A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF AFFIXES FOUND IN CAMPUS ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the kinds of affixes, and to explain the forms and meaning of each affixes in Campus English Magazine. The study used descriptive qualitative research to study words which contain prefixes and suffixes. The data are taken from Campus English Magazine volume 52/XII/2012. The data are studied by using Katamba’s morphological analysis (1994) and Katamba’s word formation (1994).

Based on the research finding, the researcher finds that in derivational affixes, first, the researcher finds seven noun indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-er}, {-ment}, {-ness}, {-ity}, {-ist}, {-ion/-ation}, and {-ship}. The researcher also finds five adjective indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-ive}, {-able}, {-al}, {-est}, and {-ful} and a form of prefix, namely prefix {-in-}. The researcher only finds an adverb indicator, namely suffix {-ly} and only finds a verb indicator, namely suffix {-ize}. Moreover, inflectional affixes, the researcher only finds a noun indicator, namely suffix {-s} and an adjective indicator, namely suffix {-ing}. The researcher also finds two adjective indicators, namely suffix {-ed} and {-ing}. The writer finds a prefix (prefix -in) which can be attached to adjective. Prefixes {-in} form adjective from which originally has a form of adjective. Meanwhile, there are sixteen kinds of suffixes and each suffix only can be attached to noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Suffixes have seven form, namely to form adverb from adjective, noun from verb, noun from adjective, adjective from verb, adjective from noun, verb from noun, adverb from noun, and verb from adjective. Second, the meaning of the affixes that is used Campus English Magazine show the indicators of changing the class of category.

Keywords: affixes, prefixes, suffixes, derivational affixes, inflectional affixes, noun indicator, verb indicator, adjective indicator, and adverb indicator.
A. Introduction

Linguistic morphology has encouraged some researchers to conduct research related to morphological study. According to Lieber (2009: 8), morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words were coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.

In the process of word formation, there are some interesting words in English which lead the researcher to conduct this research. For example, the rule of suffixes {-er} which means a person who does whatever the verb means. Some words need to be multiplied in their last letter and added with {-er} when there is only three letters within the word (one vocal letter between two consonants), such as ‘sit’ becomes ‘sitter,’ ‘run’ becomes ‘runner,’ or ‘cut’ becomes ‘cutter.’ In another condition, if there is a word which is ended in vocal ‘-e,’ it only needs suffixes {-r}, such as ‘love’ becomes ‘lover,’ ‘hope’ becomes ‘hoper,’ or ‘lie’ becomes ‘lier.’

Morphology also focuses on some sub discussions such as morphemes, allomorphs, affixes, etc. A morpheme which is studies in morphology has some meanings. Based on the writer’s library research, the writer will focus on the pragmatics as the approach for analysing the data, because in identifying the speech act classifications, it needs the correct theories in order to get the clear analysis of the data.

Morphology is one of branches in linguistics which concerned with the structure of word. It focused on the process of building new words. According to Katamba (1994: 56), affixes are defined as any morphemes that were appended to the root. These morphemes need to join with other morphemes which had to attach to a root morpheme. Affixes were a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as the root or stem or base.

According to Mattews (1991: 125), there are six kinds of morphological process, namely affixation, prefixation, suffixation, circumfixation, infixation, and modification. The researcher also finds many affixes within the English Campus Magazine. Based on those reasons, the researcher chooses English magazine as
data source. The researcher hopes that the result of this analysis will be useful to enrich the readers understanding of affixes in morphological study. This research paper will answer the following problems:

a. The forms and meaning of each affixes in *Campus English Magazine*.

b. The kinds of affixes in *Campus English Magazine*.

**B. Research Method**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, in which the method are used the collects, classifies and analyzes the data, and the draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. In this study, the researcher aims at classifying the form of affixes used on *Campus English Magazine* to describe the types of affixes and the functions of each affixes used in *Campus English Magazine*.

The objects of the research are affixes. The affixes are found in *Campus English Magazine* volume 52/XII/2012. The data of this research are words which contain prefixes and suffixes. The data are taken from *Campus English Magazine* volume 52/XII/2012. The researcher uses documentation as the method of collecting data. The techniques in getting the data are reading the magazine and noting the affixes.

The researcher conducts the technique of data analysis with the following procedures:

1. Describing the kinds of affixes in *Campus English Magazine* by using Katamba’s morphological analysis (1994)
2. Describing the forms and meaning of each affixes by using Katamba’s word formation (1994)

**C. Result and Discussion**

1. Result

After analyzing the data, the writer can draw several results. The results of this research are that the writer found the classifications of kinds, forms, and meaning of affixes as follows:
1. Kinds

According to Katamba (1994: 56), affixes consist of three types; there were prefixes, suffixes and infixes. The researcher finds two kinds of affixes used in Campus English Magazine, namely derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes have sub categories: prefix and suffix. In this magazine, the researcher only finds prefix {in-} as in word “informal”, while there are three forms of suffixes which indicate different kinds of affixes. Inflectional affixes only have suffix. In this magazine, the researcher finds suffix {s} as in word “student”, {-ed} as in word “involved”, and {-ing} as in word “becoming”.

