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**AN ANALYSIS ON THE ENGLISH AFFIXATION USAGE IN NEWS
COLUMN OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER on Monday and Sunday
Editions: Vol 31, No. 337 – 338, April 13rd - 14th 2014**

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teaching Science Faculty
of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon* in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
of Islamic Scholar Degree in English Education



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ABSTRACT

Ana Aspiatun Hasanah, 1410130164. *“An Analysis on the English Affixation Usage in News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Monday and Sunday Editions: Vol 31, No. 337 – 338, April 13rd - 14th 2014”*.

The affixation can be divided into two types' derivational affixation and inflectional affixation. Derivational affixation changes the part of speech from the base word. There are three derivational affixations such as: suffix, prefix and infix. The writer analyzed on April 13rd – 18th 2014 in the writer house. The writer used method with qualitative in content analysis method. The objectives of the research to require: 1) the forms of the affixation that used in the Jakarta Post newspaper, 2) the meaning of the affixation that used in the Jakarta Post newspaper, 3) the usage of the affixation that used in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

The result shows in chapter II about the forms of affixation that used in the discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper. There are many kinds of affixation such as nominal suffix, adjectival suffix, verbal suffix, and adverbial suffix. There was also the prefix. The suffix that used in the discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper such as: -cy, -ion/-ation, -or, -ment, -(i)an, -er, -ity, -ship, -ism, -ence, -ing, -ry, -ance, -ful, -ist, -ful, -ic, -al/-ial, -ive, -ly, -ed, -able, -ent, -y, -ing, -ent, -ible, -ous, -ize, -ate, and -ly. The prefix that used in the discourses such as: ir-, in-, un-, dis-, post-, and non-.

The result in the chapter III about the meaning of the affixation that used in the discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper, that was the meaning of affixation in the five discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper was changed the meaning of new words from the original words.

The result in the chapter IV about the usage of the affixation that used in the discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper, that were nominal suffix as nominal suffix derived from other noun, adjective and verb. Adjectival suffix derived from noun and verb. Adverbial suffix was adverb derived from adjective. Verbal suffix was verb derived from adjective and noun. And the last of the prefix that were negative prefix and the prefix forming adjective.

The result shows an analysis of the affixation that used in the Jakarta Post discourses such as: In the nominal suffixes there are 71 words, adjectival suffixes there are 59 words, verbal suffixes there are 5 words, adverbial suffixes 31 words and for the prefixes there are 15 words. The word that attached by the affixes in the discourses dominated by the nominal suffix.

Key Words: The discourses analysis the Jakarta Post newspaper, forms, meaning and usage of affixation, (derivational).



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RATIFICATION

This thesis which is entitled "*An Analysis on the English Affixation Usage in News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Monday and Sunday Editions: Vol 31, No. 337 – 338, April 13rd - 14th 2014*" written by **Ana Aspiatun Hasanah**, with registered number **1410130164**, has been examined on August 07th, 2014. It has been recognize as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Education Department of Faculty of *Tarbiyah* and Teaching Science of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

Newspaper, especially daily newspaper, has a big contribution for the people. People can get information about local or international events everyday because the news and information are up to date and accurate. As a consequence, there are many daily newspapers published in Indonesia and one of the daily English newspapers is The Jakarta Post.

Jakarta Post is one of newspapers which use English as the language in the articles. It is Indonesian newspaper. But how the readers can get much information while she/he does not understand well about the topic in the newspaper, here the researcher will try to investigate about the problem that faced by the reader of the newspaper to find out the data about the problem that faced by Indonesian reader of the newspaper.

The researcher as the reader and she reads the newspaper carefully at her house the researcher began read the newspaper when 13th of April, 2014. She reads two edition of the newspaper such as 13th and 14th edition. Here the researcher found the difficulties affixation in the word of the sentences and the meaning has the ambiguity. Even the reader of the newspaper must be understood about the topic or the news in the newspaper, while the readers want to understand well about the topic and to know well about the root of the problem.

If the readers get information from the newspaper, beside they get information, they also get more knowledge about English itself. The readers can improve their understanding about English through reading this newspaper, because in the newspaper sentences much information and many English grammatical area such as, parts of speech, affixation, tenses, etc. and also from the news there is and have the figurative language, moral value, educational value, etc.

Understanding and learning about English language. Not only about the context, but also we have to understand word by word for the further improvement of our English skills. From a small part into a big one, understanding word by word and then become united as English itself. Without knowing the base, it is impossible to know the whole things. One of the bases in English is about affixes (Ramelan, 1992:109).

