A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES
(PREFIX) UN- AND DIS- USED IN AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN
DICTIONARY BY JOHN M. ECHOLS AND HASAN SHADILY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at clarifying the differences and similarities on the usage, the functions, and also describing the characteristics between prefix un- and dis- used in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of the study is affixes in prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary. The data are words containing affixes found in an English-Indonesian dictionary. The data collection method employed by writer is documentation. The technique of analyzing data is reading, selecting, collecting, and classifying the affixes, especially prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily. The results of this research are as follows: the similarities on the usage between prefix un- and dis- are (1) both prefixes un- and dis- can form noun, verb, and adjective, (2) both prefixes un- and dis- can be changed from noun into verb category, (3) both prefixes un- and dis- are derivational affixes. The differences on the usage between prefix un- and dis are (1) prefix un- is often followed by adjective category, although prefix dis- is often followed by noun category, (2) prefix un- can be formed from noun into adjective category and verb into noun, although prefix dis- can be formed from adjective into verb category, (3) prefix un- can change from adverb into adverb category. The similarity is in a word using both prefixes un- and dis-, although they have the different meaning. The characteristics of prefix un- that it can be followed by all of alphabet, except the consonant [x]. Although prefix dis- can not be followed by consonant [d], [j], [k], [m], [n], [t], [v], [w], [x], [y], and [z]. The functions is to form noun, verb, and adjective.

Key words: morphological, prefixes un- and dis-
A. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Matthews (1991:3) states that, “Morphology, therefore, is the simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of words’ in different uses and contraction”. While Spencer in Aronoff and Miller (2001:213) explains that “Morphology is about the structure of word”. In linguistics, derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning and part speech by addition the affixes which noun is obtained from verb, adverb is obtained from adjective, verb is obtained from adjective, and adjective is obtained from noun.

A dictionary is a kind book that contained the complete vocabularies or words. It is arranged based on alphabetical order. A dictionary is important for people, especially the students. Because you can look for the meaning of words that you want, likes English to Indonesian. It explains the meaning of vocabularies or words.

The writer formulates the problem statements are (1) to clarify the differences, the similarities, and the functions on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary and To describe the characteristics of prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary.

According to Srijono (2001:51), “Words are the smallest free forms found in language”. Free means it can stand by itself. Words are made up of morphemes. A simple word is a word that consists of a single morpheme, for example: train, boy, hunt, magnet, caliber, etc. A complex word is a word which contains two or more morphemes, e.g. trains, hunters, demagnetization, etc.

There are some experts that give the contribution for morpheme meaning. First, Katamba (1993:24) stated that “The morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure”.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) (Katamba, 1993:44).

Katamba (1993:44) states that, affixes are divided into three types.

1) A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base, like re-, un-, and in-. For example: re-make, un-kind, in-accurate, etc.

2) An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. For example: incumbe, succumb, and decumbent.

3) A suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base, like re-, un-, and in-. For example: kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed, etc.

In linguistics, “One of processes which produces a new lexeme from a base is called derivational affix” (Bauer, 1988:12). Derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning and changes part speech by addition the affixes (prefix, suffix, and infix).

This research aims to know the differences, the similarities, and the functions on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary and To describe the characteristics of prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. She takes qualitative research because the writer aims at clarifying the differences and similarities on the usage, describing the characteristic, clarifying the function prefix un- and dis- an English-Indonesian dictionary. The object of the study is affixes in prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary. The data in this study are words containing affixes found an English-Indonesian dictionary. The data source is an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily.
The technique of collecting data in this research is documentation. The writer does the following steps; (a) reading an English-Indonesian dictionary, (b) collecting, selecting, and classifying the affixes, especially prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Findings

Research finding involves the analysis of the data based on the problem of what are the differences and similarities on the usage, the characteristics, and the functions between prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily.

a. The similarities on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary

The usage of prefix un- and dis- has similarities on the usage category. Both the prefix un- and dis- can form noun, verb, and adjective category. Both the prefix un- and dis- can form the meaning, although they can not change grammatical category. It is called derivational affixes. Both can be changed from noun into verb category.

