WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS OF BOUND MORPHEME OF THE LEXICAL MORPHEMES AFFIXES IN ONE WORLD NEWS TOPIC OF THE JAKARTA POST

A Paper

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ANALISIS PEMBENTUKAN KATA MORFEM TERIKAT DALAM IMBUHAN-IMBUHAN MORFEM LEKSIKAL PADA SATU TOPIK BERITA DUNIA DI HARIAN THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana cara pengelompokkan jenis-jenis morfem terikat dalam imbuhan-imbuhan morfem leksikal yang menghasilkan pembentukan kata pada satu topik berita dunia di harian The Jakarta Post. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada awal bulan Maret sampai pertengahan Juli 2016. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode penelitian seperti: (1) persiapan pengumpulan data, (2) proses pengumpulan data, (3) pemilihan data, (4) analysis data, (5) pengambilan kesimpulan data. Langkah-langkah tersebut akan menghasilkan sebuah simpulan mengenai pengelompokan jenis-jenis morfem terikat dalam imbuhan-imbuhan morfem leksikal yang menghasilkan pembentukan kata pada satu topik berita dunia di harian The Jakarta Post. Berdasarkan hasil analisis terdapat 40 kata yang mengandung jenis-jenis morfem terikat dalam imbuhan-imbuhan morfem leksikal yang menghasilkan pembentukan kata antara lain: prefiks (2,5%), sufiks (80%), imbuhan ganda (17,5%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pada satu topik berita dunia di harian The Jakarta Post terdapat sufiks yang paling banyak ditemukan. Penelitian ini dapat digunakan untuk pengembangan pengetahuan terutama pada pembentukan kata dalam bahasa Inggris.

Kata Kunci: pembentukan kata, morfem, morfem terikat leksikal, imbuhan.

WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS OF BOUND MORPHEME OF THE LEXICAL MORPHEMES AFFIXES IN ONE WORLD NEWS TOPIC OF THE JAKARTA POST

ISWAHYUDI

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to know how to classify bound morpheme kinds of lexical mophemes affixes which create word formations in one world news topic of The Jakarta Post. This research is held from the beginning of March to the middle of July 2016. This research uses the qualitative method. The method of the analysis data are as the the following methods: (1) preparation of collecting data, (2) process of collecting data, (3) sort data, (4) analyze data, (5) drawing the data conclusion. Those steps will generate the conclusion of classifying the word formation of bound morpheme of the lexical morphemes affixes which contain in one world news topic of The Jakarta Post. According to the research classification, there are 40 words containing bound morpheme kinds of lexical mophemes affixes which create word formations, there are prefixes (2,5%), suffixes (80%), and multiple affixes (17,5%). It can be concluded that in one world news topic of The Jakarta Post contains suffixes as the most dominant. This research can be used for developing knowledge, especially in English word formation.

Key words: word formation, morpheme, bound of lexical morpheme, affixes.

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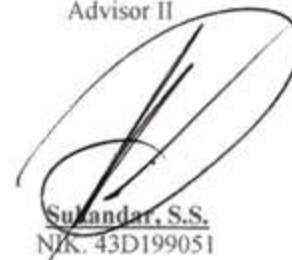
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO :

"Be what you WANT to be, Not what OTHERS want to SEE"

DEDICATION :

This paper is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parents, my father and my mother

For their love, pray and support

My lovely family

For their advises and solution

My friends in JIA

For their support and their kindness

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First of all, the writer would like to thank you to God for all blessing and loving. So the writer can finish this paper.

This paper writing is to fulfil one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (SI) of English Department of School of Foreign Languages JIA. This paper entitled "Word Formation Analysis of Bound Morpheme of the Lexical Morphemes Affixes in One World News Topics of The Jakarta Post."

During this research, the writer uncounted a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express his thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

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Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for him generally for everyone who reads it.

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I

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Linguistics is the branch of learning which studies the languages of any and all human societies, how each such language is constructed, how it varies trough space and changes trough time, how it is related to other languages, and how it is used by its speakers. Linguistics can lead people to understand how words have a lot of meaning, variety, and use. If people talk about linguistics, it is the same as they talk about language, a communicative system which can connect a society to another society. It is a simple thing but it has a great part in human social life.

Language holds the important role in our life. Language is used by the people to communicate and a lot of languages used in society. There are different ways the people use the language, where in a communication, surely the people use a language. Through language people can know many things in the world. Language is also a part of key in our society even foreign language. To communicate each other, people need a tool which form of sounds, gestures, or symbols used to express feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences of everyday life. To deliver all of those forms, people use language. Language is the body of words and systems for their use common to a people who are of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition. Mastery of the language is exceeding any attribute, makes

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people different from other creatures. Language is a phenomena that cannot be separated from all of social activity that really wide.

Every speaker of every language knows thousand of words. Words are an important part in language, but one can learn thousands of words in a language and still does not know the language. Anyone who has tried to communicate in foreign country by merely using a dictionary. On the other hand, without words we would be unable to convey our thoughts trough language or understand the thought of other .

Morphology is the study of the way words are built up from smaller parts (Burling, 1992: 38). This branch of linguistic concern with the relation between meaning and form. All languages, both spoken and signed have word forms. Morphology has been regarded as an essentially synchronic discipline focusing on the study of word-structure at one stage in the life of a language rather than on the evolution of words, how words are built up from smaller parts.

Words are often constructed from shorter meaningful parts: *love-ly, un-polite-ly, repeat-ed-ly.* Those can be identified as morpheme. Morphemes are the smallest units of language that combine both a form (the way they sound) and a meaning (what they mean). Words are made up from morphemes. Morpheme itself divided into two parts, free morpheme that can stand alone, and bound morphemes that must be attached to something else. In the example just given, *come, sleep, girl,* and *health* are free morphemes. *–ing, -ed, -s, -ful, un-, -ity, re-* and *–ly* are bound morphemes. These examples are all constructed from one free morpheme together with one or more bound morphemes.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). Affixes may be derivational, like English –*ness* and *pre-,* or inflectional, like English plural –*s* and past tense –*ed*. They are bound morphemes prefix and suffix. Affixes which attach to the right, or end, of a base are called suffixes. If affix which attaches to the left or front of a base are called prefixes. The complex English word *unremarkable,* for example, consists of the root lexeme *mark,* a prefix *un-* and *re-* and the suffixes *-able.*

There are two principal word building categories that known as inflection and derivation. According to Katamba (1993: 51), "Inflection morphemes do not change referential or cognitive meaning". The main importance of inflections lies at the level of sentence structure and sentence meaning, rather than at the level of word structure and word meaning.

