *machinery* are nouns. However, there is still a change in the meaning. Adding the derivational suffix *-ery* to a noun generates another noun that indicates a collective sense like ‘-ware’ or ‘-stuff’. The *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.) defines the noun *machine* as a piece of equipment with various working components that uses power to do a certain task. This definition is not too different from the definition of the noun *machinery*, which is a collection of huge machines or the components of a machine that enables it to operate. As a summary, the derivational suffix *-ery* attached to a noun does not perform an action to create a change to the word-class. Instead, it gives a slightly different meaning to the noun base.

Data 8 (-ship)

*“The events held in Banjar Abian Tiing Kaja, Banjar Mumbul, and Banjar Pangleg were coordinated alongside the Karangasem Department of Agriculture, which emphasized the positive **relationship** that exists between themselves and BAWA and their hopes that this will continue into the future.”*

(Posted on October 2nd, 2021)

In the sentence above, the word *relationship* is classified as a noun created by implementing the use of derivational suffixes. The analysis of the structure of this noun can be depicted through a tree diagram as follows:

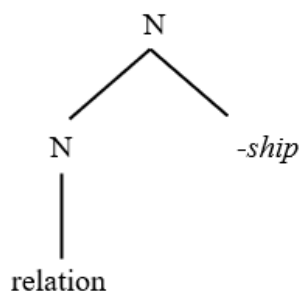


Figure 9. The structure of the noun *relationship*

From the tree diagram above, it is depicted that the noun *relationship* is created by adding the derivational suffix *-ship* at the end of the base “relation”, which is also a noun. These words belong

to the same word-class thus the additional component “-ship” as the suffix for the noun *relationship* does not cause a change for the word-class of the base. Instead, the addition of the derivational suffix -ship to the noun “relation” as the base gives a new meaning to it. After receiving the derivational suffix -ship, the noun basically gets a new meaning, which indicates a state or condition of being what the noun base is. The meaning of the noun “relation” as stated in the *Cambridge Dictionary: English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus* (n.d.) is the connection between individuals, communities, institutions, or regions. Not too different from the meaning of the noun “relation”, the meaning of the noun *relationship* is the way where two or more individuals, communities, institutions, or regions interact or connect with one another. As the consequence, it is proven that a noun still remains a noun although a derivational suffix -ship is added to it. However, adding the derivational suffix -ship to a noun contributes a new slightly different meaning to it.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 238 data of semantic errors of lexis made by Instagram machine translation in the Translation of National Geographic Indonesia’s Instagram caption. There are two types of semantic errors in lexis. The first is confusion sense of sense relations can be divided into four sub-types; a) utilizing a generic term for the specific term, b) utilizing a very specific term for the generic term, c) utilizing the inappropriate of two-cohyponyms, and d) utilizing the inappropriate a pair of close-synonyms. The second type of semantic errors in lexis is collocational errors. From the 238 data, there are 170 (71.42%) data of confusion of sense relations; a) 19 data (7.98%) of utilizing a generic term for the specific term, b) 10 data (4.20%) of utilizing a very specific term for the generic term, c) 5 data (2.10%) of utilizing the inappropriate of two-cohyponyms, and d) 136 data (57.14%) of utilizing the inappropriate a pair of close-synonyms. There are 68 data (28.57%) of collocational errors. The most type that showed is the utilizing the inappropriate a pair of close-synonym with 136 data (55.04%). This phenomenon occurred because Instagram Machine Translation used an inappropriate translation procedure by choosing the lexis in the target language literally through a term that which have several synonyms which have different meaning in each use without considering the overall context of the caption. The least founded data is utilizing the inappropriate of two co-hyponyms with 5 data (2.10%). This phenomenon occurred because the data that consist of co-hyponyms are rarely found on Instagram machine translation and usually the data have been translated correctly.

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