Affixes are all bound morphemes since they never stand alone as independent utterances. A morphemes or sequence of morphemes to which an affixes is added is call a stem. An affix added before a stem, like in in input is called a 'prefix'; an affixes added after stem such as –ment in statement is called a 'suffixes'; an affix inserted within a stem, such as –er- in Indonesian word gerigi, is called an 'infix'. Unlike Indonesia or Javanese, English has no infixes.

But in a real the reader still flustered about that word has an affix because the word that has an affix makes the reader curious about that word and that statement of the news.

When human learn language, they also learn affixes which are attached to words. However, they will find the difficulties if they want to master one or more languages without understanding about the affixation of the languages.

Mostly people still become flustered about form affixation and its meaning moreover the usage the affixation in the article, because one of the word has an affix and also know what form of affixation that word but did not know about the meaning indeed which related to the news. Even in the college, when the writer and her friends of PBI-E took Morphology Studies class in fourth semester, the writer found that affixation is difficult and also when took the vocabulary building at second semester it's hard to analyze and to understand about meaning from that vocabulary. So, the writer takes an analysis on the usage of affixation in the Jakarta Post articles. And when the reader that always read the article of the Jakarta post newspaper, subscriber the Jakarta post newspaper, just look the aims of the information of the newspaper doesn't look at an analyze the content of the article. The writer tries to help the people who become flustered about English language especially in the affixation usage through this final project.

The writer selects the Jakarta Post as a data source because several reasons. First, it is one of newspaper that famous in Indonesia. Second, it is published in full of English. Because of the reason, the writer wants to know the affixation that used in Jakarta Post which produced in Indonesia but published in English. So, the writer and the reader will get information about it and also improving their English skill. In particular, it is Jakarta Post newspaper which they often read in their daily activities.

The writer does the first research on the date April 13-18th 2014 in the writer house; the writer read the Jakarta post newspaper in the edition 13-14 April 2014. She found some an issue or discourse about the news edition such as politic, sport, fashion,



advertisement, job vacancy, etc. the researcher take some issue about politics, because politic news become hot news in April date. And the politic news is about around general election of legislative.

The writer also found word formation such as an affix in the discourse that the researcher read in the Jakarta post newspaper, and then the suffixes, prefixes and infixes also were found. But the writer needed many time to analyze this discourses in order to get some content based on this discourses of the newspaper. Actually this Jakarta post newspaper difficult to analyze, but the writer know from the theory is. The writer analyze this newspaper is order to know the affixation usage in the discourse of the Jakarta post newspaper, in order to easier the reader to know how the affixation in the newspaper and also to learn in more depth knowledge in English area especially in the morphology.

Based on the phenomenon, the researcher does the research under the title “An Analysis on the English Affixation Usage in News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper (Monday and Sunday Edition: Vol 31, No. 337 - 338, April 13th -14th 2014)”which describes the analysis of the content in the article of newspaper and the limit the research with the analysis from, meaning and the usage of affixation in the article.

B. The Formulation of The Problem

1. The Field of the Research

a. The field of the research

The field research is in the morphology area which is emphasizing to affixation that use in the discourses of the Jakarta post newspaper.

b. The approach of the research

Here, the author took the qualitative research as the approach of the research. Actually in qualitative research, the data can be found through library experiences. As it was said by Creswel (1994: 1), qualitative approach incorporates much more literary form of writing than the quantitative approach by which literary experiences with qualitative journals and text are important to provide illustration of good writing that may report more detailed view of information in the form of words. So, the author tends to find out the data based on the library research that may support to the essence of this research.



2. The Identification of the Problem

The identification of the problem is required to give the clarification about the study which is will be investigated. Then, the researcher arranged the identification of the problem refer to the background of the problem above are:

- a. The reader of the newspaper has a problem in understanding about meaning of the newspaper because the meaning that has an affixation is has ambiguity meaning.
- b. The reader still flustered about that word has an affix because the word that has an affix makes the reader curious about that word and that statement of the news and it is still has an ambiguity meaning.
- c. Flustered about form affixation and its meaning moreover the usage the affixation in the article, because one of the word has an affix and also know what form of affixation that word but did not know about the meaning indeed which related to the news.

3. The Main Problem

The reader flustered about form affixation and its meaning moreover the usage the affixation in the article, because one of the word has an affix and also know what form of affixation that word but did not know about the meaning indeed which related to the news, whereas the meaning has the ambiguity meaning. And it is not always obvious whether something should be regarded as a base or an affix.

4. The Limitation of The Problem

To be well focused, the scope and limitation of the study need to be clarified. This study is focused on discussing the affixation, one of the processes of word formation in English language, used in the discourse of the Jakarta post newspaper.

The sources data of the research are all the words that contain affixation in five discourses of Jakarta post newspaper in politic discourse around general election of candidate of legislative and candidate of president and also about education. Discourse of newspaper was published on Sunday and Monday 13th-14th April 2014. And the five discourse such as: “Democracy a work in progress”, “Jokowi gets nod from Nasdem”, “Failed candidates depressed”, “Bemo program promotes reading among school”, and “UN climate report balances science, politics”.



