



VOLUME 03, NO. 1, JUNE 2024

ALLEMANIA

Journal homepage:

<https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/allemania/index>



NEGATIVE-ADJECTIVE-FORMING AFFIXATION IN *DER SPIEGEL* MAGAZINE: A MORPHO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

Putri Ariadne^{1*}, Lafradi Zenobia Farisi Pagih², Nuki Nurhani³, Hafdarani⁴

Public High School 7 Bandung^{*}, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Article Info

Paper Type:

Research Paper

Received: February 03, 2024

Revised: March 10, 2024

Accepted: April 30, 2024

First Available online: June 27, 2024

Publication Date: June 27, 2024

Abstract

*Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with word formation. One of the research studies in morphological analysis is affixation. Affixation is the addition of a bound morpheme to a free morpheme, which can change the lexical content of the morpheme. In German, negation can be attached to verbs, nouns, and adjectives by adding the affix. This study entitled Negative-adjective-forming affixation in *DER SPIEGEL* magazine is a morpho-semantic analysis whose purpose is to find the negative affixes, analyze the morphological process in word formation, and finally classify the negative adjectives according to the semantic classification. This study is a qualitative study and records the derivational patterns of word formation based on the theory of Bünting (1996) and the semantic classification of adjectives according to Duden (2009) for analysis. The data used in this study was collected from the magazine *DER SPIEGEL*. The data collection procedures are as follows: Identifying the attached negative adjectives, analyzing the word formation, classifying the adjectives semantically and lastly summarizing or drawing the conclusion from the collected and analyzed data. The analysis shows that (1) there is the prefix *un-* *in-/il-/ir-* *a-*, *des-/dis-* and the suffix *-los*, which can negate adjectives; (2) the lexical meaning of the root word most often remains unchanged in the derivation; (3) the adjectives to which negative affixes are attached can be semantically divided into four categories: adjectival participles, qualifying adjectives, relational adjectives, and numeral adjectives.*

Keywords: *adjectives, affixation, morpho-semantics, negation*

1. INTRODUCTION

^{1*}Corresponding author: putriprajnaparamytha82@guru.sma.belajar.id

In language teaching, grammar is one of the basic elements that learners need to master. One of the most important aspects of the meaning of language is the basis of word formation in a language, especially in German.

In German, you often find different vocabulary with the same base word. However, this base word has different affixes at the beginning and end of the word or prefixes and suffixes. Morphology is part of linguistics which deals with both the forms of words and word formation.

The process of word formation is a process that can be applied to morphemes, which are the smallest elements of language that have a fixed meaning. This process is also known as the morphological process. Morphological processes can give grammatical meaning to basic morphemes through the establishment of affixes that have lexical meaning.

Thus, morphological processes are able to change the meaning of basic morphemes in the form of verbs, nouns, or adjectives in different languages, including German. Here are examples of adjectival affixation in German:

1. In the Tourism Committee, Anja Karliczek now wants to show how wrong she was done as Education Minister. Take that, you ungrateful people!
2. There are phases when it's important to be carefree, and then there are phases when carelessness falls on your feet. **Der Spiegel* No. 51, December 18, 2021

In the first sentence there are adjectives with the prefix *un-*, namely *unjust* and *ungrateful*. These are derived from the basic words *recht* and *dankbar*. By adding the prefix, the adjectives have a negative meaning. In the second sentence, *sorglos* also has an opposite meaning from the root word, which shows a lack. From the sentences above, it can be seen that the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-los* have the same meaning, that is "negation". However, these suffixes and prefixes cannot simply be attached to any German adjective just because they both have the same meaning.

The reason for choosing this topic stems from the author's curiosity about the use of negation in adjectives in German, such as in the words "*sorglos*", "*unrecht*", and "*undankbar*". All of these words have negative meanings. Through this study, the author wishes to address this issue. The magazine *DER SPIEGEL* is used as the object of the study. The reason why the author chose *DER SPIEGEL* magazine as the object of research is that the content of this magazine is mostly articles with various topics, including domestic news, reports, business, foreign news, sports, natural knowledge and culture, so there are statements in the published articles that indicate contradictions or things that are in conflict with the true meaning of a word.

The delivery of this contradictory meaning is conveyed to one of them through the use of the word with affix that gives meaning in the form of negation. Based on the results of the data, negative adjectives can be classified based on their respective groups.

Previously, Yuwenda Dya Linelejan had conducted research in 2018 titled "*Afiks Derivasional Pembentuk Kata Sifat, Kata Benda dan Kata Kerja Bahasa Jerman dalam Novel 'The Master' Karya Max Brod*". The study aimed to identify and describe the meaning of derivations in the adjectives, nouns, and verbs in the novel *The Master*. Another related study was a 2015 study by Yunita Rakhmatika titled "*Prefiks Pada Surat Kabar the Jakarta Post: Satu Kajian Morfosemantis*". The purpose of the study is to classify classes of words in English that could be prefixed and identify changes in their meaning. Unlike previous studies, in this study, the author focuses on analyzing prefixes and suffixes as bound morphemes that can be added to the base morpheme of the German adjective to produce negative forms, and the process of combining such

bound morphemes, as well as analyzing the meaning of the morphosemantic bound to a negative German adjective by taking some articles from *DER SPIEGEL* magazine as the data source.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

When talking about the meaning of a language, the meaning of each word is an important part for the first time. In linguistics, morphology is the study that deals with word formation. Its study focuses on morpheme, the smallest unit in the language system. As the smallest unit, morpheme can no longer be broken down into smaller units. Morphology is one of the linguistic fields that studies the word formation of a language. According to Chaer (2021), morphology in linguistics deals with form theory and word formation. This is in line with Freitag's statement. Freitag (2012, p.7) explains that "in linguistics, morphology deals with the inner structure of words." She emphasizes that morphology plays a role in the process of constructing and structuring words.

Under the concept of word, it is necessary to pay attention to word formation. This word formation can be shaped according to certain patterns of interpretation from the basic stock of words and word parts. In addition, the two main types of word formation can be recognized, namely composition and derivation (Duden, 2010, p. 5). In word formation, affixation plays a major role in forming new words both grammatically and semantically. Hentschel (2010, p. 20) claims that affixation is the addition of a bound morpheme. The process serves either to form a word, as in friend - friendly, pleasant - unpleasant, or to form a form, as in friend - friends, laugh - laugh. From this point, it can be understood that affixation involves the addition of a bound morpheme to a root word.

Furthermore, Bunting (1996) mentions in his book that the derivation processes and derivation patterns arise as a result:

a. Expansion

The semantic content of lexemes is changed by word-forming morphemes; the part of speech remains the same as in the simple word; examples: Kind - *Kindlein*; *fahren* - *verfahren*; *schön* - *unschön*.

b. Derivation

Lexemes that appear in simple words in one part of speech are transported into words of another part of speech by combining them with word-forming morphemes. There are two basic types: b1: functional derivation: the word-forming morpheme only has a grammatical function; the semantic content of the lexeme applies unchanged to the new word; example: *verführen* - seduction = the seduction. b2: semantic derivation: the word-forming morpheme has a grammatical and semantic function; the semantic content of the lexeme is modified by the semantic content of the word-forming morpheme; examples: *fahren*, *fuhr* - drive, driver, ride.

It is not always easy to distinguish between the idealized types b1 and b2, especially as many word-formation morphemes appear in words of both types, compare functionally: *verführen* - *Verführung*, semantically: *umgeben* - *Umgebung*.

c. Coined words

Many of the derived words refer to very specific environmental referents; in such coined words, the semantic content of the lexeme is shifted in relation to the base word, e.g. newspaper, surf and possibly also the environment (of a town) mentioned above (Bunting, 1996, p. 119).

From the above points, it can be concluded that word formation, including the adjective, is divided into three categories. According to Bunting, expansion is the word change whose part of speech does not change, but whose semantic meaning is changed by the addition of the affix. According to the above points, it is also possible to form a word by derivation. In this way, the base word forms a different part of speech. In functional derivation, only the base word changes into a different part of speech, and the semantic content of the base word remains unchanged. In semantic derivation, on the other hand, neither the base morpheme nor the semantic meaning is retained. Finally, words can be created in German through coined words by retaining the part of speech, but the word contains a different semantic content.

