**SUPPLETION MORPHOLOGY IN NEWS OF TURBULENCE EUROPEAN FLIGHT ROUTES**

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the morphology of suppletion in news related to airline routes and turbulence in Europe. The writer chose the Euronews news released on January 15, 2025 by Joanna Bailey to analyze because the writer can find out information about the situation from other countries, and this news provides a very easy-to-understand explanation to its readers. The writer uses Jonathan David Bobaljik's concept on suppletion in his book Suppletion, Superlatives, and the Structure of Word*s* that identifies words that belong to the category of suppletion based on data taken from Euronews. In this research the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method. The writer has found twelve data that show the phenomenon of suppletion, which is divided into three categories: suppletion in irregular comparative adjectives refer to datum 1 and datum 6, suppletion in irregular verbs refer to datum 2, datum 3, datum 4, and datum 5. This research does not find relevant data in the category of suppletion plural nouns.

Key words: *Suppletion, Morphology, Comparative Adjectives, Irreguler Verbs, Euronews.*

**A. INTRODUCTION**

Morphology examines word forms and the connection between form and meaning at the word level. The term suppletion is ordinarily utilized to allude to the wonder whereby standard semantic and/or syntactic relations are encoded by erratic formal patterns in mind Ljuba N. (2016, p. 1).

Where allomorphs of a morpheme are phonetically unrelated we talk of suppletion in opinion Francis Katamba (2015, p. 31). According to Bobaljik (2015, p. 1) Suppletion is the wholesale substitution of one stem by a phonologically irrelevant stem. The core hypothetical claim will sum to saying that certain sorts of meaning cannot be communicated monomorphemically.

A central case is the superlative, as in English greatest. I fight that no language contains a genuine superlative morpheme that connects to descriptive roots. Clear cases, such as English (-est), in reality have a wealthier structure, where the superlative-forming component continuously implants a comparative: (generaly) [[[ADJECTIVE] COMPARATIVE] SUPERLATIVE] Theory by Bobaljik (2015, p. 1).

Standard morphological variations ordinarily include the expansion of attaches to a root, with a concomitant extra component of meaning, as in past tense walk∼walk-ed or comparative review long∼long-er. Morphological variations may incorporate an alter within the root as well as (or now and then rather than) the expansion of a fasten, some of the time in a sporadic, useless mold, as in tell∼tol-d or old∼eld-er. Nearby variations in which the root is clearly identifiable are the suppletive variations (the concept and term are from Osthoff 1888, 1899), such as go∼wen-t or good∼bett-er, in which the root of the substituting lexeme does not simply experience an alter but is subject to wholesale replacement.

In this analysis, the researcher uses Jonathan David Bobaljik's theory to determine which words are included in the suppletion. Based on Bobaljik (2015, p. 1-2), he found three forms of suppletion;

First, suppletion on irregular comparative adjectives, found in word changes such as; good→better→best, bad→worse→worst, little→less→least, and much→more→most. Second, suppletion on irregular verbs, found in the word changes be→was, buy→bought, do→did, eat→eat, go→went. Third, suppletion on plural nouns, found in the word changes in; apple→apples, comb→combs, table→tables, window→windows.

The aim of this study is to find out which words contain morphological suppletion from the news. The choice to select the news as a test is since it contains clear or easy-to-understand sentences, numerous curiously words that can be utilized as suppletion and included in all three categories of suppletion.

The writer chose the news to be analyzed as a subject because of the sum of data that can be gotten approximately the circumstance of other nations. The news contains flight routes that in the event that passed will be uncovered to turbulence within the European locale.

The news said that turbulence can occur at any time, the foremost vital figure is when climate alter comes, temperature and mugginess too play a part within the seriousness of turbulence. The hotter and more muggy the discuses, the more extraordinary the turbulence, which clarifies why courses over the Andes tend to be more regrettable. It moreover clarifies that when turbulence happens, passengers ought to keep their seatbelts on and ought to attempt to stay calm.

In perspective of the preceding reasoning, the following research topics are addressed in this study: 1. How did the writer discover suppletion in the news? 2. How does suppletion relate to the three forms of suppletion?