5. The Question of The Research

1. What are the forms of affixations in the Jakarta Post discourses?
2. What is the meaning of affixations in the Jakarta Post discourses?
3. How are the usages of affixation in the Jakarta Post discourses?

C. The Aims of The Research

1. To get the data about the forms of affixations in the Jakarta Post discourses.
2. To get the data about meaning of affixations in the Jakarta Post discourses.
3. To know the usage of affixations in the Jakarta Post discourses (especially in the five discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper Sunday and Monday edition April 14th-15th2014)

D. The Significance of The Research

The result of the study is expected to give contributions to the related study both theoretically and practically. **Theoretically**, the result of the study is expected for broadening knowledge about English affixation process. **Practically**, the result of the study is expected to be additional reference for other researcher in conducting the similar research, to be additional material for a teacher in teaching Morphology course and to help the reader of the Jakarta Post newspaper, in order to get a good understanding of the content of the discourse. So, for the students also can help to learn in more depth English language knowledge especially in morphology and vocabulary in the English Lesson and also linguistic for the topic word formation and etc.

E. Theoretical Review

1. Morphology

The word linguistic is derived from Latin "Lingua" means language. There are various kinds of the definition of linguistics from the linguists. Hornby (1994:494) defines linguistics as "the study of the human speech including the units, the nature, the structure, and the modification of language". Morphology is a branch of linguistics which studies the forms of words. Morphology is concerned with the internal structure of words and their relationship to other words within paradigm.

There are many linguists who explain about morphology. One of them, Booij (2005: 4) says that the sub discipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns is



called morphology. For the existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure. For instance, *election* can be divided into the constituents' *elect* and *-ion*. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well.

In addition, Fromkin et. al. (2003:76) asserts that morphology is "the study of the internal structure of words, and the study of the rules by which words are formed. The word "morphology" itself consists of two morphemes, *morph* + *ology*. The suffix *-ology* means science of or branch of knowledge concerning.

Thus the meaning of morphology is "the science of word forms."By discussing some definitions which are given by some linguists, it can be concluded that all of the definitions are quite similar. It can be concluded that morphology is one of the branches of linguistics which study about words and how to construct it. This conclusion strengthens the idea that this study is a morphological study. Since, this study discusses one of way how to construct word, namely, affixation process.

Related to the term 'word formation', Plag (2003:13) gives opinion that the study of word-formation can be defined as the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes. According to him there are three ways to create new words from the existing words: by affixation process, by non-affixation process, and compounding. From the explanation above the researcher makes a conclusion that in general the way to create a new English word can be divided into three ways. The first is deriving new words from the existing words and word parts. The second way is deriving new words by borrowing from another language. The last way is deriving new words from the scratch or inventing totally new words. Related to this study, affixation is included one of ways for deriving new words and it is categorized as the way of deriving new words from the existing words.

2. Affixation

Affixation is the process of deriving new words on the basis of the existing words by the help of affixes (Plag, 2003:107). There are two kinds of affixes inflectional affixes and derivational affixes.

In contrast, an inflectional affix does not change the word class and the meaning. Inflection modifies a word's form in order to mark the grammatical



subclass to which it belongs. There are explanations about inflectional affixes according to Todd (1987: 45-46) Whereas derivational affixes often involve a change of class-such as the verb “attract” becoming the adjective “attractive”, inflectional suffixes never involve a change of class. Inflectional morphology occurs with nouns, pronouns and verbs.

In nouns, inflection marks plurality in regular noun, for examples:

Book	books
Chair	chairs

And the possessive of all nouns:

John	john’s book/books
The man	the man’s book/books

Irregular nouns often form their plurals by vowel change:

Foot	feet
Man	men
Mouse	mice

With regard to verbs in English, inflectional suffixes are used to indicate present tense agreement:

1, you, we, they	>	look/sing
But		
He/she/it	>	look+s/sing+s

And the present participle: Look+ing/sing+ing

For regular verbs the past tense and the past participle are formed by the suffix ‘-ed’.

In this case, affixes refer to derivational affixes, which changed part of speech, the characteristics of this kind of affix are: encodes lexical meaning, is not syntactically relevant, can occur inside derivation, often changes the part of speech, is often semantically unclear, is often restricted in its productivity, and is not restricted to suffixation. The affixes can be categorized into three: suffixes, prefixes, and infixes.

a. Suffixes

It means some bound morphemes which are must be added before the central meaningful element of the words (Plag, 2003:10). But in simple the suffix is the affix that use in the end of the base word. According to Mc.Charty



et. al (1987: 56) the suffix is come at the end of words. They help you to understand the meaning of a new word. There are four kinds of suffixes: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

1) Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes are suffixes which are used to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concept, but also properties, qualities, and the like (Plag, 2003:86-92). It kinds are:

-age

This suffix derives nouns that express an activity or its result as in *coverage*, *leakage*, *spillage*, and derives nouns that denote a collective entity or quantity, as in *acreage*, *voltage*, and *yardage*.

