



An Analysis of Using Derivational Morphemes in Selected News on The Jakarta Post Newspaper

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis penggunaan morfem derivasional dalam berita yang dipilih dalam surat kabar The Jakarta Post. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis afiksasi derivasi morfem yang digunakan dalam berita bisnis yang dipilih dalam surat kabar The Jakarta Post pada edisi tanggal 09,10,11, dan 12 November tahun 2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mencari dan memilih 5 berita bisnis dalam koran The Jakarta Post untuk mendapatkan data. Instrumen pengumpulan data adalah observasi dan analisis dokumen. Penulis menemukan ada 107 data untuk afiksasi turunan. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa jenis derivasi afiks yang digunakan pada surat kabar Jakarta Post adalah prefiks, sufiks, dan sirkumfiks. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah total masing-masing jenis dengan prefiks 4,70%, sufiks 89,70%, dan sirkumfiks 5,60%. Jenis morfem derivasional yang dominan adalah sufiks sebesar 89,70%. Manfaat penelitian ini membuat pembaca lebih mudah memahami struktur sebuah kata, sehingga tidak bingung dalam menentukan arti kata yang digunakan untuk dalam berbagai konteks, khususnya pada surat kabar The Jakarta Post.

Kata kunci: *Morfem, Turunan, Afiksasi*

Abstract

This study deals with the analysis of using derivational morphemes in selecting news on the Jakarta Post newspaper. The objective of this study was to identify the types of derivational morphemes affixes that are used in selected business news in The Jakarta Post newspaper on the 09, 10, 11, and 12 editions of 2022. This study used a descriptive qualitative research method. The researcher searched and selected 5 business news to get the data. The instrument for collecting data was observation and document analysis. The writer found there were 107 data for derivational affixes. The finding of data analysis showed that the types of derivational affixes used in the Jakarta Post newspaper were prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. Based on the results of data analysis, showing the total number of each type where prefixes are 4,70%, suffixes 89,70%, and circumfixes 5,60%. The dominant type was suffixes 89,70%. The benefits of this research make readers easier understand the structure of a word, so that not to be confused in determining the meaning of words used in various contexts, especially in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

Keywords: *Morpheme, Derivational, Affixes*

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the study of how words change (Abner, Namboodiripad, Spaepen, & Goldin-Meadow, 2021). Morphology is the study of word formation, including how new words are created in different languages as well as how word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences (Kusumawardhani, 2018). It means morphology is the study of words, how words are formed, and their relationship with other words. An Analysis of Using Derivational Morphemes in Selected News on The Jakarta Post Newspaper in the same language. Furthermore, morphology refers to the mental systems involved in the formation of words or to the

branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and formation (Siregar, 2021);(Levesque, Breadmore, & Deacon, 2021);(White et al., 2020). From the explanation above researcher concludes morphology is the study of the word, the how the words are formed and also their relationship to other words of the same language. One part of morphology is the morpheme. SAFITRI, (2017), a morpheme is the smallest in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or grammatical structure. The morpheme is the smallest piece of a word that contributes meaning to words (Purwanti, 2020);(Dewi, Madia, & Matradewi, 2021). It means the morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of linguistics form that deals with grammatical meaning and each word in every language is made up of at least one morpheme. Morphemes are classified into three categories, such as word root (STEM), inflectional morpheme, and derivational morpheme (ORWELL'S, 2017).