Derivational morpheme is used to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example the addition of the derivational morpheme –*ness* changes adjective *good* to the noun *goodness.* All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, <u>*mis*lead</u> has a prefix, <u>*dis*respect*ful*</u> has both a prefix and a suffix, and *fool<u>ishness</u>* has two suffixes. Bound morphemes like –*ify, -cation* are called derivational morphemes. When they are added to a root morpheme or stem, a new word with a new meaning is a derived.

A morpheme has a number of variants known as allomorphs. Allomorphs are not easy to clasify. Totally dissimilar forms may be allomorph of the same

morpheme. Cats, dogs, horses, oxen, geese all contain the english plural morpheme. An allomorph is said to be phonogically conditioned when its form is dependent on the adjacent phonemes. It is morphogically conditioned when there is no phonological conditioning factor.

Lexical morphemes are set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verb that we think as the words that carry the "content" of the messages we convey. The essential characteristic of lexical morphemes is that their presence is directly determined by what we are talking about. They tend to express somewhat concrete meaning, like *Evelin*, *food*, *eat*, *decide*, *green*, *sudden*, *quickly*, and *today*. Lexical morphemes express lexical, or dictionary, meaning. They can be categorized into the major lexical categories, or word classes: noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. Lexical morphemes are generally independent words (free roots) or parts of words (derivational affixes and bound roots).

In Indonesia the development of mass media technology goes very fast. In modern society, the mass media has a significant role as a part of everyday life. Information is a matter that can not be separated from human life. From various information found in the mass media certainly increase knowledge and provide information to them what was going on outside. The mass media, both print and electronic have always been progressing so as to make the wearer interested in reading and owning it.

The emergence of Interconnection Networking (Internet) grew the online-based mass media to reach a wider area, it's no longer a national scale but also able to reach across the country. Jakarta post that also is made possible by the

technology is a breakthrough product that became the innovation of media from which facilitates all citizens to be able to give their views without any intervention. The Jakarta Post as online newspapers that write English in Indonesia is interesting to study. This is interesting because the daily national newspaper in Indonesia which use international language. The newspaper is able to provide information and analysis that is up to date and accurate for readers Indonesia and International.

The Jakarta Post briefly review the latest news, issues of political, economic, social, cultural, and education in the editorial column. Edited by the editor used to address what was going on at that time so that the issue deserves to be loaded. This column can also be equated with the views, thoughts, views, and criticism from the editor on the issue under a hot issue at the time.

The main core of the whole article which want to conveyed is known as the topic. It is the first thing to be determined when a journalist wrote an article. An early topic further developed by making coverage narower or wider. There are several topic in Jakarta post that is Sports, World, City, Business, National, People, and etc. World news is a topic in Jakarta Post which interesting the writer to talk. It brought news from abroad, about what happened in all country of the world or a global subject.

The writer gives one examples of those above data in the One World news topic of the Jakarta Post:

Voters (Labour's Sadiq Khan elected 1st Muslim London Mayor)

There is *voters* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*er*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme,

and it also ended by suffix "*s*" which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities. In the word *voters* is inserted suffix "*er*" and "*s*" in the end, its word-class is Verb "*vote*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*er*" and "*s*" is added, so the word to be *voters* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*vote*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *voters* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Agent who does whatever the verb indicates'.

From the above background explanation, therefore, the writer chooses a title "*Word Formation Analysis of Bound Morpheme of the Lexical Morphemes Affixes in One World News Topic of The Jakarta Post Published in the May 7th 2016.*

B. The Scope of the Problem

The scope of the problem on this research, the writer focusses on a bound morpheme analysis of the lexical morphemes affixes which create word formation in *One World News Topic of The Jakarta Post Published in the May 7th 2016*. The writer tries to find the processes of input, output, meaning and tree relationship word structures of the affixes into Bases or Roots as the word class results.

C. The Questions of the Research

Based on the scopes of the problem above, the writer states some research questions, they are :

1. How are the input, output processes, its meaning and word structure of its tree relationships of those affixes into the Bases and Roots in the One World news topic?

2. What kinds of Affix of bound lexical morphemes which create word formations in *One World news topic of The Jakarta Post published in the May 7th 2016?*

3. What kinds of Affixes which exist the most?

D. The Objective of the Research

Based on the problems that have been previously described, the objective of the research are:

1. To understand the input, output processes, meaning, and tree relationship word structures of the Affixes into the Bases and Roots in the One World news topic.

2. To know the Affix kinds of bound lexical morphemes which create word formations in *One World news topic of The Jakarta Post published in the May 7th 2016.*

3. To find out the most kinds of those Affixes which exist.

E. The Significance of the Research

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contributions theoretically on comprehension of morphemes in literary works. The result of the research also expected to be useful. That is why the writer attempts the significance of the research as follows:

1. For the writer

The writer will have well understanding and comprehension about how the word construction role in differentiate the meaning of words, because, some people cannot explain how the words can have morphemes as a smaller meaning parts of words. Therefore, the writer expected that the research can give much advantage for him and it can develop the writer's skills and knowledge himself.

2. For the reader

The writer hopes that the readers will get much advantage from this paper. Such as the role of words construction in differentiate the words and its meaning. Through this comprehension, the writer believes that it will be useful in understanding some literary work. It also may be useful and can give some information to the readers who interested in morphology study, especially in studying lexical morphemes.

F. The Systematic of the Paper

The systematic of the writing means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I consists of introduction which explains about the background of the research, the problem of the research, the objective of the research, the scope of the problem, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II consists of definition of morphology, definition of word, definition of word formation, definition of morpheme, and about Jakarta Post.

Chapter III explains about setting of the research, subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV gives explanation about the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and the data discussion.