**B. RESEARCH OF METHOD**

1. **Method of Research**

To conduct this analysis, a qualitative methodology was used to determine which words contain suppletion morphology. This analysis focuses on the context of the word in the sentence, phonological and morphological comparisons that will determine which form of suppletion the sentence falls into.

1. **Time and Place of The Research**

The analysis completed in 2025, mostly in January. A qualitative method could be used to process this research anyplace. The writer conducted this study at home.

1. **Setting of The Research**

The News of Turbulence European Flight Routes serves as the research's setting. Euronews was a tool to obtain the data.

1. **Technique of Data Collection**

The writer obtains the data by looking for interesting news, then the writer will read the news and find out what it means.

1. **Technique of Data Analysis**

After the writer has been collected the data, then the writer selecting the data for research and analyse the data. The writer must explain each of the data.

1. **Instrument of The Research**

The instrument of this research is the writer who analyzes the news of Turbulence European Flight Routes. The writer has determined each method of analysis related to this data based on the writer's ability and knowledge.

C. **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

* + **Datum 1: Much/Many-*More***

S: “It seems we heard more about turbulence in 2024 than ever before.”

In this sentence, the word “more” indicates that there is more information about turbulence than in previous years. It can be compared that the word “more” is a comparative form whose origin is from “much” or “many”. In its base form, “much” is used for uncountable objects, while “many” is used for countable objects. This shows that “more” is a separate form and cannot be predicted from its base form or called a suppletion.

Phonologically, there is a pronunciation change from “more” /mɔː/ with a British accent or “more” /mɔr/ with an American accent to “much” /mʌʧ/or “many” /ˈmɛni/ in the British accent and American accent.

Morphologically, the morpheme “more” shows a clear change, where [much] + [er] = [more] because there is no clear form between “more” and “much” or “many”. The word “much” or “many” itself is a base form used to indicate quantity.

So the word “more” can be classified as a suppletion in irregular comparative adjective.

* + **Datum 2: *Make*-Made**

S: “Turbulence can happen anywhere, but certain characteristic can make it more prevalent.”

In this sentence, the word “make” indicates an action performed by a specific characteristic. It can be compared that the word “make” is a verb that forms the past tense into “made”. This shows that “make” is a separate form and cannot be predicted from its base form or is referred to as a suppletion.

Phonologically, there is a pronunciation change in the word “make” /meɪk/ to “made” /meɪd/ in British accent and American accent. It is clear that the change from “make” to “made” shows a shift from the consonant /k/ to /d/, even though both words have the same vowel /eɪ/.

Morphologically, the morpheme “make” indicates the base form, which if changed in the past tense by adding “-ed” then changes to “made” [make] + [ed] = [made] because there is no clear morphological similarity between the two forms.

So the word “make” can be classified as suppletion in irregular verbs.

* + **Datum 3: *Have*-Had**

S: “…althought some individual indicates incidents may well have crossed these thresholds.”

In this sentence, the word “have” indicates that the action has occurred in the past and still exists in the present. In this context, it can be compared that the word “have” functions as an auxiliary verb to form the perfect tense, where the word “have” if forming the past tense becomes “had”. This shows that “have” is a separate form and cannot be predicted from its base form or referred to as a suppletion.

In terms of phonology, the word "have" /hæv/ and "had" /hæd/ are pronounced differently in British and American accents. Even though both words share the vowel /æ/, it is evident that the change from "have" to "had" indicates a shift from the consonant /v/ to /d/.

Since there is no obvious morphological similarity between the two forms, the morpheme "have" denotes the base form, which becomes "had" when modified in the past tense by adding "-ed" [have] + [ed] = [had].

Therefore, the word "have" falls under the category of suppletion in irregular verbs.

* + **Datum 4: Be-*Was*/Were**

S: “…with and EDR of 24.68, was Mendoza to Santiago, with Cordoba to Santiago in second,”

In this sentence, the word “was” indicates that the statement refers to a past state or situation. It can be compared that the word “was” functions as a past tense whose origin is from “be”. In its base form, “be” is a verb, “was” is a past tense used for singular subjects (I, he, she, it), while “were” is used for plural subjects (You, we, they). This shows that “was” is a separate form and cannot be predicted from its base form or called suppletion.

