**USING LEXICAL MORPHEME IN THE JAKARTA POST:SOUTH KOREAS YOON VOWS TO FIGHT UNTIL THE VERY LAST MINUTE**

Oleh:

Dimas Pramudya

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing JIA

dimasprmdya003@gmail.com

 Abstract

This research aims to analyze the words contained in Jakarta Post articles: South Koreas Yoon Vows To Fight Until The Very Last Minute. The writer uses the theory of lexical morpheme from Katamba in his book *“Morphologhy”*. The writer uses qualitative research methods for this research. This research identifies twenty one data in the Jakarta Post article that are related to lexical morpheme.with eight datums analyzed by the author who is looking for the meaning of words from the article. . These findings are based on the findings of datum 1 (word noun), datum 2 (noun, adjective, and verb), datum 3 (word, verb, and noun), datum 4 (word noun), datum 5 (word verb), datum 6 (word verb and noun), datum 7 (adjective, noun, verb), and finally datum 8 (noun and adjective).

Key words: lexical morpheme, morphology, jakarta post

**A. INTRODUCTION**

 In daily life, communication is really important. Being able to comprehend every message that is expressed by every word is crucial. expressed, particularly when examining, comprehending, and utilizing easily understood comprehended by people in order to prevent human misunderstandings. Because every human word contains significance for humans, it is simple for them to understand. We can learn how individuals relate to words with distinct meanings or words that convey real information, such actions or objects, by studying lexical morphemes. Lexical morphemes are also important in daily life since they provide the reader or listener with the information they require and form the basis of a word's meaning in a phrase.

 The context of the language or sentence is of course questioned how the meaning of each word. in contrast to the lexical morpheme which functions to regulate grammar and word structure. and lexical morpheme focuses on providing core meaning in a word or phrase. this can also affect a sentence, because the lexical morpheme is one of the smallest units in the word structure that has lexical meaning.

 According to Katamba ( 2006,P.24) said The morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. The term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest,indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of. By definition, a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun.

 Lexical morphemes can stand alone in contrast to bound morphemes which cannot stand alone. According to Aronoff & Fudeman (2011,P.2) said the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function that cannot divide into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morpheme have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning.

 Lexical morphemes is the study of how words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. A morpheme can be a word, like "hand," or a significant portion of a word, like "looked," which cannot be broken down into smaller, more relevant components. According to Booij (2007,P.8) said Morphemes,the morphological building blocks of words,are defined as the minimal linguistic units with a lexical or a grammatical meaning.

 Lexical morphemes are one of the fundamental elements that convey the essential meaning in word production. Morphemes are frequently referred to as the smallest grammatical units in linguistics. therefore, in syntax, lexical morpheme becomes the core element or the main element that determines the sentence structure and meaning in the phrase or sentence structure. lexical morphemes also have important benefits in everyday life, especially in communication and language learning.

 The benefit of identifying the lexical is that we can separate each core meaning of a word from the grammatical elements in a word or phrase and can explain how various languages have morphological systems.

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

1. **Research Method**

 The author in this study applies qualitative methods, According Denzin (1989) Qualitative research studies things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Gathering internal data regarding the state of the phenomena being examined as it is on the object under study is the aim of qualitative research. Procedures, data collection which is typically carried out in a participative fashion inductive data analysis which progresses from specifics to broad themes and the author's interpretation of the data's significance are all components of the research process.

1. **Time and Place Research**

 This research began on the day and date, Saturday, December 14, 2024, this research uses qualitative methods. the author does not need to mention the specific place because it can be done anywhere. Mostly this research conduct by the author in the house in Cibitung,Bekasi

1. **Setting Of The Research**

 The author uses an article in the jakarta post media with the title “South Korea's Yoon vows to fight ‘Until the very last minute”.

1. **Data Collection Technique**

 The author uses the scanning technique to find sentences or lexical morpheme words, and before that the author first observes and collects words which are then analyzed.

1. **Analysis Data Technique**

 The author conducts research by using an aid tool, namely the Oxford dictionary.

1. **Instruments Of Research**

 The author conducts research using qualitative methods, the author analyzes words related to free morphemes more precisely lexical morphemes to find words that are related and related to lexical morphemes.

**C.** **RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Datum 1**

“Please trust me”

 Since "Trust" is a root word with a meaning different from that sentence, it is a lexical morpheme. "Trust" is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as "the act of trust." It is a verb without a prefix that has a clear meaning.

 In this sentence,The word “Me” is a functional morpheme. but functionally this word can also be categorized as a functional morpheme because the word “me” functions as a grammatical object in the sentence which shows who is the object of the action, functional morphemes have more to do with grammatical function, while free morphemes focus more on lexical meaning.

 **2.Datum 2**

“The South Korean leader is barred from foreign travel.”

Since "South" is a root word with a meaning distinct from that sentence, it is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "South" refers to one cardinal direction; it has a definite meaning without any affix.

, The word “Foreign” is a adjective and lexical morpheme also, because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, The meaning of “Foreign” refers to a foreign language, the word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix,The word “Travel” is a verb and lexical morpheme also,because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, the meaning of “Travel” refers to traveling in oxford dictionary, the word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.

 The words "The,is.from" and "barred" are lexical morphemes in this sentence. However, because the word "The,is,from and barred" serves as a grammatical object in the sentence that indicates who is the object of the action, it can also be classified as a functional morpheme. Free morphemes are more concerned with lexical meaning, whereas functional morphemes are more concerned with grammatical function.

 **3. Datum 3**

“I apologize again to the people who must have been surprised and anxious due to the martial law.”

 Since "apologize" is a root word with meaning distinct from that sentence, it is also a verb and lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "apologize" is to offer an apology.The word has a definite meaning already and no prefix is present.Since "People" is a root word with a meaning separate from that sentence, it is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "People" refers to people or persons. The word has a definite meaning already and no prefix is present.Since "Law" is a root word with a meaning distinct from that sentence, it is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "Law" refers to the law. The word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.

 The phrase "To,the,who,must,have,been,and,due to" is a lexical morpheme in this sentence, but it can also be classified as a functional morpheme as it denotes the grammatical object of the action. Free morphemes are more concerned with lexical meaning, whereas functional morphemes are more concerned with grammatical function.

 **4. Datum 4**

“ Saturday’s impeachment vote will take place at around 5:00 pm.”

 Since "Vote" is a root word with a meaning distinct from that sentence, it is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "Vote" means to cast a ballot in an election. The word has no prefix and already has a definite meaning.Because it is a root word with a meaning distinct from that phrase, the word "place" is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "place" refers to a particular location. The word has no prefix and already has a definite meaning.

 The words "is,will,at,around" are lexical morphemes in this sentence. However, because the word "is,will,at,around" serves as a grammatical object in the sentence that indicates who is the object of the action, it can also be classified as a functional morpheme. Free morphemes are more concerned with lexical meaning, whereas functional morphemes are more concerned with grammatical function.

 **5. Datum 5**

“ it needs to win support from eight members of the ruling people power party (PPP) to secure necessary two thirds majority.”

 The word “Win” is a verb and lexical morpheme also,because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, the meaning of “Win” refers to success in a competition in oxford dictionary. The word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.The word “Support” is a verb and lexical morpheme also,because because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, The meaning “Support” refers to helping or supporting someone in oxford dictionary. The word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.The word “Secure” is a verb and lexical morpheme also,because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, the meaning of “Secure” refers to securing or ensuring security in oxford dictionary. The word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.

 Since it denotes the grammatical object of the action, the term "To,from,of,the,it" in this sentence can also be classified as a functional morpheme even though it is a lexical morpheme. Free morphemes are more concerned with lexical meaning, whereas functional morphemes are more concerned with grammatical function.

 **6.Datum 6**

“PPP leader han dong hoon urged party members on Thursday to attend the meeting and vote “according to their conviction and conscience.”

 The word “Attend” is a verb and lexical morpheme also,because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, The meaning “Attend” refers to attending a place in oxford dictionary. The word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.The word “Vote” is a noun and lexical morphemes also, because is a root word that has independent meaning from that sentence, The meaning of “Vote” refers to voting in an election in oxford dictionary The word already have a clear meaning and not found any affix.

 In this sentence,The word “On,to,the,and,according to,their” is a lexical morpheme, But functionally this word can also be categorized as a functional morpheme because the word “On,to,the,and,according to,their” functions as a grammatical object in the sentence which shows who is the object of the action, functional morphemes have more to do with grammatical function, while free morphemes focus more on lexical meaning.

 **7.Datum 7**

“The main opposition democratic party has said it would file legal complaints for insurrection against the presidents staff and security if they continued to obstruct law enforcement”

 Since "Legal" is a root word with meaning separate from that sentence, it is also an adjective and lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "Legal" is something having to do with official or legal law. The word has no prefix and already has a definite meaning."Staff" is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. since it is a root word with a meaning distinct from that sentence, According to the Oxford Dictionary, "staff" refers to a group of workers in an organization.The word has no prefix and already has a definite meaning.Because it is a root word with meaning separate from that sentence, "Obstruct" is both a verb and a lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "obstruct" is to hinder or block anything. The word has no prefix and already has a definite meaning.

 In this phrase,The lexical morpheme"the,has,it,would,for,against,is,and,if,they,to" However, because the word "The,has,it,would,for,against,is,and,if,they,to" serves as a grammatical object in the sentence that indicates who is the object of the action, it can also be classified as a functional morpheme. Functional morphemes are more concerned with grammatical function, whereas free morphemes are more concerned with lexical.

 **8.Datum 8**

 “South koreas capital has been rocked by daily protests since last week,with thousands gathering to demand yoons resignation”

Since "Capital" is a root word with a meaning different from that phrase, it is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. "Capital" is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as a city's main capital. There is no prefix and the phrase already has a definite definition.Since "Daily" is a root word with a meaning distinct from that sentence, it is also an adjective and lexical morpheme. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "daily" refers to activities that are performed on a daily basis. There are no affixes and the sentence already has a clear meaning. Since "Protests" is a root word having meaning separate from that sentence, it is both a noun and a lexical morpheme. The Oxford Dictionary defines "protests" as acts that entail disagreement or protest. The term already has a clear definition and no prefix meaning.

 The lexical morpheme "Is,has,been,by,since,last,with,to" appears in this phrase. However, because the word "Is,has,been,by,since,last,with,to" serves as a grammatical object in the sentence that indicates who is the object of the action, it can also be classified as a functional morpheme. Functional morphemes are more concerned with grammatical function, whereas free morphemes are more concerned with lexical meaning.

 Based on the results of the above research, all data has been found as below based on the results of words containing nouns there are 15 words and verbs 10 words and the last adjective 3 words.

**D. CONCLUSION**

 The Jakarta Post article had a large number of words that the author discovered. Additionally, the author discovered a number of words with lexical significance. There are about 21 words with lexical morphemes, according to the reset results. So, this study leads us to the conclusion that lexical morphemes serve as the foundation for word change.Verbs, adjectives, nouns, and other speech components with distinct meanings can all be considered lexical morphemes. Lexical morphemes are the smallest units that lack well-defined affixes. Lexical morphemes can help learners understand the context of words, whether they are nouns or adjectives, and can also give variety to language. and based on the previously described research, the author found that the lexical morphemes are three adjectives, seven verbs, and ten nouns.

**REFERENCES**

F.Katamba, (2006). *Morphology,* First Edition. (P.24).

M.Aronoff and K.Fudeman, (2011). *What Is Morphology,* Second Edition. (P.2).

Booij (2007). *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction To Linguistic Morphology*, Second Edition (P.8).

Rosalinda, B. N , Mayasari , Bima P. C (2023). *Morphological Process Of Lexical Morpheme In a Lover’s Complaint Poem By Wiliam Shakespeare*, 1(2).

<https://www.pusdikra-publishing.com/index.php/jbhs/article/download/1423/1269>