In derivational affixes, the researcher finds seven noun indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-er}, {-ment}, {-ness}, {-ity}, {-ist}, {-ion/-ation}, and {-ship}. The researcher also finds five adjective indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-ive}, {-able}, {-al}, {-est}, and {-ful} and a form of prefix, namely prefix {in-}. The researcher only finds an adverb indicator, namely suffix {-ly} and only finds a verb indicator, namely suffix {-ize}.

In inflectional affixes, the researcher only finds a noun indicator, namely suffix {-s} and an adjective indicator, namely suffix {-ing}. The researcher also finds two adjective indicators, namely suffix {-ed} and {-ing}.

2. Forms

The writer found a prefix (prefix -in) which can be attached to adjective. Prefixes {-in} form adjective from which originally has a form of adjective. Meanwhile, there are sixteen kinds of suffixes and each suffix can only be attached to noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Suffixes have seven form, namely to form adverb from adjective, noun from verb, noun from adjective, adjective
from verb, adjective from noun, verb from noun, adverb from noun, and verb from adjective.

3. Meaning

In terms of meaning, English prefixes and suffixes that the researcher analyzed are:

   a. Derivational Affixes

      1) Prefixes

         a) Prefix {in-} has the meaning to indicate negation from noun.

      2) Suffixes

         a) Suffix {-ly} has the meaning to indicate adverb category of adjective.

            b) Suffix {-er} has the meaning to indicate noun category of verb.

            c) Suffix {-ment} has the meaning to indicate noun category of verb.

            d) Suffix {-ness} has the meaning to indicate noun category of adjective.

            e) Suffix {-ity} has the meaning to indicate adverb category of adjective.

            f) Suffix {-ist} has the meaning to indicate noun category of adjective.

            g) Suffix {-ive} has the meaning to indicate adjective category of noun.

            h) Suffix {-ize} has the meaning to indicate verb category of noun.

            i) Suffix {-able} has the meaning to indicate adjective category of noun.

            j) Suffix {-ion} has the meaning to indicate noun category of verb.
k) Suffix {-ation} has the meaning to indicate noun category of verb.
l) Suffix {-al} has the meaning to indicate singular noun and adjective category of noun.
m) Suffix {-ship} has the meaning to indicate singular noun.
n) Suffix {-est} has the meaning to indicate superlative degree from adjective.
o) Suffix {-ful} has the meaning to indicate adjective category of verb.

b. Inflectional Affixes

1) Suffixes

a) Suffix {-s} has the meaning to indicate simple present verb and plural noun.
b) Suffix {-ed} has the meaning to indicate past tense from verb.
c) Suffix {-ing} has the meaning to indicate noun category and verb category.

2. Discussion

In this analysis, the researcher chooses Campus English Magazine as a data source. The researcher analyzes the classifications of kinds, forms, and meaning of affixes.

First, the researcher finds two kinds of affixes used in Campus English Magazine, namely derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes have sub categories: prefix and suffix. In this magazine, the researcher only finds prefix {in-} as in word “informal”, while there are three forms of suffixes which indicate different kinds of affixes. Inflectional affixes only have suffix. In this magazine, the researcher finds suffix {-s} as in word “student”, {-ed} as in word “involved”, and {-ing} as in word “becoming”. In derivational affixes, the researcher finds seven noun indicators which have a form as a suffix such
as {-er}, {-ment}, {-ness}, {-ity}, {-ist}, {-ion/-ation}, and {-ship}. The researcher also finds five adjective indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-ive}, {-able}, {-al}, {-est}, and {-ful} and a form of prefix, namely prefix {in-}. The researcher only finds an adverb indicator, namely suffix {-ly} and only finds a verb indicator, namely suffix {-ize}. In inflectional affixes, the researcher only finds a noun indicator, namely suffix {-s} and an adjective indicator, namely suffix {-ing}. The researcher also finds two adjective indicators, namely suffix {-ed} and {-ing}.

Second, the writer finds a prefix (prefix -in) which can be attached to adjective. Prefixes {-in} form adjective from which originally has a form of adjective. Meanwhile, there are sixteen kinds of suffixes and each suffix can only be attached to noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Suffixes have seven form, namely to form adverb from adjective, noun from verb, noun from adjective, adjective from verb, adjective from noun, verb from noun, adverb from noun, and verb from adjective.

Third, in terms of meaning, English prefixes and suffixes that the researcher analyzed are derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.


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