-al

-al is used to form abstract nouns that denote an action or the result of action, such as *arrival*, *overthrowal*, *recital*, *referral*, and *renewal*.

-ance (with its variants –ence/-ancy/-ency)

A number of verbs take –ance to create action nouns such as *absorbance*, *riddance*, *retardance*. The suffix is closely related to –ce/-cy, which attaches productively to adjectives ending in the suffix –ant/-ent such as *dependency*.

-ant

This suffix form count nouns that refers to persons, often in technical or legal discourse, such as *applicant*, *defendant*, *disclaim ant*, etc., or to substances involved in biological, chemical, or physical processes (for example: *attractant*, *dispersant*, *etchant*, *suppressant*, etc.)

-ce/-cy

This suffix added productively to adjectives in –ant/-ent (for example: *convergence*, *efficiency*, *emergence*, etc.) and also to nouns ending the string as in *agency*, *presidency*, *regency*, and so on.

-dom

The suffix –dom is semantically closely related to –hood and –ship. It function are: 1) to form nominal which can be paraphrased as 'state of being X' as in *apedom*, *clerkdom*, *slumdom*, etc., 2) to refer to collective entities, such as *professordom*, *studentdom*, 3) to denote domains, realism or territories as in *kingdom*, *cameldom*, *maoridom*, etc..

-ee

It derives nouns denoting sentient entities that are involved in an event as non-volitional participants. For example, *employee* denotes someone who is employed, a *biographee* is someone who is the subject of a biography, and a *standee* is someone who is forced to stand.

-eer

This suffix also used as person-noun-forming suffix, whose meaning can be paraphrased as 'person who deals in, is concerned with, or has to do with X, for example, the word such as *auctioneer*, *budgeter*, *mountaineer*, etc.



-er (and its orthographic variant -or)

Its functions are: 1) signify entities that are active or volitional participants in an event (e.g. *teacher, singer, writer*, etc), 2) denotes instrument nouns (e.g. *blender, mixer, toaster*, etc), 3) denotes noun entities which are associated with an activity such as *diner, lounge, trainer, winner*, etc., 4) creates person nouns indicating place of origin or residence (e.g. *Londoner, New Yorker, New Englander*). The orthographic variant -or occurs mainly with Latinate bases ending in /s/ or /t/ as *conductor, oscillator, compressor*.

- (e)ry

Formations in - (e)ry refers to a place where a specific activity is carried out or place where a specific article or service is available that could be postulated such as *bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery*, etc.

-ess

This kind of suffix derives a comparatively small number of mostly established nouns referring to female humans and animals as in *princess, stewardess, lioness*, etc.

-ful

-ful derives measure partitive nouns from nominal base words that can be construed as containers. It is similar to expression such as *a lot of, a bunch of*, etc. for example, the word *cupful, handful, tumblerful*, etc.

-hood

This suffix has similar meaning to -dom. The word that is attached to this suffix expresses concepts such as state (as in *adulthood, childhood, farmerhood*, etc.), and collectivity (as in *beggarhood, Christianhood, companionhood*, etc.)

-(i)an (and its variant -ean)

Formations in -(i)an seem to have the general meaning as: 1) person having to do with X (as in *technician, historian, Utopian*, etc.), 2) person being from X (as in *Bostonian, Mongolian, Scandinavian*, etc.), 3) person being the follower or supporter of X (as in *Anglican, Chomskyan*, etc.)

-ing

Derivatives with this suffix denote the processes (*begging, running, sleeping*, etc) or results (*building, rapping, stuffing*, etc.)

-ion

-ion denotes events or results of processes which are primarily found in scientific discourse such as *epoxidation and sedimentation*.

-ism

Its function is to form abstract nouns from other nouns and adjectives. The word with this suffix denotes the related concepts state, condition, attitude, system of beliefs or theory, as in *blondism, fantasist, Parkinsonisms, conservatism, racism, revisionism, Marxism*, etc.

-ist

This suffix derives nouns referring to persons, mostly from nominal and adjectival bases such as *balloonist, careerist, fantasist, minimalist*, etc.

-ity

The words, which are derived by attaching this suffix, denote qualities, states, or properties that are usually derived from Latinate adjectives (e.g. *curiosity, productivity, solidity*, etc.)



