

Morphosyntactic Analysis of Political News on Political Misogyny in Indonesia in South China

Morning Post

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes political news from the South China Morning Post using morphosyntactic analysis to examine political misogyny in Indonesia. The research objectives are to identify derivational and inflectional morphemes that appear in political news articles on the South China Morning Post online in November 2023. The study employed a qualitative design and content analysis methodology, sourcing data from online political news articles published by the South China Morning Post in November 2023. The researchers served as the primary instruments for data acquisition and clustering. While secondary data came from an article data sheet. The researchers identified 7 patterns of inflectional morphemes across 26 words in the dataset. Derivational words that change word class, predominantly suffixes rather than prefixes, were observed in articles on political misogyny in Indonesia, particularly highlighting claims against Joko Widodo's wife regarding the nation's history of 'political misogyny' on 30 November 2023. The article featured 10 derivational words displaying 4 patterns: verb to adjective, adjective to noun, noun to verb, and adverb to adjective.

I. Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Involving investigation into its meaning, structure, and context. Historically, linguists have studied the relationship between meaning and sound to comprehend human language. Linguistics also deals with social, cultural, historical, and political issues. This expansive field encompasses numerous subfields, including pragmatics, phonetics, phonology, syntax, and semantics. Linguistics investigate language structure, focusing on how speakers combine words, sounds, and sentences to produce meaningful linguistic compositions objectively [1].

One branch of linguistics, morphology, examines word formation and the internal structure of words [2]. It is the scientific study of morphemes, their forms, and how they combine to form words. Morphology classifies morphemes and analyzes their various combinations within a language.

Syntax, another branch of linguistics, investigates how words in a language can be combined to form larger units, such as phrases, clauses, and sentences [3]. Syntax concerns itself with the sentence structure; every sentence possesses a structure, and syntax helps differentiate between different meaning. It addresses the principal governing the generation and understanding of an endless array of sentences from a finite set of words. English sentences are dynamically constructed and comprehend through adherence to specific rules and patterns, which syntax investigates.

Morphosyntax is a linguistic term that explores the interaction between morphology (word formation) and syntax (phrase and sentence structure). It examines how the structure of words (morphology) influences the structure of phrases and sentences (syntax) within a language. This field is crucial in linguistics because it helps us understand how words and phrases are combined to form sentences across different languages, revealing the underlying principles governing human language structure. Examining the connection between morphology and syntax involve several

perspectives. One essential aspect is distinguishing multimorphemic sequence into two categories: words and phrases. The most crucial condition for correctly separating morphology from syntax is lexical integrity. Furthermore, morphology and syntax interact in two ways: syntactic structures can be parts of complex words, and syntax regulates the application of morphological case marking to words. Syntactic valency offers an additional viewpoint, as morphological processes can impact a word's syntactic valency. Analytical alternatives to the morphological expression of grammatical and semantic content may also exist for languages. These kinds of word combinations can be classified as constructional idioms when they are productive.

[4].

2023 is a political year in Indonesia, particularly with the spotlight on the presidential election. Both national and international media, including the South China Morning Post, are actively covering this event. The media has published articles about political misogyny, namely the involvement of President Joko Widodo's wife in the nomination of Gibran Rakabuming Raka as vice president alongside Prabowo Subianto. This news presents an intriguing opportunity for morphosyntactic analysis, allowing us to understand how the South China Morning Post linguistically conveys its coverage.