Semantics is one of the areas of linguistics that deals with the meaning of words. In this research, the adjective is examined as one of the German word types. In www.myenglishtutors.org, adjective is defined as follows: An adjective is a part of a speech that describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun. It provides information by indicating the quality, quantity, size, color, shape, emotion, and more about the noun or pronoun. In sentence construction, adjectives make your idea more specific and detailed.

From the above excerpt, you can know that adjective provides information by indicating the quality, size, color, shape, emotion and more about the noun or pronoun.

Adjectives can be categorized according to their semantic meaning or classification. According to Duden (2009), the adjectival meaning classes are as follows: qualifying adjectives, relational adjectives, number adjectives, and adjectival participles.

DER SPIEGEL is one of the news magazines in Germany which is available both online at spiegel.de and in the form of a printed magazine. The editorial team deals with a wide range of everyday topics such as politics, business, science, culture, and sport.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative study and uses the descriptive-qualitative method. According to McLeod (2019), qualitative research is defined as: "[...] qualitative data is descriptive, and regards phenomenon which can be observed but not measured, such as language." The quote shows that qualitative data is not collected through measurement or counting, but is determined through observation.

According to Arikunto (2019, p.3), the descriptive-qualitative method used in the study is explained as follows: *Istilah dalam penelitian, peneliti tidak mengubah, menambah, atau mengadakan manipulasi terhadap objek atau wilayah penelitian. Dalam kegiatan penelitian ini peneliti hanya memotret apa yang terjadi pada diri objek atau wilayah yang diteliti, kemudian memaparkan apa yang terjadi dalam bentuk laporan penelitian secara lugas, seperti apa adanya.* (ibid.: 3, emphasis in original)

From the above excerpt, one can understand that the data is first collected, analyzed and finally interpreted through observation. This is how this method should work: collecting the data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data.

The objects in this study are the negative-adjective-forming articles in *DER SPIEGEL* magazine. The data sources used are *DER SPIEGEL GESCHICHTE* issue 2/2021 and 10 articles from the online magazine. The following technique is used to collect the data in this study:

1. Literature research

First of all, the author reads and learns the research variables in the data sources, namely the magazine *DER SPIEGEL GESCHICHTE* issue 2/2021 and the online magazine. The collected data is used in relation to the collection of qualitative data, namely adjective-forming affixation.

2. Data processing procedures

All the data required for the study, i.e. the negative-adjective-forming affirmations in *DER SPIEGEL* magazine, are read, examined, graded, and documented.

3. Identifying and analyzing the data

In this step, the data is identified according to the prefix and suffix. Then, the prefixes and suffixes are analyzed according to their semantic classification.

4. Conclusion

Finally, the results of the analysis are compiled and a conclusion is drawn.

5. Data analysis

The collected data is classified and analyzed. The data analysis in this study proceeds as follows:

- a. The adjectives with negative-adjective affixes in the magazine *DER SPIEGEL* are analyzed and classified.
- b. The adjectives with negative-forming affixes are collected.
- c. The semantic classification of adjectives in the magazine *DER SPIEGEL* is analyzed.
- d. The results are summarized and conclusions are drawn.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section deals with the data analysis. The data used, which are from adjectives with negative-forming affixes, were taken from the magazine *DER SPIEGEL GESCHICHTE* issue 2/2021 and the online magazine. The data was first classified according to the word types that form derived adjectives with the prefixes and suffixes that occur. The word forms were then analyzed. To find out the word formation, the prefixes and suffixes were used according to Bunting's theory. Finally, they were classified according to semantic meanings in line with Duden's theory.

Table 1: The affiliation in *DER SPIEGEL* magazine

No.	Affix	Quantity
1	<i>un-</i>	50
2	<i>-less</i>	21
3	<i>in-/ir-il</i>	9
4	<i>a-</i>	5

There are six different negative-forming prefixes or negations in the data source, as follows: *un-*, *in-/ir-il-*, *a-*, and *dis-/des-*. In addition, the prefix *un-* occurs most frequently with the number 50 times. There are suffixes that are also found, namely *-los*. From the table, it can be understood that adjectives with the suffix *-los* is in the second place in the data source with the number of 21 times.

Most adjectives are derived either by expansion or functional derivation. This means that negation by affixation generally does not change the semantic content of the lexeme. Only in some

word formations does the change in word type apply. Above all, affixes as bound morphemes simply add the negating meaning to the base word without modifying the lexical meaning of the base word.

The data was then analyzed according to the semantic classification of the adjective class. The analysis shows that the adjectives can be classified as adjectival participles, qualifying, relational adjectives or number adjectives. The adjectives that have a participial base include the adjectival participles. This means that the free morphemes can be formed from verbal base words or verbs. The participial adjectives are basically either in the form of participle I or participle II.

Qualifying adjectives refer to persons or things. The adjectives describe the quality of the existing object through their own meaning, such as shape, aesthetics, color and morality. This distinguishes qualifying adjectives from relative adjectives, which denote a relationship between an adjective and another object. The relationship is mainly concerned with geography, state or national characteristics and technical or subject-related characteristics.

The number adjectives refer to the number words that describe the quantity or number of a thing. The number adjectives mostly collected in this study belong to the indefinite number words that do not represent a specific or uncountable quantity.

Above all, the classification can be divided into two generic terms: by its own meaning and by the relationship of an object to another object.

5. CONCLUSION

According to this study, there are 6 types of affixes in *DER SPIEGEL* magazine, namely the prefix un-, in-/il-/ir-, a-, des-/dis- and the suffix -los. When forming the word negation, the semantic meaning of the lexeme often remains unchanged, although the part of speech can either change from participial or substantial part of speech to adjective, or remains unchanged from substantial part of speech. Only in some word forms such as *unwirsch* and *unbeholffen* does the lexical meaning of the lexeme change. According to the semantic classification, negative-meaning adjectives are divided into four categories: adjectival participles, qualifying adjectives, relational adjectives, and numeral adjectives. The classification is based on the description of the characteristics. Adjectives can define the characteristic of an object both through their own meaning and through the relationship of the object.

Based on the results of the study, it is therefore suggested that the present study has shown that the use of negation in adjectives plays a major role in German. Accordingly, further meaningful studies are required. Further studies dealing with this topic would be useful in the future. It is also expected in the coming studies that there will be more and more students from the UPI German Department to study such topics so that the library references of the UPI German Department can be fulfilled with such topics. In addition, it is also expected that more and more UPI German students will broaden their linguistic horizons by enjoying reading the publications of Duden, Langenscheidt, Hueber, etc.

REFERENCES

- _____. (2021). *What are adjectives? Types of adjectives & useful examples*. [Online]. In: <https://myenglishtutors.org/what-are-adjectives/>. (Viewed on April 03, 2022)

- Arikunto, S. (2019). *Prosedur penelitian: Suatu pendekatan praktik - Cetakan 15*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Bünting, K. D. (1996). *Introduction to linguistics 15th edition*. Weinheim: Beltz Athenäum Verlag.
- Chaer, A. (2021). *Morfologi bahasa Indonesia (pendekatan proses)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Duden. (2009). *Duden volume 4 the grammar*. Mannheim, Vienna, Zurich: Dudenverlag.
- Duden. (2010). *Duden German grammar*. Mannheim, Leipzig Vienna, Zurich: Dudenverlag.
- Freitag, C. (2012). *Introduction to morphology*. [pdf]. http://constantinfreitag.de/courses/Freitag_2012_Einfuehrung_in_die_Morphologie.pdf
- Hentschel, E. (2010). *German grammar*. Berlin, New York: De Gruyter.
- Linelejan, Y.D. (2018). *Afiks derivasional pembentuk kata sifat, kata benda dan kata kerja bahasa Jerman dalam novel "the master" karya max brod*. [Online]. In: <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/index/search/authors/view?givenName=YUWENDA%20DYA&familyName=LINELEJAN&affiliation=&country=ID&authorName=LINELEJAN%2C%20YUWENDA%20DYA>
- McLeod, S. (2019). *Qualitative vs. quantitative research. Simply psychology*. [Online]. In: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html> (Viewed March 10, 2022).