Chapter V consists of the summary of all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

This paper would like to analysis word formation of bound morpheme of the lexical morphemes affixes in One world news topic of the Jakarta Post published in the May 7th 2016. That is why this paper needs some theories to support the research. In this chapter, the theories are taken as basic of the research. Those theories are about:

A. Morphology

The branch of linguistic that is concerned with the relation between meaning and form, within words and between words is known as morphology. (Lardiere in Fasold and Connor-Linton, 2013: 59). Whereas another expert Lieber (2009: 1), explained that "morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences".

Booij (2007: 4), said that "morphology is the sub dicipline of linguistic that deals with such patterns". The existence of such patterns also implies that words may have an internal constituent structure. For instance, *walking* can be devided into the constituents *walk* and *–ing*. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well. Another expert Brinton (2000: 84) said that "the study of the structure of form of words in a particular language, and of their classification. Morphology then considers principle of word formation in a language: how sounds combine into meaningful units such as prefixes, suffixes, and roots.

In addition Yule (2010: 67), explain that "morphology is the study of form, was originally used in biology, but since the middle of nineteenth century has also been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic element used in language".

Based on Haspelmath (2002: 1), explain that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of words". Morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest sub-diciplines of grammar. The first linguists were primarily morphologists. The earliest extant grammatical texts are well-structured lists of morphological forms of Sumerian words.

Based on Radford, Atkinson, Britain, Clahsen, and Spencer (2009: 140), explained that "morphology is the field of linguistics that examines the internal structure of words and processes of word formation".

Haspelmath and Sims (2010: 1) also said that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of words". He also added that the initial definition of morphology; as the study of the internal structure of words, needs some qualification, because words have internal structure in two very different senses. In a morphological analysis it would be said that the final [s] of *hats* expresses plural meaning when it occurs at the end of a noun. But the final [s] in *lapse* does not have any meaning, and *lapse* does not have morphological structure. Thus, morphological structure exists if there are groups of words that show identical partial resemblances in both form and meaning.

In other hand and opinion, Aronoff and Fudeman (2009: 2) say that, "Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the

branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed". Morphology has two main branches: inflectional morphology, and derivational morphology. Inflectional morphology considers the realization of grammatical categories as parts of words, such as plural number (bag-s) or past tense (switch-ed). Derivational morphology is concerned with processes of word formation, and the identification of parts of words used in the creation of new lexical items, such as –er to derive an agent noun from a verb (sing-er, teach-er).

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011: 81), they said that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed". Morphology is part of our grammatical knowledge of a language. Like most linguistic knowledge, this is generally unconscious knowledge.

From some theories mentioned above, the writer can infer that morphology is the field of linguistics which deal with the relation between meaning and form, word formation, and the internal structure of words. It is also been use to describe the type of investigation and the way forms of words that analyses all basic element used in language.

B. Word

A sequence of one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language known as a word (Lieber, 2009: 12). Word that consist of only one morpheme, like the words *giraffe*, *fraud*, *murmur*, and *pistachio* can be termed simple or

simplex words. Words that are made up of more than one morpheme, like *opposition*, *intellectual*, *crystallize*, *prewash*, and *repressive* are called complex word. A different way of counting words would be to count what are called lexemes. Lexemes can be thought of as families of words that differ only in their grammatical endings or grammatical forms; singular and plural forms of a noun (*class*, *classes*), present, past, and participle forms of verbs (*walk*, *walks*, *walked*, *walking*), different forms of a pronoun (*I*, *me*, *my*, *mine*) each represent a single lexeme. One way of thinking about lexemes is that they are the basis of dictionary entries; dictionaries typically have a single entry for each lexeme.

According to Fasold and Linton (2006: 57), thet stated that "a word is the smallest grammatically independent unit of language". All languages have words, but the particular meaning is arbitrary. A word in an abstract sense is called a lexeme. (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010: 15). *LIVE* is a verb lexeme. It represents the core meaning shared by forms such as live, lives, lived, and living. In most languages, dictionaries are organized according to lexemes, so it is usually reasonable to think of a lexeme as a 'dictionary word'. Lexemes are abstract entities that have no phonological form of their own. Lexeme can be thought of as sets of word-forms, and every word-form belongs to one lexeme. The word-forms *live*, *lives*, *lived*, and *living* all belong to lexeme *LIVE*. Word-forms belonging to the same lexeme express different grammatical functions, but the same core concept. In the most interesting case, lexemes consist of a fair number of word-forms. The set of word-forms that belongs to a lexeme is often called a **paradigm**.

Meanwhile, Brinton (2010: 79), stated that "word is the smallest segments of language (sounds) to larger units". A word is what occurs betwen between spaces in writing. A word has an internal cohesion and is indivisible by other units; a word may be modified only externally by the addition of suffixes and prefixes. A word has external distribution or mobility; it is moved as a unit, not in a parts.

Another experts Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011: 76), they said that "words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammars, but one can learn thousand of words in language and still not know the language". Language make an important distinction between two kinds of words-content words and function words. Noun, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are the content words. These words denote concept sach such as objects, actions, attributes, and ideas that we can think about like *children*, *anarchism*, *soar*, and *purple*. Content words are sometimes called the open class word because we can and regularly do add new words of these classes. Function words are sometimes called closed class words. It is difficult to think of any conjunctions, prepositions, or pronouns that have recently entered the language. The small set of personal pronouns such as *I*, *me*, *mine*, *he* , *she*, and so on are the part of this class.

Whereas, Katamba and Stonham (2006: 17), they said that "word is used in a variety of senses that usually are not clearly distinguished". In taking the existence of words for granted, we tend to overlook the complexity of what it is we are taking for granted. The 'word' can also be seen as a representation of a

lexeme that is associated with certain morphosyntactic properties such as noun, adjective, verb, tense, gender, number, etc. We shall use the term grammatical word to refer to the word in this sense. The nature of the grammatical word is important in the discussion of the relationship between words and sentences and the boundary between morphology and syntax.

From some theories mentioned above, the writer can infer that word is the smallest grammatically independent unit of language that can stand alone in a language which used in a variety of senses that usually are not clearly distinguished.

C. Word Formation

Word are divided into two kinds of lexical classes: open and closed classes. In most languages, nouns, adjectives, and verbs form open classes. These classes can be extended by means of word-formation. Function words such as determiners, conjunctions, pronouns, and adpositions (pre- and postpositions) form closed sets of words that cannot be extended by regular word-formation patterns. (Booij, 2005: 51).

In addition, Katamba (1993: 65) stated that "word formation rules have tended to be seen as being largely passive in the sense that they are basically used to analyse existing words rather than to create new ones". It is significant in this connection that, whereas reasonably comprehensive dictionaries and wordlists for dozens of languages exist, there are no equivalent, all-encompassing sentence lists for any language.

Bauer in Aarts and McMahon (2006: 484) said that "word-formation is about the formation of lexemes rather than about the formation of word form". Most word formation in English is done through to three processes of prefixation, suffixation, and compounding. One problem which recurs in word-formation is the matter of productivity. Although the term productive is used in various ways in morphology, we can fundamentally say that a process is productive while and to the extent it used in the coinage of new forms. Another experts Fasold and Linton (2006: 58), they stated that "the contemporary study of existing, listed dictionary words as it is the study of possible words in one's language and the mental rules for constructing and understanding them". Not all of the words you can produce and interpret are listed in the lexicon, because the number of possible words is infinite.

One reason for having morphology is to form new lexemes from old ones known as lexeme formation or word formation. (Lieber, 2009: 6). Word formation can do one of three things. It can change the part of speech (or category) of a word, for example: turning verbs into nouns or adjectives, or nouns into adjectives, some rules of lexeme formation do not change category, but they do add substantial new meaning, and some rules of lexeme formation both change category and add substantial new meaning.

a. Category-changing lexeme formation

V $\longrightarrow$ N: amuse $\longrightarrow$ amusement

V $\longrightarrow$ A: impress $\longrightarrow$ impressive

N $\longrightarrow$ A: monster $\longrightarrow$ monstrous

b. Meaning-changing lexeme formation

    A ⟶ A: 'negative A'   happy ⟶ unhappy

    N ⟶ N: 'place where N lives'   orphan ⟶ orphanage

    V ⟶ V: 'repeat action'   wash ⟶ rewash

c. Both category and meaning-changing lexeme formation

    V ⟶ A: 'able to be V'   wash ⟶ washable

    A ⟶ A: 'negative A'   louse ⟶ delouse

1. Word formation rules

Words derived by affixation. Prefixes and suffixes usually have special requirements for the sorts of bases they can attach to. According to Lieber (2009: 36), stated that "word formation rule is a rule which makes explicit all the categorical, semantic, and phonological information that native speakers know about the kind of base that an affix attaches to and about the kind of word it creates". Another experts Katamba and Stonham (2006: 67), stated that "word formation rules have tended to be seen as being largely passive in the sense that they are basically used to analyse existing words rather than to create new ones". It is significant in this connection that, whereas reasonably comprehensive dictionaries and wordlists for dozens of language exist, there are no equivalent, all-encompassing sentence lists for any language. We might now state the full word formation rules as in:

a. Rule for –ness: -ness attaches to adjectives 'X' and produces nouns meaning 'the quality of X'.

b. Rule for un-: un- attaches to adjectives meaning 'X' and produces adjectives meaning 'not X'; un- attaches to verbs meaning 'X' and produces verbs meaning 'reverse the action X'.

c. Rule for negative un-: un- attaches to adjectives, preferably those with neutral or positive connotations, and creates negative adjectives. It has no phonological restrictions.

d. Rule for –ize: -ize attaches to adjectives or nouns that mean 'X' and produces verbs that mean 'make/put into X'

e. Rule for –ify: -ify attaches to adjectives or nouns that mean 'X' and produces verbs that mean 'make/put into X'.
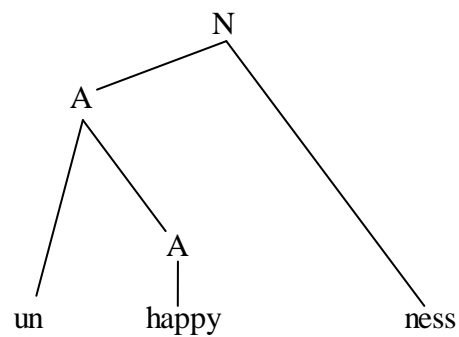
2. Word Structure

A complex word which devide up into as its morpheme as in *unhappiness*, it's easy to get the impression that words are put together like the beads that make up necklace – one after the other in a line. Words are more like onions than like necklace: onions are made up of layers from innermost to outermost. Consider a word like *unhappiness*. We can break this down into its component morphemes *un + happy + ness*, the properties of the prefix *un-* and the suffix *–ness* know something more about the way in which this word is constructed beyond just its constituent parts. We know that *un-* must first go on the base *happy*. *Happy* is an adjective, and *un-* attaches to adjective but does not change their category. The suffix *–ness* attaches only to adjectives and makes them into nouns.

The base in the innermost layer, and each affix in its own succeeding layer.
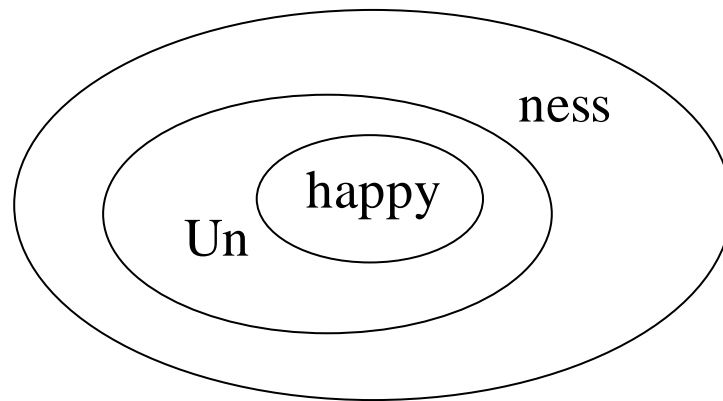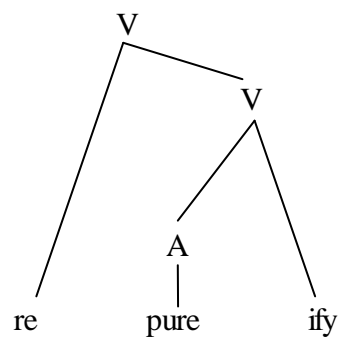

Words are like unions

But linguists, not generally being particularly artistic, prefer to show these relationship as 'trees' that look like this:

Similarly, we might represent the structure of a word like repurify as in:

In order to draw this structure, we must first know that the prefix re-attaches to verbs (for example, *reheat*, *rewash*, or *redo*) but not to adjectives (**repure*, **rehappy*) or to nouns (**rechair*, **retruth*). We can say that the adjective *pure* must first be made into a verb by suffixing –ify, and only then can re- attach to it.

Complex words such as *contradictory* and *contradictoriness* by attaching several affixes to the root that is multiple affixation (Katamba, 1993: 52). This process can take place in a number of rounds, with the output created by one round affixation serving as the input to a later round.

D. Morpheme

According to Lardiere in Fasold and Connor-Linton (2013: 61), stated that "morpheme is the smallest units of language that combine both a form (the way they sound) and a meaning (what they mean)". Words are made up of morphemes. Simple words consist of a single morpheme. Complex words consist of more than one morpheme. For example, cat is a simple word compared with cats, which contains two morphemes the noun cat plus a plural marker –s. Similarly, in the word unfriendly, there are three morphemes: un-, friend, and –ly, each of which contributes some meaning to the overall word.

In addition, Lieber (2009: 3), stated that "a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning".

Mean while, Booij (2007:8), stated that "morheme is the morphological building blocks of words, are defined as the minimal linguistic units with a

lexical or a grammatical meaning". For instance the noun *buyer* consists of two morphemes, *buy* and *–er*. The verbal morpheme *buy* is called free or lexical morpheme, because it can occurs as a word by itself, whereas *–er* is an affix (a bound morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own).

According to Yule (2010: 67) in his book, he stated that "morphemes a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function". Unit of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural. In the sentence *The police reopened the investigation*, the word *reopened* consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is *open*, another minimal unit of meaning is *re-* (meaning "again") and a minimal unit of grammatical function is *–ed* (indicating past tense).

There is two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, *open* and *tour*. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as *re-, -ist, -ed, -s*.

Morpheme like *–ish, -ness, -ly, dis-, trans-*, and *–un* never word by themselves but are always parts of words. These affixes are bound morphemes (Fromkin, 2003: 77). We know whether each affix precedes or follows other morphemes. Thus, *-un, pre-, (premeditate, prejudge)*, and *bi- (bipolar, bisexual)* are prefixes. They occur before other morphemes. Some morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes.

Katamba and Stonham (2006: 24), they explained that "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".

According to Haspelmath (2010: 16), explain that "morphemes can be defined as the smallest meaningful constituents of a linguistic expression". Morphemes can have various kinds of meanings. Some meanings are very concrete and can be described easily (e.g. the meanings of the morpheme *wash, logic, chameleon, un-*), but other meanings are abstract and more difficult to describe. For instance, the morpheme *–al* in *logic-al* can perhaps be said to mean 'relating to' (cf. *Logic-al, mathematic-al, physic-al, nature-al*), *-able* in *read-able* can be said to mean 'capable of undergoing a process', and the meaning of *–ity* is 'quality'.

Morpheme is the smallest units of meaning. Katamba (1993: 20) stated that, "the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content and grammatical function which words are made of". By the definition, a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun. We can recognize that in English word forms such as *talks, talker, talked* and *talking* must consist of one element *talk,* and a number of other elements such as *–s, -er, -ed* and *–ing.* All these elements are what we called morphemes. In *pig-s,* both the suffix *–s* and the stem *pig* represent a morpheme. Other examples of words consisting of two morphemes
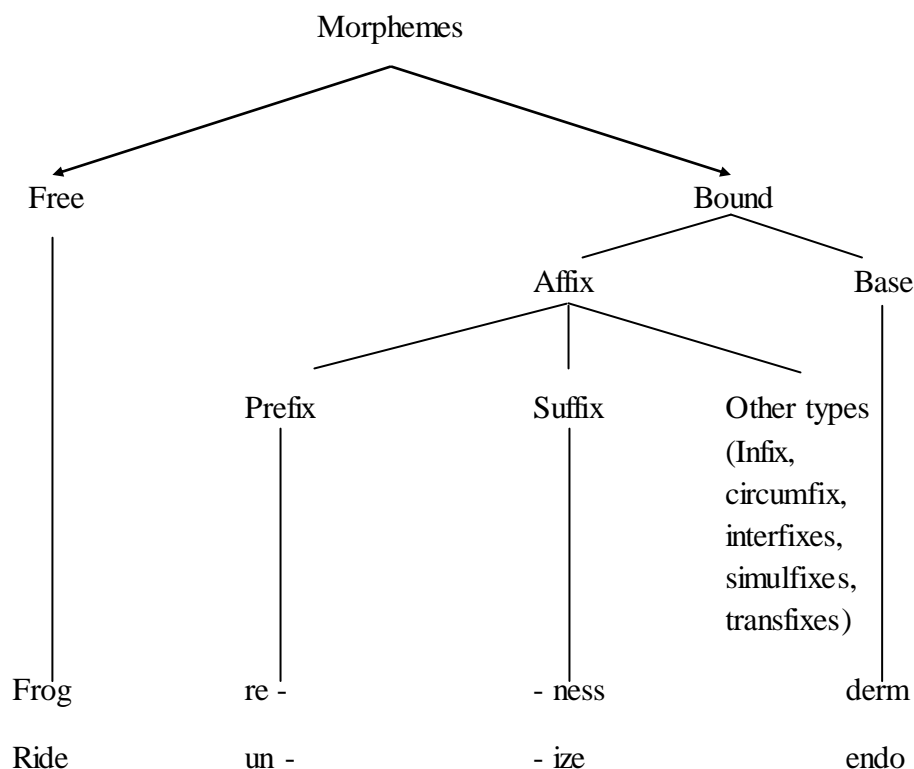
would be *break-ing, hope-less, re-write;* words consisting of three morphemes are *re-writ-ing, hope-less-ness;* and so on.

1. Read - read-s - read-er - read-able

2. Wash - wash-es - wash-er - wash-able

3. Polite - polite-ness - un-polite

4. Happy - happi-ness - un-happy

The words above are easily segmented, i.e. broken up into individually meaningful parts: *read + s, read + er, polite + ness, un + happy,* and so on.

Often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function, a major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are form is through the identification and study of morphemes (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011: 2). A morpheme may consist of a word, such as *bicycle*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the *-ed* of *catched*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning.

Here are the types of morphemes:

```
                          Morphemes
                    ↙               ↘
            Free                          Bound
             |                        ↙          ↘
             |                   Affix             Base
             |              ↙      |      ↘          |
             |          Prefix  Suffix  Other types  |
             |             |       |    (Infix,       |
             |             |       |    circumfix,    |
             |             |       |    interfixes,   |
             |             |       |    simulfixes,   |
             |             |       |    transfixes)   |
            Frog         re -    - ness             derm
            Ride         un -    - ize              endo
```

Types of morphemes (Lieber, 2009: 34)

1. Free morpheme

One various of a morpheme is called free morpheme. Lieber (2009: 33), explained that "free morphemes is morphemes that can stand alone as words", example: wipe, and head. According to Katamba (1993: 41), "free morpheme is root which is capable of standing independently". For example:

Man - pen - milk - bake

At - well - mall - run

Single words like those are the smallest free morphemes capable of occurring in isolation. They are nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions or

adverbs. A free morph is termed 'free' because it occurs relatively freely with other words or morpheme (Hudson, 2000: 60). There is little restriction on what can occur before and after such a form. It has a degree of independence from other forms which provides it the status of a word. For example, a word like *dog* can be preceded by words of various sorts, including pronouns (*my, her,* etc.), determiners (*the, this),* and adjectives (*old, friendly*), and followed by an even greater variety.

2. Bound Morpheme

Morphemes that cannot stand on their own are called bound morpheme. Bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as *re-, -ist, -ed, -s* (Yule, 2010: 68). Another expert Lieber (2009: 33), explained that "bound morphemes the morphemes that cannot stand alone such as *un-, -ize, and –ation*".

Morpheme like *–ish, -ness, -ly, dis-, trans-,* and *–un* never word by themselves but are always parts of words. These affixes are bound morphemes (Fromkin, 2003: 77). We know whether each affix precedes or follows other morphemes. Thus, *-un, pre-, (premeditate, prejudge)*, and *bi- (bipolar, bisexual)* are prefixes. They occur before other morphemes. Some morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes. Morphemes are the minimal linguistic signs in all languages and many languages have prefixes and suffixes. A morpheme that is a prefix in one language may be a suffix in another and vice-versa.

3. Inflectional Morpheme

There are two principal word building categories that known as inflection and derivation. According to Katamba (1993: 51), "Inflection morphemes do not change referential or cognitive meaning". The main importance of inflections lies at the level of sentence structure and sentence meaning, rather than at the level of word structure and word meaning.

Inflectional morpheme is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word (Yule, 2010: 69). Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. English only has eight inflectional morphemes.

It has been already seen that a derivational affix like *un-* can change kind into *un-kind.* In this case, the derived word has a meaning which is opposite to that of the input. Inflection affix will not do such a thing. Furthermore, while derivational affix may move a base into a new word-class (e.g. *kind* (adjective) but *kind-ly* (adverb)), an inflectional morpheme does not alter the word-class of the base to which it is attached. Inflection morphemes are only able to modify the form of a word so that it can fit into a particular syntactic slot. *Monkey* and *monkeys* are both nouns referring to the same kind of entity. The –*s* ending merely carries information about the number of those entities. The grammar dictates that a form marked as plural (normally by suffixing –*s*) must be used when more than one entity is

referred to. We must say *five gloves; five glove* is ruled out, although the numeral five makes it clear that more than one item is being referred to.

The table below is a sample of frequently used inflectional suffixes (Katamba, 1993: 51). English has no inflectional prefixes but some other languages do.

Suffix	Stem	Function	Example
-s	N	Plural	pen-s
-s	V	3rd person, singular, present tense	drink-s
-ed	V	past tense	watch-ed
-ing	V	progressive (incomplete action)	read-ing
-er	Adj	comparative degree	short-er
-est	Adj	superlative degree	short-est

Those are the eight English inflectional suffixes according to Hudson (2000: 64) that is often to be recognized:

a. /z/ *s-,* the plural suffix of nouns, as in *cars* and *tables*

b. /z/ *-'s,* the possessive suffix, ordinarily of nouns, as in *Jackson's* and *Canada's,* but in fact suffixable to whatever word ends the possessor phrase, as in *the person we visited's house* and *the person I thought of's picture*

c. /z/ *-s,* the present tense third person singular suffix of verbs, as in *sits* and *cooks*

d. /d/ *-ed,* the past tense suffix of verbs, as in *invited* and *waited*

e. /ŋ/ *-ing,* the present participle suffix of verbs, as in *speaking* and *shouting*

f. /ər/ - *er*, the comparative suffix of adjectives, as in *shorter* and *earlier* (this *–er* should not be equated with the *–er* which forms 'agents' of verbs, such as *finder* and *teacher;* the latter is a derivational suffix)

g. /əst/ -*est,* the superlative suffix of adjectives, as in *shortest* and *earliest*

h. /n/ -*n,* the past participle suffix of some verbs, as in *broken* and *eaten.*

All these characteristics of inflectional affixes do not change the part of speech. The past participle suffix /n/ -*n* is not productive: it is not being employed with new verbs which come into English, which instead form their past participle, like their past tense form, with /d/ -*ed.* The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons, while derivational affixes alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base.

4. Derivational Morpheme

According to Yule (2010: 69), "derivational morpheme is used to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem". For example the addition of the derivational morpheme *–ness* changes adjective *good* to the noun *goodness.* All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes. Bound morphemes like *–ify, -cation* are called derivational morphemes (Fromkin, 2003: 83). When they are added to a root morpheme or stem, a new word with a new meaning is a derived. The addition of *–ify* to *pure – purify* means "to make pure" and the addition of *–ation –purification –*

means "the process of making pure". The form that results from the addition of a derivational morpheme is called a derived word.

When a derivational morpheme is added to a root or stem, it adds meaning (Fromkin, 2003: 86). The derived word may also be of a different grammatical class than the original word, as shown by suffixes such as –*able* and –*ly*. When a verb is suffixed with –*able,* the result is an adjective, as in *desire + able, adore + able*. When the suffix –*en* is added to an adjective, a verb is derived, as in *dark + en*. One may form a noun from an adjective, as in sweet + ie. Other examples are:

Noun to Adjective
boy + ish
virtu+ous
Elizabeth + an
pictur + esque
affection + ate
health + ful
alcohol + ic
life + like

Noun to Adjective

Verb to Noun
acquitt + al
clear + ance
accus + ation
confer + ance
sing + er
conform + ist
predict + ion
free + dom

verb to noun

Adjective to Adverb
exact + ly
quiet + ly
fast + ly
sad + ly

Adjective to adverb

Noun to Verb
moral + ize
vaccin + ate
brand + ish
haste + n

Noun to verb

Verb to Adjective
read + able
creat + ive
migrat + ory
run + (n)y

Verb to adjective

Adjective to Noun
tall + ness
specific + ity
feudal + ism
abstract + ion

Adjective to noun

Not all derivational morphemes cause a change in grammatical class.

Noun to Noun
friend + ship
human + ity

Noun to noun

Verb to Verb
un + do
re + cover

Verb to verb

Adjective to Adjective
pink + ish
in + flammable

Adj to adj

English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as 'small X', 'female X', 'inhabitant of X', 'state of being an X', devotee of or expert on X' (Castair-McCarthy, 2002: 49). Here are some examples – though by no means a complete list, either of the affixes or of their possible meanings:

(a) 'small X': *-let*, *-ette*, *-ie*

e.g. *droplet*, *booklet*, *cigarette*, *doggie*

(b) 'female X': *-ess*, *-ine*

e.g. *waitress*, *princess*, *heroine*

(c) 'inhabitant of X': *-er*, *-(i)an*

e.g. *Londoner*, *New Yorker*, *Texan*, *Glaswegian*

(d) 'state of being an X': -ship, -hood

e.g. *kindship*, *ladyship*, *motherhood*, *priesthood*

(e) 'devotee of or expert on X': -ist, -ian

e.g. *contortionist*, *Marxist*, *logician*, *historian*

Inflection and derivational morphemes form words in different ways. Derivational morphemes form new words either (Katamba, 1993: 47):

(a) by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, e. g. *friend* vs *friend-ship* (both are nouns but with opposite meaning); *obey* vs *dis-obey* (both are verbs but with opposite meanings). Or

(b) by changing the word-class that a base belongs to, e. g. the addition of –*ly* to the adjectives *kind* and *simple* produces the adverbs *kind-ly* and *simp-ly*. As a rule, it is possible to derive an adverb by adding the suffix –*ly* to an adjectival base.

Sometimes the presence of a derivational affix causes major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another as in the case of –*less* which turns a noun into an adjective. In other cases, the change caused by a derivational suffix may be minor. It may merely shift a base to a different sub-class within the same broader word-class.

Further examples are given below. In [a] the diminutive suffix –*let* is attached to nouns to form diminutive nouns (meaning a small something). In [b] the derivational suffix –*ship* is used to change a concrete noun base into an abstract noun (meaning 'state, condition'):

| Pig | ~ | pig-let | | friend | ~ | friend-ship |
| Book | ~ | book-let | | leader | ~ | leader-ship |

The tables in [1] and [2] list some common derivational prefixes and suffixes, the classes of the bases to which they can be attached and the words that are thereby formed. It will be obvious that in order to determine which morpheme a particular affix morph belongs to, it is often essential to know the base to which it attaches because the same phonological form may represent different morphemes depending on the base which it co-occurs.

prefix	Word-class of input base	Meaning	Word-class of output word	Example
in-	Adj	'not'	Adj	in-accurate
un-	Adj	'not'	Adj	un-kind
un-	V	'reversive'	V	un-tie
dis-	V	'reversive'	V	dis-continue
dis-	N (abs)	'not'	N (abs)	dis-order
dis-	Adj	'not'	Adj	dis-honest
dis-	V	'not'	V	dis-approve
re-	V	'again'	V	re-write
ex-	N	'former'	N	ex-mayor
en-	N	'put in'	V	en-cage

[1] Derivational prefixes

Note: These abbreviations are used in the tables above and below:

- N for noun, N (abs) for abstract noun, N (conc) for concrete noun

- V for verb

- Adj for adjective

- Adv for adverb

Suffix	Word-class of input base	Meaning	Word-class of output word	Example
-hood	N	'status'	N (abs)	child-hood
-ship	N	'state or condition'	N (abs)	king-ship
-ness	Adj	'quality, state or condition'	N (abs)	kind-ness
-ity	Adj	'state or condition' etc	N (abs)	sincer-ity
-ment	V	'result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'	N	govern-ment
-less	N	'wit'hout	Adj	power-less
-ful	N	'having'	Adj	power-ful
-ic	N	'pertaining to'	Adj	democrat-ic
-al	N	'pertaining to, of the kind'	Adj	medicin-al
-al	V	'pertaining to or act of'	N (abs)	refus-al
-er	V	'agent who does whatever the verb indicates'	N	read-er
-ly	Adj	'manner'	Adv	kind-ly

[2] Derivational suffixes

To sum up the discussion so far, it can be observed that derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes by either: (i) modifying significantly

the meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category (see *kind* and *unkind* above); or (ii) they bring about a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning (as in the case of *hard* (Adj) and *hardship* (N (abs)); or (iii) they may cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving it into a new word-class (as in the case of *friend* (N (conc)) and *friend-ship* (N (abs)).

Sometimes *en-* is attached to adjectives as seen in [a], and sometimes to nouns, as in [b]:

a. <u>Adj Base</u>   <u>New word Verb</u>

   able   en-able

   large   en-large

   noble   en-noble

   rich   en-rich

b. <u>Noun Base</u>   <u>New word verb</u>

   robe   en-robe

   danger   en-danger

   rage   en-rage

   cage   en-cage

Interestingly, this formal difference correlates with semantic distinction. So, we conclude that there are two different prefixes here which happen be homophonus. The *en-* in [a] has a causative meaning (similar to 'make'). To *enable* is to 'make able', to *enlarge* is to 'make large', etc., while in [b] *en-* can be paraphrased as 'put in or into'. To *encage* is to 'put in a cage' and to *endanger* is to 'put in danger' etc.