-ment

This suffix derives action nouns denoting processes or results from the mainly verbs. It is usually attached to monosyllables or disyllabic base words with have stress on the last syllable (e.g. *gassessment*, *endorsement*, *involvement*, *treatment*, etc.)

-ness

It is considered as the most productive suffix of English. It has a close semantic relative with *-ity* (e.g. *thingness*, *kindness*, etc.)

-ship

This suffix forms nouns that denote state or condition. It has similar meaning with *-agI*, *-hood*, and *-dom*. Base words are mostly person nouns as in *clerkship*, *friendship*, *membership*, etc.

The kinds of nominal suffix that are the suffix *-age*, *-al*, *-ance/-ence/-ancy/-ency*, *-ant*, *-ce/cy*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-er/-or*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-(i)an/-ean*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-ness*, and *-ship*. Nominal suffixes also can call as noun suffix by the formation of noun. Noun derived from other noun, noun derived from adjective or derived from verb.

2) Verbal Suffixes

There are four suffixes which create verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns): *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, and *-ize* here the kinds of verbal suffix according to (Plag, 2003:92-94).

-ate

It functions is to derive verb with chemical substances as bases and its meaning are: 1) provide with X/ornative as in *fluorinate*, 2) make into X/resultative as in *methanate*. Sometimes this suffix do not conform to this pattern, but being apparently no more than an indicator of verbal status.

-en

The meaning of *-en* formations can be described as causative 'make (more) X.' it is mostly attached to adjectives (e.g. *blacken*, *broaden*, *quicken*, *ripen*, etc.)

-ify

Semantically, *-ify* shows the same range of meanings as *-ize*. This suffix added to three kinds of base word: to monosyllabic word, to words stressed on the final syllable, and to words stressed on the penult followed by a final syllable ending in unstressed /i/ (e.g. *humidify*, *solidify*, etc.)

-ize

-ize expresses: 1) locatives/'put into X' as in *computerize*, *hospitalize*, 2) ornative/'provide with X' as in *patinacize* and *flouridize*, 3) causative/'make (more) X' as in *randomize* and *functionalize*, 4) resultative/'make into X' as in *carbonize* and *itemize*, 5) inchoative/'become X' as in *aerosolize*, 6)



performative/'perform X' as in *anthropologize*, 7) similative/'act like X' as in *cannibalize* and *vampirize*.

The suffix –ate, -en, -ify, and –ize is attached to adjectives and nouns were categorized into verbal suffixes. Verbal suffixes also can call by the verb formation that derived from adjective or noun.

3) Adjectival Suffixes

Adjectival suffixes that adjective derived from verb or noun. The English adjectival suffixes can be divided into two groups. The first is relational adjectives. It is adjectival suffixes whose role is to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of derived adjective. For example, algebraic mind means 'a mind having to do with algebra, referring algebra, characterized by Algebra. The second group is qualitative adjective. This adjective can adopt qualitative meanings as in she is a grammatical genius and it can adopt a qualitative sense (Plag, 2003: 94-97). Their kinds are:

-able/-ible

-able/-ible has two meanings: 1) capable of being Xed as in *breakable*, *readable*, and *detractable*, 2) *liable* or disposed to X as in *agreeable*, *perishable*, *variable*, etc.

-al

This suffix attaches mostly to Latinate bases as in *accidental*, *colonial*, *cultural*, *federal*, *institutional*, *modal*, etc.

-ary

-ary usually attaches to nouns as in *complementary*, *evolutionary*, *fragmentary*, *precautionary*, etc.

-ed

This suffix create adjective with general meaning 'having X and being provided with X.' For example: *broad-minded*, *pig-headed*, *wooded*, etc.

-esque

-esque is added to both common and proper nouns to convey the notion of 'in the manner or style of X' as in *Chaplinesque*, *Hemingwayesque*, *picturesque*, etc.

-ful

The suffix –ful has the meaning 'having X and being characterized by X as in, *beautiful*, *purposeful*, *tactful*, etc. It is typically attached to abstract nouns.

-ic/-ical

This suffix sometimes is clearly distinguished in meaning (e.g. *economic* means profitable vs. *economical* means money-saving).



-ing

It functions primarily to form present participle which can be used as adjectives in attributive positions.

-ish

This kind of suffix is attached to adjective (e.g. *freeish, clearish, sharpish*, etc.), numerals (e.g. *fourteenish, threehundredfortyish*), adverbs (e.g. *soonish, uppish*), and syntactic phrases (e.g. *stick-in-the-muddish, out-of-the-wayish, silly-little-me-late-again-ish*) to convey the concept of 'somewhat X' and vaguely X.'

-ive

-ive forms adjective mostly from Latin such as *connective, receptive, explosive, fricative, offensive*, etc.