Several previous researches have also conducted morphosyntactic analyses. The research carried out in 2020 by Nurdiani et al. In January 2019, Online Tempo published political news articles that served as the research's primary data source. The study employed a qualitative design and content analysis approach. The results showed three different kinds of morphosyntactic structures. Firstly, the researchers discovered five different inflectional morpheme patterns in 26 words, with the transformation from singular to plural being the most common pattern. Secondly, they categorized derivational morphemes into class-changing and class-maintaining types, noting one instance of class maintenance and ten instances of class switching across three patterns. The investigation also revealed that class-changing derivational morphemes (verb to noun) were a common pattern. Thirdly, 15 clauses in 7 patterns appeared in political news articles. The result of this study proved that the dominant pattern of clause structure was S-V- to Infinitive pattern with 4 clauses [5]. Fitriana et al.'s prior study, *The Morphological Analysis Between Back Formation and Clipping On Treasure Island Novel* (2020), also included a morphosyntax analysis. This study aimed to examine how Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island Novel* uses clipping and back forming. The analysis indicated a frequency of 20,37% for back-formation and 79,63% for clipping. According to the findings, the most prevalent appeared in the *Treasure Island Novel* cutting. In the book, 54 sentences are either clipped or back-formed (43 clipped sentences and 11 back-formed sentences). In creating the *Treasure Island Novel*, Robert Louis Stevenson only makes little use of the clipping and back-forming processes, which are methods of reducing or eliminating words. The word that appears most in clipping is Bill (Billy Bone) and in back formation is mate (soulmate) [6]. A recent research undertaken by Zahara et al., (2023) undertook a morphological stylistic analysis of Langston Hughes's renowned poem "Harlem" with the overarching objective of identifying and categorizing the types of morphemes employed within the poem. In addition, this research seeks to determine the most dominant type of morpheme in the poem. In the result, the researchers found 16 lexical morphemes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) 25 functional morphemes (pronouns, prepositions, articles, conjunctions), 7 inflectional and 3 derivational suffixes. Furthermore, the results of the analysis show that the most dominant types of morphemes are functional morphemes [7].

The researchers of this study were motivated by previous research studies, which explored the morphological aspect of style in various things. The study focuses on analyzing morphosyntactic analysis of political news on political misogyny in Indonesia in the South China Morning Post. South China Morning Post portrayed political misogyny towards President Joko Widodo's wife when Gibran Rakabuming Raka ran for vice president of Indonesia. Iriana Jokowi was declared the person who encouraged Gibran Rakabuming Raka in his candidacy for vice president. This research will explore the text based on morphosyntax analysis. The researchers will concentrate on identifying the specific morphemes included in political news on political misogyny in Indonesia in the South China Morning Post. The study identified inflectional morphemes and derivational words that are found in an article on politics In Indonesia, claims against Joko Widodo's wife highlight the nation's history of 'political misogyny' 30 November 2023. In this study, researchers explored

several findings that would be given contribution. First, this study used linguistic theory to analyze how international media depicts political news on political misogyny in Indonesia. Additionally, this study can be used as a reference for future research on the morphosyntactic analysis of news texts.

II. Method

This study employs a descriptive qualitative and content analysis research design [8]. Qualitative descriptive research is a research approach that provides a full description of occurrences, investigates their relevance, and comprehends the phenomenon within its natural environment [9]. The data collected in descriptive research take the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation [10]. This study used political news articles from the South China Morning Post in November 2023. The researchers themselves served as the primary instruments for data collection and analysis, actively gathering and categorizing the data. The article data sheet was the secondary data used in this study. Sourced from an online South China Morning Post article titled “In Indonesia, claims against Joko Widodo’s wife highlight nation’s history of ‘political misogyny”.

Data were collected using the note method, focusing specifically on political news related to political misogyny as a segments for analysis. The main instrument of this study is the researchers themselves because they actively obtained and gathered the data [11]. The steps of collecting data were conducted in three ways. Firstly, finding the political news on the Online South China Morning Post in November 2023. Secondly, selecting an article specifically addressing Political Misogyny in Indonesia during the same period. Thirdly, thoroughly reading the contents of selected article.

The researchers analyzed inflectional and derivational morphemes as the study of Morphology through the steps such as; firstly, finding and listing all the word inflectional and derivational affixes and determining the clause structures on that political misogyny news on November, 2023. Secondly, finding out the word in the political misogyny news and this employed table to describe it. Thirdly, classifying the basis of roots in the political misogyny Sout China Morning Post news on November 2023 depends on their part of speech. The data analysis technique in this study used the interactive model namely data reduction, data display, conclusion, and verification [12]. The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves data reduction. Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the basic things, focusing on important things, look for themes and patterns. The second step is data display. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action [13]. The third step of qualitative data analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions.