1) Noun into noun categories
   a) Uncertainty

   Uncertainty consists of three morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “un”, the base morpheme “certain”, and the bound morpheme “ty”. Then, the base morpheme “certainty” consists of of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “certain”(adj) and the bound morpheme “-ty”. Morpheme “un-“ is prefix and “certainty” is noun category. Uncertainty (N): un- + certainty (N) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because certainty has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.
b) Disability

Disability consists of three morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “dis”, the base morpheme “able”, and the bound morpheme “ty”. Then, the base morpheme “ability” consists of of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “able”(adj) and the bound morpheme “-ty”. Morpheme “dis-“ is prefix and “ability” is noun category. Disability (N): dis- + ability (N) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because disability has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

2) Verb into verb categories

a) Unbend

Unbend consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “un” and the base morpheme “bend”. Morpheme “un-“ is prefix and “bend” is verb category. Unbend (adv): un- + bend (V) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because unbend has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

b) Disabuse

Disabuse consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “dis” and the base morpheme “abuse”. Morpheme “dis-“ is prefix and “abuse” is verb category. Disabuse (V): dis- + abuse (V) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because disabuse has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

3) Adjective into adjective categories

a) Unacceptable

Unacceptable consists of three morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “uni”, the base morpheme “accept”, and the bound morpheme “able”. Then, the base morpheme
“acceptable” consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “accept” (V) and the bound morpheme “able”. Morpheme “un-” is prefix and “acceptable” is noun category. Unacceptable (N): un- + acceptable (N) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because unacceptable has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

b) Disadvantageous

Disadvantageous consists of three morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “dis”, the base morpheme “advantage”, and the bound morpheme “ous”. Then, the base morpheme “advantageous” consists of two morphemes. They are the base morpheme “advantage” (N) and the bound morpheme “-ous”. Morpheme “dis-” is prefix and “advantageous” is adjective category. Disadvantageous (adj): dis- + advantageous (adj) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because disadvantageous has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

4) Noun into verb categories

a) Unvoice

Unvoice consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “un” and the base morpheme “voice”. Morpheme of “unvoice” belongs to verb category, while morpheme “un-” is prefix and “voice” is noun category. Unvoice (V): un- + voice (N) is derivational affixes when they are combined, because unvoice has changed the grammatical category from noun category into verb category.

b) Disfranchise

Disfranchise consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “dis” and the base morpheme “franchise”.
Morpheme “dis-“ is prefix and “franchise” is noun category. 
Disfranchise (V): dis- + franchise (N) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because disfranchise has changed the grammatical category from noun category into verb category.

b. The differences on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily

After analyzing the data, the researcher does not find the specific differences on the usage between prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary. The differences are related with the grammatical categories of each prefix. Prefix un- is often followed by adjective category, although prefix dis- is often followed by noun category. Then, prefix un- can be formed from noun into adjective category and verb into noun, although prefix dis- can be formed from adjective into verb category. After that, prefix un- can change from adverb into adverb category, although prefix dis- can not change it.

The analysis of the derivational affixes of prefix un- that represent the grammatical categories are as follows:

1) Adjective into adjective category

a) Unafraid

Unafraid consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “un” and the base morpheme “afraid”. Morpheme “un-“ is prefix and “afraid” is adjective category. Unafraid (adj): un- + afraid (adj) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because unafraid has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

2) Noun into noun category

a) Disadvantage

Disadvantage consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “dis” and the base morpheme “advantage”.

Morpheme “dis-“ is prefix and “advantage” is noun category. 

Disadvantage (N): dis- + advantage (N) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because disadvantage has changed the meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

c. The similarity and difference in a word used prefix un- and dis-. 