-less

The meaning of -less can be seen as antonymic to -ful, it is without X as in *expressionless, hopeless, speechless, thankless*, etc.

-ous

This suffix derives adjectives from nouns and bound roots, for example: *curious, famous, synonymous*, etc. It has some variants: -eous (e.g. *erroneous, homogenous*), -ious (e.g. *gracious, prestigious*), and -uous (e.g. *ambiguous, continuous*).

Adjectival suffix that the suffix forming adjective. And the part of speech that forming adjective are verb and noun. Adjective is derived from noun, or derived from verb.

4) Adverbial Suffixes

Plag in his book *Word-Formation in English* (2003:97-98). The kinds of adverbial suffixes are the suffix -ly, and the suffix -wise

-ly

In some formations there is a difference in meaning between the adjective and the adverb derived by -ly. For example, *shortly, hardly*, and *dryly* are semantically differ with their base words.

-wise

-wise creates adverbs from nouns, with two distinguishable groups. The first is adverbs which indicate manner/dimension adverbs whose meaning is 'in the manner of X' as in *the towel wound sarongwise about his middle* or indicate a spatial arrangement or movement as in *the cone can be sliced lengthwise*. The second group is adverbs which are made up of adverb whose meaning can be rendered as 'with respect to, in regard to, concerning X.' as in they make no special demands food-wise.

Only two suffixes in the categorized into adverbial suffixes there were the suffix -ly and -wise. The suffix ly in the adverbial suffix different with the suffix in the adjectival suffix.



b. Prefixes

Plag (2003:98-101) argues that English prefixes can be classified, by considering their semantic meanings, into four groups, such as:

The first is a group that quantify over their base words' meaning, for example, 'one' (e.g. uni- in *unilateral* and *unification*), 'twice or two' (e.g. bi- in *bilateral* and di- in *disyllabic* and *ditransitive*), 'many' (e.g. multi- in *multi-purpose* or *multi-lateral*, and poly- in *polysyllabic* and *polyclinic*), 'half' (semi- in *semi-conscious*), 'all' (e.g. omni- in *omnipotent*), 'small' (e.g. micro- in *micro-surgical* and *microwave*), 'large' (macro- in *macro-economic*), 'to excess' (hyper- and over in *hyperactive* and *overestimate*), and 'not sufficiently' (e.g. Under- in *undernourish*).

The second group consists of a number of locative prefixes such as circum- means 'around' (e.g. *circumnavigate*, *circumscribe*, etc.), counter- means 'against' (e.g. *counterbalance* and *counterexample*), endo- means 'internal to X' (e.g. *endocentric* and *endocrinology*), epi- means 'on or over' (e.g. *epiglottis* and *epicentral*), inter- means 'between' (e.g. *interbreed*), intra- means 'inside' (e.g. *intramuscular*), para means 'along with' (e.g. *paramedic*, *paranormal*, etc.), retro- means 'back or backwards' (e.g. *retroflex*), trans- means 'across' (e.g. *transcontinental*, *transmigrate*, etc.).

The third group is temporal prefixes expressing notions like 'before' (ante-, pre-, and fore-, as in *antedate*, *preconcert*, *foresee*), 'after' (post-, as in *post structuralism*, *postmodern*, *post modify*, etc.), or 'new' (neo-, as in *Neoclassical*, *Neo-Latin*). The last group consists prefixes which express negation. They are: 1) a(n)-, this suffix occurs only in Latinate adjectives. Its meaning can either be paraphrased as 'without what is referred to by the nominal base', as in *achromatic* and *asexual*, or as 'not X' as in *ahistorical* and *asymmetrical*, 2) anti-, this prefix can express 'against or opposing' with denominal, deadjectival and deverbal derivatives behaving like adjectives (e.g. *anti-war*, *an anti-freeze liquid*, etc.) and expresses 'the opposite of an X' or 'not having the proper characteristics of an X' (e.g. *anti-hero*, *anti-particle*, *anti professor*), 3) de-, this prefix is added to verbs and nouns to form reversative or privative verbs: *decolonize*, *decaffeinate*, *deflea*, *depollute*, *dethrone*, etc., 4) dis-, it has meaning



closely related to un-, and de-, this prefix forms reversative verbs from foreign verbal bases, for example, *disassemble*, *disassociate*, *discharge*, etc.

There are also some prefixes which do not fit into any of the four groups, such as 'wrong or evil' (mal-, as in *malfunction* and *malnutrition*), 'badly or wrongly' (mis-, *misinterpret*, and *mistrial*), 'false or deceptive' (pseudo-), 'together or jointly' (co-), 'in place of' (vice-), etc., 5) in-, this prefix is found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning 'not': *incomprehensible*, *inactive*, *intolerable*, *implausible*, *illegal*, *irregular*, etc., 6) mis-, it conveys the meaning of 'inaccurate(ly), *wrongly*', as in *mispronounce*, *misreport*, *misdemeanor*, *mistrial*, etc., 7) non-, this prefix has the general meaning of 'not X', for example; *non-biological*, *non-commercial*, *non-returnable*, etc., 8) un-, adjectival un- is used to denote a preservative or privative means 'remove X' (as in *unbind*, *uncork*, *unleash*, *unsaddle*, *unwrap*, etc.), denote 'absence of X' (e.g. *unease*, *unbelief*, *uneducation*, etc.), and denote the meaning of 'not having the proper characteristics of X' (e.g. *uncelebrated*, *unevent*, *un-Hollywood*, etc.).

c. Infixation

Plag (2003:101) says that Morphologists usually agree that English has no infixes. However, there is the possibility of inserting expletives in the middle of words to derive new words (e.g. *kanga-bloody-roo* and *abso-blooming-lutely*). Therefore, we could say that English has a process of infixation of words, but there are no bound morphemes that can be classified as infixes.

3. Newspaper

Here the definition newspaper from Wikipedia (2013:1)

A **newspaper** is a publication printed on paper and issued regularly, usually once a day or once a week. It gives information and opinions about current events and news. One can buy a newspaper at a store or at a news stand. Also, newspapers can be delivered to one's home, if one subscribes to it.

Newspapers usually have a lot of topics in them. They usually include political events, crime, business, sports, and opinions. Many also include weather news. Newspapers use photographs to illustrate stories; and also often include comic strips and other entertainment, such as crosswords and horoscopes. They also often have opinion sections. The opinion sections print the opinions of people who work for the newspaper. These opinions, which are



usually on stories in the news, are called *editorials*. Opinion sections usually also print short letters from people who read the newspaper. After being read, it can be recycled, or used for other purposes, like wrapping fish or lining birdcages. Usually people like to read them to stay informed about their local city or state.

From the definition above that newspaper is usually include politic events, business, sport, etc. and many newspaper published in Indonesia such as Kompas newspaper, Radar Cirebon, Jakarta Post newspaper, etc. And also the newspaper can look in many stores, at a news stand, or we can search in the internet media.

The Jakarta Post is Indonesia's leading English newspaper. The publisher is PT Bina Media Tenggara which was founded in 1983. The newspapers are published every day except on public holidays. On Sundays, we have the Sunday Post with more lifestyle and leisure contents. The Jakarta post also has the website that is <http://www.thejakartapost.com> and the Headquarters is Jl. Palmerah Barat 142-143 Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10270 Indonesia.

F. The Methodology of The Research

1. The Objectives of the Research

The objective of this research is to know some kinds of knowledge English area in the content newspaper especially the affixation. The researcher also wants to analyze the form and the meaning of the affixations and classify it into some article based on the usage of the affixation.

2. The Object of the Research

The object of this research is Jakarta Post, Monday edition 14th April 2014, and the samples were the articles. Sample is part of the population which is investigated, while sampling is the activity of collecting sampling. Nawawi, (1995:141) states that sample are collected based on the technique of sampling that is employed in the research while population is all research objects (human beings, things, animals, plants, phenomena, test values, or events) as the sources of data which have special characteristic in research.

The researcher analyzes the affixation in the articles of the Jakarta Post. Because, many people read the newspaper just read and just to know the aim of the newspaper and doesn't observe the content of the newspaper. The researcher took



five articles in the Jakarta post newspaper because the Jakarta post newspaper is the greatest daily English newspaper published in Indonesia.

3. Time of the Research

Based on the analyzed the writer will be held research on April until June, exactly in date 13 March until 20 July in 2014. To support and more detail the data writer will give calendar to accurately in time of research and writer take the data in library.

Table.1
Calendar of Analyze

Activities	March	April	May	June	July
Preparing Research Proposal					
(The first Research) (identify affixation in each discourses in news column of the Jakarta Post newspaper)					
Correcting and organizing revised research proposal					
SK (The letter of information)					
Collecting the Data					
Organizing Chapter I					
Organizing Chapter II (Discussing the Research Finding of					



the first research question)					
Organizing Chapter III (Discussing the Research Finding of the first research question)					
4. Organizing Chapter IV (Discussing the Research Finding of the first research question)					
Conclusion					
Reporting Thesis					

4. The Method of the Research

The method of this research is qualitative research. According to Bergs (1989: 2) qualitative research this refers to the meaning, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphor, symbols, and descriptions of things. Fraenkle, et al, states (1932: pp.426) that the characteristics of qualitative research are:

1. The natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research
2. Qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers
3. Qualitative research are concerned with process as well as product
4. Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively
5. How people make sense out of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.