Derivational morphemes are a type of word formation that can create new words, alter their meanings, and modify the parts of speech. Monny & Ni Putu Dian Indra Pratiwi, (2022), says derivational morphemes use bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. It means derivational morphemes modify word forms in different types of sentences. Derivational morpheme in a simple explanation is a word construction process used in morphology to create new words. A new class of words and word's meaning shift denotes morpheme with derivational affixes. (Yoon, Tessler, Goodman, & Frank, 2020);(Tohidast, Mansuri, Bagheri, & Azimi, 2020), derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational affixes are an important tool in the creation of new words in the English language. There are four different types of derivational affixes. The first is a prefix, which is an affix added to the beginning of words for example prefix '*dis-*' in the word '*disagree*'. The second is infix means an affix that is added between or in the middle of the word's roots for example infix '*-s*' in the word '*spoonsful*'. The third suffix means an affix that is added at the end of words, for example, the suffix '*-fy*' in the word '*beautify*'. The fourth circumfix means a combination of prefix and suffix for example prefix '*-un*' and the suffix '*-able*' in the word '*unforgettable*'. The form to which a derivative morpheme is added is called a derivative word (Purwanti, 2020). Derivational affixes can occur with an unlimited set of words.

Derivational affixes are often found in texts, such as in newspapers, books, novels, magazines, etc. However, when reading a newspaper the researcher found several derivational affixes that often change the meaning, also in addition derivational affixes often change both the class of the word and the meaning of a word. It makes the researcher misunderstand to define the meaning of the word. For example, the word '*late*' is defined as '*not on time*', and when added suffix '*-ly*' some people will define it as '*with not on time*'. However, the real meaning of the word '*lately*' is '*something that happened recently*'. It means the word '*lately*' changes the word class or from an adjective to an adverb and the semantic meaning of the base word or from '*with not on time*' to '*something that happened recently*' (Kusumawardhani, 2018).

Derived morphemes add meaning when combined it a root or stem. A derivative word may belong to a different grammatical class than the original word. Lieber (2009:33), derivational has four types, namely: 1) prefix is an affix that is added at the beginning of words or produced a new word with a different meaning, it means a prefix is usually the element that precedes the free morpheme the prefix belongs to and will be attached not after. For instance, the word '*unbelieve*' this word consists of the prefix '*un-*' and the base word '*believe*'. 2) infix is an affix that is directly put into a word's base or root. for instance '*absofuckinlutely*' (*absofuckin-lute-ly*) this word consists of the infix '*-in-*' in the word '*fuckin*' and the base word '*absolute*', the word '*fanbloodytastic*' (*fan-bloody-tastic*) that consist of an infix '*-y-*' in the word '*bloody*' and the base word is '*fantastic*'. Infixes can find in the plural forms of some words, but infixes are rarely used in English. 3) suffix is an affix that is added at the end of a word's base, it means a suffix is placed after the root (stem) of a word to change the meaning of the word. For instance, the word '*readable*' consists of the base word '*read*' and the suffix '*-able*.' 4) circumfix is an affix made up of two elements (a prefix and a suffix) that together form a new lexeme from a base, such as a word '*enlighten*' (en-light-en). The word's root is '*light*', the prefix '*en-*', and the suffix '*-en*'. The form that results from the addition of a derivational morpheme is called a derived word.

Derivational affixes have several functions (Fachriyah, 2017), Some derivational affixes provide as new stems or base forms for other derivational or inflectional affixes to attach to. The derivational affix functions were: Noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation and adverb formation. Derivational affixes contain a variety of characteristics namely changing the meaning or the form of a word, such as adding the suffix '*-ment*' to nouns like '*judgment*' or verbs like '*judge*'. Often denote a conceptual relationship to the word; for instance,

the suffix ‘-full’ has no special relationship to any morpheme other than the word ‘painful’. Typically, only apply to a small number of members of a group, for example, the suffix ‘-hood’ does not apply to the most of nouns, such as ‘friend’, ‘daughter’, ‘candle’, etc. Usually come before inflectional suffixes, for example, the derivational suffix ‘-y’ comes before the inflectional ‘-er’ in the word ‘chillier’.

Furthermore, the researcher chose the newspaper as the object of research because the newspaper is a media used to provide information about viral news that occurs every day with different language levels, which makes the newspaper suitable as an object of this research. This research focuses on business news because business is always developing, which has a big impact on changes in the economy of society both abroad and abroad, so readers are more predominant to read business news on the Jakarta Post. The reason why the researcher chose the Jakarta Post, based on the researcher’s experience the quality of the grammar or words used in The Jakarta Post newspaper is higher and many words create a new form and new meanings, so it is appropriate for a researcher to add new knowledge about derivational morphemes affixes. Based on the explanations above, the researcher was interested in conducting research to identify the types of derivational morphemes affixes used in selected news on The Jakarta Post newspaper which focuses on business news in November 2022.

METHOD

The research design used in this study was the descriptive qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Because the result of this study found derivational affixes by identifying and analyzing derivational morphemes in The Jakarta Post Newspaper. (Ward, Comer, & Stone, 2018);(Rodriguez & Storer, 2020);(Doyle, McCabe, Keogh, Brady, & McCann, 2020) states that qualitative research was a method of the probe and see the purpose of the problem of the study. The method of this research included the development of a subject newspaper and a procedure of data collecting, data analysis, and researcher interpretation of the result. The source of data was taken from the selected news on The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The data of this research were all the words that contain derivational morphemes affixes in selected news on newspapers. The news that the researcher examine was only taken from one newspaper, namely The Jakarta Post newspaper on 9, 10, 11, and 12 November 2022, and focused on only one type of news, namely business news. So, the researcher did not examine all the news in the Jakarta Post newspaper. In collecting data, the researcher used observation and document analysis in this research. The document analysis in this research was taken from a newspaper named The Jakarta Post Newspaper. In the data collection technique, the researcher searched, read the newspaper, selected five business news randomly, underlined, made a mark for finding derivational morphemes affixes, and identified the types of derivational affixes that were found. The researcher analyzed the data using Miles and Huberman’s approach, (De Andrade, Schmitt, Storck, Piccoli, & Ruoff, 2018);(Gao et al., 2022);(Fredy, Tembang, Bito, & Sholikhah, 2020) state there are data condensation, data display, drawing, and verifying conclusion

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this research show that there were 107 data derivational affixes found in The Jakarta Post newspaper. The total percentage types of derivational affixes that has been provided in the table below:

Table 1. The total number and percentage of derivational affixes

No	Types Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Percentage
			$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$
1	prefixes	5	4,70%
2	infixes	0	0%
3	suffixes	96	89,70%
4	circumfixes	6	5,60%
	total	107	100%

The table below provided a detailed analysis of types of derivational affixes found in 5 selected business news on The Jakarta Post newspaper.

Table 2. The analysis types of derivational affixes in 5 selected news in the Jakarta Post newspaper

news 1. Weak Yen helps Nintendo lift annual net profit forecast

Types affixes	Analysis
prefix (0 data)	-
infix (0 data)	-
Suffix (21 data)	maker , consisting of the root word 'make' + suffix '-r' performance , consisting of the root word 'perform' + suffix '-ance' projection , consisting of the root word 'project' + suffix '-ion' steadily , consisting of the root word 'steady' + suffix '-ly' fiscal , consisting of the root word 'fisc' + suffix '-al' depreciation , consisting of the root word 'depreciate' + suffix '-ation' monetary , consisting of the root word 'money' + suffix '-ary' inflation , consisting of the root word 'inflate' + suffix '-ion' entertainment , consisting of the root word 'entertain' + suffix '-ment' financial , consisting of the root word 'finance' + suffix '-al' previously , consisting of the root word 'previous' + suffix '-ly' global , consisting of the root word 'globe' + suffix '-al' shortage , consisting of the root word 'short' + suffix '-age' particularly , consisting of the root word 'particular' + suffix '-ly' strengthen , consisting of the root word 'strength' + suffix '-en' digitalization , consisting of the root word 'digitalize' + suffix '-ion' statement , consisting of the root word 'state' + suffix '-ment' partnership , consisting of the root word 'partner' + suffix '-ship' possibly , consisting of the root word 'possible' + suffix '-ly' announcement , consisting of the root word 'announce' + suffix '-ment' manufacturer , consisting of the root word 'manufacture' + suffix '-r'
circumfix (0 data)	-

news 2: blibli public listing second biggest on IDX this year

prefix (0 data)	-
infix (0 data)	-
suffix (18 data)	officially , consisting of the root word 'official' + suffix '-ly' relatively , consisting of the root word 'relative' + suffix '-ly' primary , consisting of the root word 'prime' + suffix '-ary' institutional , consisting of the root word 'institution' + suffix '-al' ticker , consisting of the root word 'tick' + suffix '-er' freshly , consisting of the root word 'fresh' + suffix '-ly' strengthen , consisting of the root word 'strength' + suffix '-en' statement , consisting of the root word 'state' + suffix '-ment' capitalization , consisting of the root word 'capitalize' + suffix '-ion' investor , consisting of the root word 'invest' + suffix '-or' confidence , consisting of the root word 'confide' + suffix '-ence' digital , consisting of the root word 'digit' + suffix '-al' commissioner , consisting of the root word 'commission' + suffix '-er' management , consisting of the root word 'manage' + suffix '-ment' facilitate , consisting of the root word 'facility' + suffix '-ate' distribution , consisting of the root word 'distribute' + suffix '-ion' promotion , consisting of the root word 'promote' + suffix '-ion' communication , consisting of the root word 'communicate' + suffix '-ion'
circumfix (1 data)	oversubscription , consisting of the prefix 'over-' + the root word 'subscribe' + suffix '-ion'

news 3: limited CPO supply to raise price in 2023 despite uncertainty

prefix (1 data)	insufficient , consisting of the suffix 'in-' + the root word 'sufficient'
infix (0 data)	-

suffix (24 data)	<p>production, consisting of the root word 'product' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>global, consisting of the root word 'globe' + suffix '-al'</p> <p>executive, consisting of the root word 'execute' + suffix '-ive'</p> <p>director, consisting of the root word 'direct' + suffix '-or'</p> <p>development, consisting of the root word 'develop' + suffix '-ment'</p> <p>inflation, consisting of the root word 'inflate' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>recession, consisting of the root word 'recess' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>largely, consisting of the root word 'large' + suffix '-ly'</p> <p>disruption, consisting of the root word 'disrupt' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>respectively, consisting of the root word 'respective' + suffix '-ly'</p> <p>transportation, consisting of the root word 'transport' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>shipment, consisting of the root word 'ship' + suffix '-ment'</p> <p>insurance, consisting of the root word 'insure' + suffix '-ance'</p> <p>arrival, consisting of the root word 'arrive' + suffix '-al'</p> <p>destination, consisting of the root word 'destinate' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>association, consisting of the root word 'associate' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>fertilizer, consisting of the root word 'fertilize' + suffix '-r'</p> <p>implementation, consisting of the root word 'implement' + suffix '-ation'</p> <p>conference, consisting of the root word 'confer' + suffix '-ence'</p> <p>structural, consisting of the root word 'structure' + suffix '-al'</p> <p>productivity, consisting of the root word 'productive' + suffix '-ity'</p> <p>slightly, consisting of the root word 'slight' + suffix '-ly'</p> <p>projection, consisting of the root word 'project' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>performance, consisting of the root word 'perform' + suffix '-ance'</p>
circumfix (3 data)	<p>uncertainty, consisting of the prefix 'un-' + the root word 'certain' + suffix '-ty'</p> <p>unlikely, consisting of the prefix 'un-' + the root word 'like' + suffix '-ly'</p> <p>recovery, consisting of the prefix 're-' + the root word 'cover' + suffix '-y'</p>
news 4: musk 'kills' new Twitter label, hours after launch	
prefix (3 data)	<p>disappear, consisting of the prefix 'dis-' + the root word 'appear'</p> <p>ensure, consisting of the prefix 'en-' + the root word 'sure'</p> <p>relaunch, consisting of the prefix 're-' + the root word 'launch'</p>
infix (0 data)	-
suffix (15 data)	<p>verification, consisting of the root word 'verify' + suffix '-ation'</p> <p>influential, consisting of the root word 'influence' + suffix '-al'</p> <p>subscription, consisting of the root word 'subscribe' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>official, consisting of the root word 'office' + suffix '-al'</p> <p>currently, consisting of the root word 'current' + suffix '-ly'</p> <p>available, consisting of the root word 'avail' + suffix '-able'</p> <p>government, consisting of the root word 'govern' + suffix '-ment'</p> <p>massive, consisting of the root word 'mass' + suffix '-ive'</p> <p>direction, consisting of the root word 'direct' + suffix '-ion'</p> <p>authenticity, consisting of the root word 'authentic' + suffix '-ity'</p> <p>executive, consisting of the root word 'execute' + suffix '-ive'</p> <p>commercial, consisting of the root word 'commerce' + suffix '-al'</p> <p>successful, consisting of the root word 'success' + suffix '-ful'</p> <p>emphasize, consisting of the root word 'emphasis' + suffix '-ize'</p> <p>transaction, consisting of the root word 'transact' + suffix '-ion'</p>
circumfix (1 data)	<p>immediately, consisting of the prefix 'im-' + the root word 'mediate' + suffix '-ly'</p>

news 5: pos Indonesia turns offices into small business hubs

prefix (1 data)	irrelevant , consisting of the prefix ‘-ir’ + the root word ‘relevant’
infix (0 data)	-
suffix (18 data)	colonial , consisting of the root word ‘colony’ + suffix ‘-al’ liability , consisting of the root word ‘liable’ + suffix ‘-ity’ operation , consisting of the root word ‘operate’ + suffix ‘-ion’ maintenance , consisting of the root word ‘maintain’ + suffix ‘-ance’ director , consisting of the root word ‘direct’ + suffix ‘-or’ inauguration , consisting of the root word ‘inaugurate’ + suffix ‘-ion’ development , consisting of the root word ‘develop’ + suffix ‘-ment’ situation , consisting of the root word ‘situate’ + suffix ‘-ion’ productivity , consisting of the root word ‘productive’ + suffix ‘-ity’ utilize , consisting of the root word ‘utile’ + suffix ‘-ize’ selection , consisting of the root word ‘select’ + suffix ‘-ion’ management , consisting of the root word ‘manage’ + suffix ‘-ment’ jurisdiction , consisting of the root word ‘juridic’ + suffix ‘-ion’ subsidiary , consisting of the root word ‘subsidy’ + suffix ‘-ary’ merely , consisting of the root word ‘mere’ + suffix ‘-ly’ healthy , consisting of the root word ‘health’ + suffix ‘-y’ especially , consisting of the root word ‘especial’ + suffix ‘-ly’
circumfix (1 data)	redevelopment , consisting of the prefix ‘re-’ + the root word ‘develop’ + suffix ‘-ment’

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found 3 types of derivational affixes in selected news in The Jakarta Post newspaper namely, prefix, suffix, and circumfix. The researcher did not find any infixes in the newspaper, because infixes were relatively rare in English. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 107 derivational words as the data of the study, namely 5 prefixes, 96 suffixes, and 6 circumfixes. Based on table 1 summarizes that prefixes are 4,70%, infix is 0%, suffixes 89,70%, and circumfixes 5,60%. The most dominant type of derivational affixes found in The Jakarta Post newspaper was the suffix. It can be the dominant type because based on the analysis of business news in newspapers there were so many derivational morphemes that changed the form of the word class by adding suffixes and thus bringing up new meanings. This was a function of the use of the derivational suffix which makes it easier for the writer to convey the information contained in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the types of derivational affixes in selected news in The Jakarta Post newspaper were prefix, suffix, and circumfix. After analyzing the data, derivational affixes found in selected news in The Jakarta Post newspaper were 5 prefixes (4,70%), 0 infix (0%), 96 suffixes (89,70%), and 6 circumfixes (5,60%). The most dominant type of derivational affixes found in the Jakarta Post newspaper was the suffix 96(89,70%).

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