The researcher finds 3 data in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily

1) Unlike and dislike

Unlike consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “un” and the base morpheme “like”. Morpheme “un-“ is prefix and “like” is adjective category. Unlike (adj): un- + like (adj) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because unlike has changed the meaning meaning although it does not change the grammatical category.

Dislike consists of two morphemes. They are the bound morpheme “dis” and the base morpheme “like”. Morpheme “dis-“ is prefix and “like” is adjective category. Dislike (N): dis- + like (adj) are derivational affixes when they are combined, because dislikse has changed the grammatical category from noun category into adjective category.

They have the similarity and difference between two words which use prefix un- and dis-. The similarity both of the words are included derivational affixes which change the grammatical category. Then, the difference both of the words has the grammatical category. Prefix un- in like forms the adjective category, while prefix dis- in like forms the noun category.

d. The Characteristics of Prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily
Derivational affixes of prefix un- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*. The researcher finds twenty five alphabet that is followed prefix un-. They are 37 data are followed vowel [a], 15 data are followed consonant [b], 47 data are followed consonant [c], 33 data are followed consonant [d]. 30 data are followed vowel [e], 21 data are followed consonant [f], 8 data are followed consonant [g], 14 data are followed consonant [h], 14 data are followed vowel [i], 5 data followed consonant [j], 3 data are followed consonant [k], 17 data followed consonant [l], 9 data are followed consonant [m], 6 data are followed consonant [n], 7 data are followed vowel [o], 30 data are followed consonant [p], 3 data are followed consonant [q], 24 data are followed consonant [r], 31 data are followed consonant [s], 28 data are followed consonant [t], 3 data are followed vowel [u], 9 data are followed consonant [v], 19 data are followed consonant [w], a datum is followed consonant [y], and a datum is followed consonant [z].

Derivational affixes of prefix dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*. The researcher finds fifteen alphabet that is followed prefix dis-. They are 18 data are followed vowel [a], a datum is followed consonant [b], 10 data are followed consonant [c], 6 data are followed vowel [e], 2 data are followed consonant [f], 2 data are followed consonant [g], 4 data are followed consonant [h], 9 data are followed vowel [i], 5 data are followed consonant [l], 8 data are followed vowel [o], 7 data are followed consonant [p], 2 data are followed consonant [q], 3 data are followed consonant [r], 3 data are followed consonant [s], a datum is followed consonant [t], and 2 data are followed vowel [u].

e. The Functions of Prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary* by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily

The researcher finds some the functions of prefix un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary*. Both of prefix un- and dis- can
form noun, verb, and adjective categories. Both of prefix un- and dis have the meaning “not”. They can change the grammatical category, such as noun into verb category. Prefix un- can change the grammatical category from verb into adjective category, noun into adjective category, verb into noun, and noun into verb. Although, prefix dis- can change the grammatical category from noun into verb category and adjective into verb category.

2. Discussion

The researcher finds data of derivational affixes using prefix un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary. There are 414 data in prefix un-, 85 data in prefix dis-, and 3 data in one word use prefix un- and dis- that has a similarities and differences on the usage of each prefix.

The similarities on the usage of the research findings consist of three results. They are firstly, both of prefixes un- and dis- can form noun, verb, and adjective, secondly, both of prefixes un- and dis- can be changed from noun into verb category, and thirdly, both of prefixes un- and dis- are derivational affixes. Because they can change the grammatical category and meaning. Although, the differences on the usage of the research findings consist of three results too. They are firstly, prefix un- is often followed by adjective category, while prefix dis- is often followed by noun category. Secondly, Prefix un- can be formed from noun into adjective category and verb into noun, while prefix dis- can be formed from adjective into verb category. Thirdly, prefix un- can change from adverb into adverb category, while prefix dis- is not be followed adverb category. The similarity in a word used prefixes un- and dis- in an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily. The similarities on the usage of the research findings consist of a result. It is included derivational affixes. Then, the differences are they have the differences meaning.
The characteristics prefix un- of the research findings consist of seven results. They are firstly, prefix un- can be followed by the all of alphabet, except consonant [x]. Secondly, it is often followed by consonant [c]. Thirdly, adjective category with vowel [a]. Fourthly, it can be followed by adjective with the all of alphabet, except consonant [x], [y], and [z]. Fifthly, it can be followed by verb with the all of alphabet, except consonant [g], [k], [q] and [u]. Sixthly, it can be followed by noun with the alphabet [c], [d], [f], [h], [l], [r], [t], and [v]. Seventhly, it can followed by adverb with the alphabet [a], [e], [f], [h], [i], [j], [k], [m], [n], [p], [r] and [s].