Phonologically, there is a pronunciation change from the initial form “be” /biː/ to “was” /wɒz/ in British accent and “be” /bi/ to “was” /[wʌz](https://tophonetics.com/)/ in American accent. There is a clear difference in the pronunciation of the words “was” and “be”.

Morphologically, the morpheme “was” shows a clear change in its form. From “be” to the past tense “was”, [be] + [ed] = [was] which has no mophological similarity.

So the word “was” can be classified as suppletion in irregular verbs.

* + **Datum 5: Say-*Said***

S: “The same cannot be said for passenger, however.”

In this sentence, the word “said” shows that there's something that cannot be said almost the passenger, which may be related to a certain condition or circumstance. It can be compared that the word “said” is the past tense of “say”. In its base form, “say” could be a verb which means “to speak”. This appears that “said” may be a isolated form and cannot be anticipated from its base form or called suppletion.

The British and American accents differ phonologically in that the initial form "say" /seɪ/ is pronounced as "said" /sɛd/. It is clear that the vowel /ɛ/ has changed to /eɪ/ in the pronunciation of the words "said" and "say."

The morpheme "said" exhibits a noticeable shift in form morphologically. The morphological resemblance between "said" and the past tense "said" is zero, since [say] + [ed] = [said].

Thus, "said" falls under the category of suppletion in irregular verbs.

* + **Datum 6: Bad-*Worse***

S: “Experts agree that turbulence is getting worse as a result of climate change.”

In this sentence, the word “worse” demonstrates that the turbulence conditions are getting more awful compared to some time recently. It can be compared that the word “worse” could be a comparative form that starts from “bad”. In its base form, the word “bad” is utilized to portray something that's not good or of moo quality. This appears that “worse” may be an isolated and unusual form from its base form or suppletion.

In terms of phonology, the pronunciation shifts from "worse" /wɜːs/ in a British accent or "worse" /wɜrs/ in an American accent to "bad" /bæd/ in both. The words "worse" and "bad" are pronounced very differently.

There is no significant form between "worse" and "bad," therefore the morpheme "worse" exhibits a clear change in morphology, with [bad] + [er] = [worse].

Therefore, "worse" can be categorized as suppletion in irregular comparative adjective.

The percentage that is the result of suppletion data analysis is as follows.

D. **CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION**

1. **Conclusion**

In conclusion, in the analysis of suppletion morphology in euronews news, this analysis shows that there are many uses of the word suppletion in the news. This research includes data into the three categories of suppletion. In this study, the writer found two datums that fall into the category of suppletion in irregular comparative adjectives as much as 33%, where the words “much-more” and “bad-worse” show an unpredictable form of the basic form that has the characteristic of changing the level of comparison uniquely without a regular pattern. Then the writer finds four datums that fall into the category of suppletion in irregular verbs as much as 67%, where the words “make-made”, “have-had”, “be-was/were”, and "say-said show a change in the base form verb to the past tense. As for the Plural Nouns category, the writer cannot find the data in the news.

2. **Implication**

This research can be utilized as a reference in instructing English morphology, particularly in clarifying the concept of suppletion to understudies. By giving genuine illustrations from the news, understudies can more effortlessly get it how suppletion capacities in a broader setting. Understanding the utilize of suppletion can offer assistance somebody who is learning English in making strides their talking and composing abilities. By recognizing unpredictable word shapes, they can utilize language more precisely and viably.

This inquire about too includes to the writing on morphology and suppletion, giving modern information that can be utilized for encourage inquire about. It moreover opens up openings to investigate other morphological wonders in English and other languages.

3. **Recommendation**

Encourage research is prescribed to explore more examples of suppletion in numerous settings, counting scholarly writings, ordinary discussion, and social media. This will give a more comprehensive understanding of how suppletion capacities in different settings. The improvement of learning materials that focus on suppletion and morphology can offer assistance understudies get it these concepts superior.

These materials can incorporate works out, tests, and examples of utilization in sentences. Inquire about comparing the phenomenon of suppletion in English with other languages can give deeper insights into how morphology capacities generally. This may offer assistance in understanding the contrasts and similitudes in language structures. This investigate can too be utilized to move forward characteristic language processing in applications such as programmed interpretation and discourse acknowledgment, by taking into consideration irregular word forms and suppletion.

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