III. Results and Discussion

The goal of this study is to examine the different kinds and patterns of inflectional morphemes, and derivational morphemes in political news in Sout China Morning Post. The results regarding sentence patterns, derivational morpheme, and inflectional morpheme structures were as follows:

1. The Patterns of Inflectional Morpheme

The goal of this study is to examine the different kinds and patterns of inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes in political news on Political Misogyny in Indonesia in the South China Morning Post. The results of the sentence pattern, derivational morpheme, and inflectional morpheme structure were as follows.

Table 1. Inflectional Morpheme Data

No.	Coding	Inflected Forms	Case	Base Word	Case of Base Word	Meaning in Context
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1	1.1	Known	Past tense	Know	Verb	Has been (known as a reserved first lady)
2	1.2	Set	Past tense	Set	Verb	Set (Indonesian social media buzz)
3	1.3	Stay-ed	Past participle	Stay	Verb	Stayings (out of the limelight)
4	1.4	Went	Past tense	Go	Verb	Went (viral after YouTube political talk show)
5	1.5	Ran	Past tense	Run	Verb	Ran (a report on November 18)
6	1.6	Title-d	Past tense	Title	Verb	Titled (“Ambisi dan manuver Ibu Suri”)
7	1.7	Produc-es	Present tense	produce	Verb	Produces (a well-regarded news magazine)
8	1.8	Publish-es	Present tense	publish	Verb	Publishes (a well-regarded news magazine)
9	1.9	Follow-ed	Past tense	Follow	Verb	Followed (with a cover story on the same topic)
10	1.10	Wrote	Past tense	Write	Verb	Wrote (a YouTube user in response to the video)
11	1.11	Join-ing	Present participle	Join	Verb	Joining (joining (Prabowo’s ticket))
12	1.12	Push-ed	Past tense	Push	Verb	Pushed (to the presidency in large part because Indonesians had pushed back against elite family dynasties’ grip on government power)
13	1.13	Claim-ed	Past tense	Claim	Verb	Claimed (in its report that Iriana was the true driving force and mastermind behind Gibran’s candidacy)
14	1.14	Alleg-ing	Present Participle	Allege	Present participle	To assert without proof
15	1.15	Call-ed	Past Participle	Call	Present participle	To make a short visit
16	1.16	Endanger-ed	Past Participle	Endanger	Present participle	To expose to danger or harm
17	1.17	Brook-ed	Past Participle	Brook	Past Participle	To tolerate or allow
18	1.18	Eclipse-d	Past Participle	Eclipse	Past Participle	To surpass
19	1.19	Reduce-d	Past Participle	Reduce	Past Participle	To make smaller or less
20	1.20	Play-ed	Past Participle	Play	Past Participle	To engage in activity for enjoyment

The table above indicated that in November 2023, political news on the South China Morning Post website contained 20 inflectional morphemes with 7 patterns.

2. The Types and Patterns of Derivational Morpheme

The generalization and discussion of the kinds and patterns of derivative terms used in political news articles on the South China Morning Post in January 2023 were provided in this part. There are two patterns of derivational affix: class-changing and class-maintaining (Jackson & Amvela, 2000). The following lists the two types of derivational terms that were included in the political article In Indonesia, claims against Joko Widodo’s wife highlight nation’s history of ‘political misogyny’ 30 November 2023:

2.1 Class-changing

Class-changing is a type of derivational morpheme that changes the syntactic category or part of speech of the base word. For example, the suffix *-ize* changes a noun into a verb, as in "realize" and "organize." Another example is the prefix *un-*, which changes an adjective into its opposite, as in "happy" and "unhappy." Class-changing derivational morphemes occur in many languages and are significant in the development of words. Morphology, which is the study of word form, structure, and classification, includes the study of derivational morphemes.

Class-changing derivational words included in political articles Claims made against Joko Widodo's wife in Indonesia draw attention to the history of "political misogyny" in the country. There were more suffixes than prefixes as of November 30, 2023. The table below explains how class-changing derivations work.

Table 2. Class-Changing Derivation Data

No.	Coding	Derivation Words	Affix		Base Word	Meaning		
			Prefix	Meaning			Suffix	Meaning
1	2a.1	Define (V)	<i>-de</i>			Specify	Fine (Adj)	Of high quality or appearance
2	2a.2	Presidential (Adj)			<i>-ial</i>	Pertaining to a president	President (N)	The head of state of a republic
3	2a.3	Election (N)			<i>-ion</i>	A process of choosing leader and member of a parliament	Elect (V)	To choose a candidate
4	2a.4	Productive (Adj)			<i>-ive</i>	Relation to the creation of goods or service	Product (N)	A result
5	2a.5	Reflection(N)			<i>-ion</i>	Careful Thought	Reflect (V)	To bend back
6	2a.6	Competition (N)			<i>-ion</i>	A contest for a prize or award	Compete (V)	To take part in a contest
7	2a.7	Delivering (N)			<i>-ing</i>	To send something or shipping	Deliver (V)	To bring something to its destination
8	2a.8	Econom (-ic)(Adj)			<i>-ic</i>	Pertaining to an economy	Economy (N)	Representing good value for money
9	2a.9	Especially (Adv)			<i>-ly</i>	Used to place greater emphasis upon someone or something	Especially (Adj)	Exceptional in important
10	2a.10	Government (N)			<i>-ment</i>	Enforce laws to control	Govern (V)	To exercise a political authority

a
country

According to the chart above, there were 10 derivational words with 4 patterns for instance verb to adjective, adjective to noun, noun to verb, and adverb to adjective class-changing found in the political news article from the online South China Morning Post in November 2023.

Based on the analysis of inflectional and derivational morphemes in political news, the following discussion can be made:

The Patterns of Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morphemes, as evidenced by the study, are affixes added to a word to indicate aspects of grammar, such as tense, number, or case. The analysis of political news articles revealed the presence of various inflectional morphemes, including past tense (e.g., "known," "set"), past participle (e.g., "stayed," "gone"), and present tense (e.g., "produces," "publishes"). These inflectional morphemes are essential for revealing a word's grammatical function within a sentence.

The Types and Patterns of Derivational Morpheme

The study defined the types and patterns of derivational morphemes in political news articles. Two patterns of derivational affixes were found in the study: class-changing and class-maintaining. Class-changing derivational morphemes, including both suffixes and prefixes, were found to be prevalent in political news articles, altering the syntactic category or part of speech of the base words. This highlights the significance role of derivational morphemes in word formation and their contribution to the linguistic richness of the language.

The analysis's conclusions are consistent with the general knowledge about derivational morphemes, which is crucial for comprehending how words are formed and organized in a language. Derivational morphemes are present in political news items, which indicates their function in expressing complex meanings and influencing political discourse.

The analysis of inflectional and derivational morphemes in political news articles provides valuable insights into the linguistic features and structures used in this genre of writing. It underscores the importance of morphological analysis in uncovering the intricate ways in which language is used to communicate and shape narratives within the political sphere.

IV. Conclusion

This study focused on analyzing the types and patterns of inflectional and derivational morphemes in a political news article published by the South China Morning Post posted online in November 2023. There are seven inflectional morpheme patterns that can be identified in political news articles, as follows: present tense changing to verb (9 words), past tense changing to verb (1 word), past participle changing to present participle (2 words), past participle changing to past participle (4 words), and past participle changing to present participle (1 word). Therefore, the most prevalent inflectional morpheme pattern found in the online South China Morning Post from November 2023 was the past tense changing to verb pattern. There is the derivational morphemes class-changing. The class-changing derivational morphemes are one example. Every type has multiple patterns; the most prevalent type is class-changing, which has four patterns. Five derivational words appeared in political news on the online South China Morning Post in November 2023. This kind of derivational morpheme is the most common, evolving from noun to verb.

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