The functions of prefix un- of the research findings consist of four result. They are, firstly, it can form noun, verb, and adjective. Secondly, it can change the grammatical category from noun into verb category, verb into adjective category, noun into adjective, verb into noun, and noun into verb. Thirdly, it has the meaning “not”. Fourthly, it can change the grammatical category from noun into verb category, verb into adjective category, noun into adjective, verb into noun, and noun into verb. The functions of prefix dis- of the research findings consist of four result. They are, firstly, it can form noun, verb, and adjective. Secondly, it can change the grammatical category from noun into verb category and noun into verb category. Thirdly, it has the meaning “not”. Fourthly, it can form noun, verb, and adjective.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
1. Conclusion
   
a. The similarities the usage between prefix un- and dis- used in an English-Indonesian dictionary is both of prefixes un- and dis- can form noun, verb, and adjective. Then, both of prefixes un- and dis- can be changed from noun into verb category. Both of prefixes un- and dis- are derivational affixes. Because they can change the grammatical category and meaning. Then, the differences the usage between prefix un- and dis- used in an English-Indonesian dictionary is related with the grammatical category of each prefix. Prefix un- is often followed by adjective category, although prefix dis- is often followed by noun category. Then, Prefix un- can be formed from noun into adjective category and verb into noun, although prefix dis- can be formed from adjective into verb category. The last, prefix un- can change from adverb into adverb category. The similarity in a word used prefixes un- and dis- in *an English-Indonesian dictionary by John M. Echols and Hasan Shadily*. The similarities on the usage of the research findings consist of a result. It is included derivational affixes. Then, the differences are they have the differences meaning.

b. The characteristics of prefix un are it can be followed by the all of alphabet, except consonant [x], prefix un- is often followed by consonant [c], prefix un- is often followed by adjective with vowel [a], prefix un- can followed by adjective with the all of alphabet, except consonant [x], [y], and [z], verb with the all of alphabet, except consonant [g], [k], [q]and [u], noun with the alphabet [c], [d], [f], [h], [l], [r], [t], and [v], adverb with the alphabet [a], [e], [f], [h], [i], [j], [k], [m], [n], [p], [r] and [s]. Although, the characteristics of prefix dis- are it can not be followed by consonant [d], [j], [k], [m], [n], [t], [v], [w], [x], [y], and [z], often followed by vowel [a], adjective with alphabet [a] and [c], verb with vowel [a], noun with vowel [a].
c. The functions of prefix un- are it can form noun, verb, and adjective. It can change the grammatical category from noun into verb category, verb into adjective category, noun into adjective, verb into noun, and noun into verb, it has the meaning “not”, it can change the grammatical category from noun. Although, the functions of prefix dis- arei it can form noun, verb, and adjective, it can change the grammatical category from noun into verb category and noun into verb category, it has the meaning “not”.

2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion from the research finding, there are some suggestion for readers and other researchers.
a. For the readers, the writer suggests that the readers will get benefit from the research and more understand about the similarities, differences, the characteristics, and the functions of prefix un- and dis-
b. For the other researchers, the writer suggests that the other researchers analyze the same topic with different aspect and data. This research has some the weaknesses based on research limitation, so the writer advices for the other researchers complete this research.

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY


