

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describe the introduction of this research. It contains background of the study, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, previous studies, and organization of the writing.

1.1 Background of the Study

Health is one of the most necessary factors of life. Lately, health has been the highlight of the world because at the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the news about a new virus called COVID-19. The first case of COVID-19 was found in Wuhan. Covid-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) comes from “*corona*,” a Latin word that means the crown (because the shape of the virus is like a crown), and 19 is the year the virus was discovered.

A coronavirus is a group of viruses that can cause disease in humans and some animals. Based on the WHO (World Health Organization) statement, Coronavirus is a disease caused by a new virus called SARS-CoV-2. In many cases, the virus causes the infected person to suffer from mild to moderate symptoms and recover without health professional. However, people with severe symptoms should be treated immediately by a health professional. This virus spread very quickly because of its easy transmission.

The virus is transmitted from sparks that come out of the mouth or nose of humans (coughing or sneezing) that have been infected. Then the sprinkles fall on objects or hands that have been used to cover sneezing or coughing and holding objects that are often used, such as in public places. People who touch the object contaminated with the virus then touch their eyes, nose, or mouth to be infected with the virus. The other way is that some people breathe in a spark that comes out of the cough or breath of people infected with COVID-19.

Infection from this virus causes sufferers to experience flu symptoms, headache, fever, sore throat, and cough. In severe respiratory infections, high fever, shortness of breath, chest pain, and severe cough may occur. There is no medicine for COVID-19, and only a vaccine is available to prevent and reduce the risk. One way to reduce the number of cases other than vaccines is educating the public about this virus one way is by spreading information through the news.

News is information that is important and needed by many people. According to Charneley in Hikmat (2018), the news is a report that many people need concerning essential facts, opinions, or exciting and delivered on time. In the past, people could get information through newspapers, magazines, radio, or television. Nevertheless, after the internet and the technological developments, now people are elementary to access the news.

People tend to find news using the internet because it is more efficient and flexible. People do not have to wait or miss television broadcasts; they can get news only with their cellphones, tablets, or computers connected to the internet. With this

development, previously existing media must keep up with technological developments by presenting online sites to avoid losing readers or viewers. Therefore information about the virus quickly spread throughout the world. With the facilities public can find out everything about Covid-19. Besides knowing about the Covid-19 virus, health news also provides about food, mental health, exercise, and so on that can be easily found on the internet. One of the news portals that provide health news is CNN Online News.

CNN is the abbreviation of Cable News Network. CNN was originally a news program on cable television founded by Ted Turner. On 30 August 1995, CNN launched the website cnn.com, or at first, it called CNN Interactive. CNN has several slogans, including, Go There, This is CNN, The Most Trusted Name in News, Facts First, The Worldwide Leader in News, Reporting from Around The World, and The World's News Leader. CNN provides various kinds of information such as sports, economics, politics, health, and so on. CNN is also one of the online news sites that use English.

English is the international language used today. Therefore, English is essential in various aspects; one of them is news. News written in English has a broader coverage to inform of something. For example, news about Indonesia, if it is written in English, then everyone around the world who understands English will know the news about Indonesia. However, English has affixation that can affect the meaning of the word and part of the speech of the word. Affixation can impact non-native speakers because it can be misunderstandings in interpreting words that have affixation. So, it is important to study affixation.

Affixation is a part of morphology. Morphology is the study of form, in linguistic morphology is the study of word forms. Katamba (2005) said that morphology in linguistic science is defined as studying the structure and formation of a word. Morphology has the term morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest part of a language and has meaning. Furthermore, affixation is a morpheme that is attached with another morpheme to become a word. Affixation is divided into three, prefix, suffix, and infix.

A prefix is an affix that is attached before the base. Like in the word "*rewrite*". *Rewrite* has a base *write* and prefix *re-*. A suffix is an affix attached after the base. For example, in the word "*singer*". "*singer*" consists of the word or base "*sing*" and the suffix "*-er*". An infix is an affix inserted inside the root itself, but in English, an infix is rare and shared in some languages. In affixation, there are also inflectional affixes and derivational affixes.

Inflectional affixes are associated with a base or root that do not change the meaning and part of speech of the word itself. For example, in the word "*she walks*" the letter "*-s*" in the word "*walk*" is an inflectional affix because it does not change the meaning and does not change the part of speech. The "*-s*" in "*walks*" are singular. Meanwhile, derivational affixes are affixes associated with the root or base that change the meaning and part of speech of the word itself, for example, the word "*isolation*". "*Isolation*" consists of the base "*isolate*" which is a verb, then added with the suffix "*-ion*" to become "*isolation*," which is a noun. These are derivational affixes because they change the part of the speech of the word.

Based on the explain, the researcher decided to research “**Derivational Affixation Process in Health Term in CNN Online News**”. This study takes health news because, for few months, health has become the main focus faced by many countries. The Data used in this research are words related to health. In addition to increasing vocabulary can also be used to find out the base of the word and know the changes that occur after adding affix. The researcher chooses CNN online news because it is one of the online news portals that use English.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Health is essential in life and someone should pay attention to health, one of them by reading news about health. Besides obtaining information about health, in the news there are also words that can adds insight into how to form words in health terms. From the background of this research, it is essential to know English affixes in health terms, especially for non-native speakers, because affixes can change the meaning and part of speech of words, it can prevent misunderstandings in interpreting news. The researcher concludes that two questions will be the main focuses of this research, they are:

- 1) What are the types of derivational affixes in health terms in CNN online news?
- 2) What are the morphological process of derivational affixes in health terms in CNN online news?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the research question, the researcher determines the objective of the study as follow:

- 1) To identify the types of derivational affixes in health term CNN online news.
- 2) To find out the morphological process of derivational affixes in health terms in CNN online news.

1.4 Research Significance

Theoretically, this research provides information related to derivational affixes. This research can consider morphology studies, especially in the type and pattern of words contained in the news.

Practically, this research is expected to contribute to universities, students, and researchers interested in morphology, especially derivational affixes. It can be found not only in the news but also in magazines, theatres, or speeches. The researcher hopes the results of this study can be used as reference material for those who want to explore morphology.

1.5 Previous Studies

This research has some relationship with the previous studies. The first one was *Derivational Suffixes in Religious Terms in The Cult of Mary Found in National Geographic Magazine*, written by Paila (2017). The research was focused on the words related to the religious term that have derivational suffixes in the article and

words that changed due to derivational suffixes. The method used by the researcher was the purposive sampling data. The results showed that there were 16 religious terms with 13 derivational suffixes. The similarity with this study is using data only from specific terms. The difference with this study is selecting the data. In the study was done by Paila, the data used were words related to religious terms. While in this study, the data used are words related to health terms.

The second was the research conducted by Dalimunthe (2021). The title was *Derivational Affixes in the Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper*. The study was focusing on the form of derivational affixes and the differences. The result showed there were 191 words that contained derivational affixes. The derived words with noun form were found 109 words. The derived word with form adjective found were 49 words. The derived word with verb form were found 13 words. The last was adverb form with 20 words. The method used for this research was qualitative. The similarity of this research is collecting data from online news and using the same method for analysing. The difference is choosing the online news site. The study conducted by Dalimunthe was Jakarta Post website, and this study is CNN.

The third has the title *Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in @TheGoodQuote's Posts on Instagram* by Erlinawati (2018). This study was focused on the process, the form, and the meaning of derivational and inflectional words that were found on Instagram posts. The method used for this research was the descriptive qualitative content. The result of this research showed there were 137 words of derivational and inflectional affixes in 75 selected posts. The most

frequently found was 62 derivation words which change grammatical classes. The similarity of this research is focusing on the process of derivational affixes, and the difference is in the process of taking the object.

The fourth study was made by Putri (2018). The title was *Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's Purpose Album*. The method used by the writer was descriptive qualitative. This study was focused on the words that contained derivational affixes and the used of derivational affixes in the album. The result of this study showed there were 74 suffixes and 32 prefixes. The most commonly found were derivational suffixes *-ion* as a noun suffix. The similarity is selecting problems and methods, and the difference is choosing the object.

1.6 Organization of the Writing

The content of this paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter discusses the introduction. It contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, previous studies, and organization of the writing. The second chapter discusses theory. There is a theory about morphology, morpheme, root; stem; and base, affixes, type of affixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes, and news.

The third chapter discusses the research method used in this research. It includes research design, sample of data, source of data, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data. The fourth chapter discusses the data analysis of derivational affixes in health terms found on CNN online news. The

analysis is in the form of types and morphological processes of the health term. The last chapter discusses about the conclusion and suggestion. This chapter summarizes the entire analysis according to the results after analysis and suggestion for the next researchers.