The type of qualitative method of this research is content analysis. Content analysis is considered a scholarly methodology in the humanities by which texts are studied as to authorship, authenticity, or meaning. Fraenkle (2009: 472) states that



content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their communications.

5. The Source and Type of Data

The term data refers to the kind of information researcher obtain on the subject of their research. (Fraenkel, et al, 2011: 111). In this research, researcher uses both primary source and secondary source data.

a. Primary data source

Primary data source of this study is the discourse of “*The Jakarta post newspaper*”. Afterwards the data classified into its form and analyzed the context of affixation.

b. Secondary data source

The researcher also uses another data source to get deeper understanding dealing with the field of the research. Most of them are in the form of morphology theory about affixation. The secondary sources are acquired in the forms of books such as: word –formation in English by Ingo Plag 2003, Cambridge university press, New York: Brasil Blackwell, Fraenkle 2009. How to Design and Evaluate Reaserch in Education, the website: www.thejakartapost.com, etc.

Respondent in a research study is the group on which the information is obtained. (Fraenkel et al, 2011: 91). The researcher uses purposive sampling as the sampling technique in this research. Purposive sampling used to gain the data that believed by the researcher related to the study.

6. The Technique of Data Collection

This research uses content analysis, where the content of data in the forms of words. Fraenkel et al define content analysis as follow:

Content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their communications. It is just what its name implies: the analysis of the usually, but not necessarily, written contents of a communication. Textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, songs, political speeches, advertisements, pictures—in fact, the con-tents of virtually any type of communication—can be



analyzed. A people or group's conscious and unconscious beliefs, attitudes, values, and ideas often are revealed in their communications (2009: 472).

The researcher collects the data of the research in analyzing affixation at Jakarta post newspaper through documentation. This technique fit to the research design as qualitative research. In collecting the data of this study were collected by using the following steps. The first step was searching the Jakarta post newspaper at www.thejakartapost.com and at the library or the bookstore; second step was reading the discourse of the Jakarta post newspaper carefully to find the words which contain affixes. Next, the third step was collecting the words which contain affixes, to get the data of the meaning and the usage of the words. These activities were continually done until five discourses in two editions.

7. The Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher take some steps and for the first the technique of data analysis is to collecting the data, after collecting data the researcher also take from Miles (1992:20) theory, related to the data analysis in qualitative research, says that there are three steps of data analysis: data reduction, data display and conclusion/verification. The first step is data reduction. It means the process of selecting, simplifying, and transforming the raw data. The second is data display which refers to organized information which allows the researcher to draw the conclusion. The last step is drawing conclusion as the result of research.

In this research, the data were analyzed by using those three steps after collecting the data. In the first step or data reduction, the words which contained affixes were selected and classified based on the affixes that they have into three groups. They were suffix, prefix, and infix. In the second step or data display, the affixes which were found meaning and the usage of the words and then a table chart are made. This table helps the researcher draw the conclusion. The last step is drawing conclusion. The conclusion was drawn based on the result of the two steps before.

G. Literature Review

There has been abundant research dealt with the analysis. Number researchers give high attention mainly to analysis newspaper, variety analysis newspaper like analysis the content of the newspaper, language style, ambiguity in the article, suffixes and also



the affixation in the article of newspaper. Here the researcher will explain about the previous study around the affixation research.

The previous research about newspaper, there are numerous Indonesian researchers dealt with this research Suprayanto (2006). He was conducted a research on affixation entitled *A Morphological Study on Affixations used in Song of Songs Holy Bible*. In her study, he analyzed kinds of affixes and the process of affixation that were used in Song of Songs holy bible. He found there were only two kinds of affixes were used. They were prefixes, suffixes, and there were no infixes. He does the research with qualitative research and also he collecting the data using three steps there are: data reduction, data display and conclusion.

The other researcher was Ika Karmila (2006) he was conducted a research on part of affixation entitled *The Influence of Studying Suffixes Towards the Students' Achievmen In Arranging the Words at The Second Year of SMP Karang Sembung Cirebon*, here she does the research using qualitative research she find out the data from the response students in studying suffixes and also affixes.

Emmy Heniva (2008) entitled *Affixation Used in the English Translation of Sahih Bukhari by Muhsin Khan*, in his research describes kinds of affixes which are used in the sentences, the process of affixation, and kind of affixes which is mostly used.

Related to this study, there is a difference between this study and those previous studies. The difference is in the object of the study. The object of this study is the Jakarta post newspaper in Sunday and Monday edition 13th-14th April 2014, so different also in the analysis of the affixation in this research will describe the form, the meaning and the usage of the affixation in the discourses. This research also using the new format of qualitative research and it can be easier to understanding it because clarifying of the research finding in more detail every one question research will be describe in one chapter.





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