Derivational pattern commonly change the word-class of the base lexeme – i.e. nouns can be derived from verbs, adjectives from nouns, and so on.

5. **Types of Morphemes**

Words have internal structures means words possess a wide range of word-building elements which used to create those structures, they are :

a. **Root**

A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestations of lexeme. For example, *walk* is a root and it appears in the set of word-forms that instantiate the lexeme WALK such as *walk*, *walks*, *walking* and *walked*. (Katamba, 1993: 41).

b. **Stem**

The stem is that part of a word that is in existence before any *inflectional* affixes (i.e. those affixes whose presence is required by the syntax such as markers of singular and plural number in nouns, tense in verbs etc.) have been added. (Katamba, 1993: 45).

c. **Base**

Base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base. (Katamba, 1993: 45). An unadorned root like *boy* can be a base since it can have attached

to it inflectional affixes like *–s* to form the plural *boys* or derivational affixes like *-ish* to turn the noun boy into the adjective *boyish*. In other words, all **roots** are **bases**.

d. Affixes

According to Lardiere in Fasold and Connor-Linton (2013: 61), explained that "an affix is a grammatical morpheme which (by definition) must be bound to a root or to another affix. Affixes which attach to the right or end of base are called suffixes. Whereas based on Lieber (2009: 33), stated that suffixes is bound morphemes that came after the base of the word.

Meanwhile affixes which attach to the left or front of base are called prefixes. (Lardiere in Fasold and Connor-Linton, 2013: 61). In additon Lieber (2009: 33) said that prefixes is bound morphemes that came before the base of the word.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2000: 18), "Short morphemes with an abstract meaning are called affixes". No word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like *–s* or *–ed* or *–al* or even a number of affixes strung together like *–al-s*. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base. Fasold and Linton (2006: 67) also stated,

"An affix is a grammatical morpheme which (by definition) must be bound to a root or to another affix".

There are three kinds of affixes. Different kinds of affixes are differentiated depending on their position within the word. Those will be considered in turn.

1) Prefix

A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-* and *in-:*

re-make -   un-kind   -   in-decent

re-read   -   un-tidy   -   in-accurate

Based on Yule (2010: 59) some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-), these are called prefixes. According to Crystal (2008: 382), "A term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added initially to a root or stem". The process of prefixation (or prefixing) is common in English, for forming new lexical items (e.g. *para-, mini-, un-*), but English does not inflect words using prefixes.

2) Suffix

A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like-*ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing,* and *–ed.*

kind-ly - wait-er - book-s - walk-ed

quick-ly - play-er -   mat-s - jump-ed

Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -less, -ish) and are called suffixes (Yule, 2010: 59). According to Brinton (2000: 87), "suffixes have two functions: to change the meaning of the root and to change the part of speech of the root". Those changing meaning alone include the diminutive suffixes *-ling*, *-let*, *-y* (in *princeling*, *piglet*, *daddy*), the feminine suffixes *-ess*, *-ette*, *-rix*, *-ine* (in *actress*, *usherette*, *aviatrix*, *heroine*)—which, for social and cultural reasons, are now falling out of use — and the abstract suffixes, making an abstract noun out of a concrete noun, *-ship*, *-hood*, *-ism* (in *friendship*, *manhood*, *hoodlumism*).

According to Plag (2002: 109), said that "practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping".

Nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

-*age*: this suffix derives nouns that express an activity (or its result), and nouns denoting a collective entity or quantity.

-*al*: a number of verbs take *-al* to form abstract nouns denoting an action or the result of an action.

-*ance*: attaching mostly to verbs, *-ance* creates action nouns.

-*ant*: this suffix forms nouns referring to persons (often in technical or legal discourse) or to substances involved in biological, or physical processes.

-dom: the native suffix *-dom* is semantically closely related to *-hood,* and *-ship,* which express similar concepts. *-dom* attaches to nouns to form nominal which can be paraphrased as 'state of being X'.

-ee: the meaning of this suffix can be rather clearly discerned. It derives nouns denoting sentient entities that are involved in an event as non-volitional participants.

-eer: this is another person noun forming suffix, whose meaning can be paraphrased as 'person who deals in, is concerned with, or has to do with X'.

-er: the suffix *-er* can be seen as closely related to *–ee*, as its derivatives frequently signify entities that are active or volitional participants in an event.

-(e)ry: refer to locations which stand in some kind of connection to what is denoted by the base. More specific meanings such as 'place where a specific activity is carried out' or 'place where a specific article or service is available'.

-ful: the nominal suffix *-ful* derives measure partitive nouns (similar to expressions such as *a lot of*, *a bunch of*)

-hood: similar in meaning to *-dom*, *-hood* derivatives express concepts such as 'state'.

-an: noun denoting persons and places can take the suffix *-an*. Derivatives seem to have the general meaning 'person having to do with X', 'being from X', and 'being the follower of X'.

-ism: forming abstract nouns from other nouns and adjectives, derivatives belonging to this category denote the related concepts state, condition, attitude, system of beliefs or theory.

-ist: this suffix derives denoting persons, mostly from nominal and adjectival bases. The semantic of –ist can be considered underspecified 'person having to do with X'. Another expert Cunningham (2002: 4), she explained that "the suffix ian/ist/ee are commonly added to words to indicate "people who do things".

-ity: word belonging to this morphological category are nouns denoting qualities, states or properties usually derived from Latinate adjectives.

-ment: this suffix derives action nouns denoting processes or results from (mainly) verbs.

-ness: quality noun forming *-ness* is perhaps the most productive suffix of English. With regard to potential base words, *-ness* is much less restrictive than its close semantic relative *-ity*.

-ship: the suffix *-ship* forms nouns denoting 'state' or 'condition', similar in meaning to derivatives in *-age*, *-hood*, and *-dom*.

3) Infix

An infix as an affix inserted into the root itself (Katamba, 1993: 44). Infixes are very common in Semitic languages like Arabic and Hebrew. But infixing is rare in English. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 3), "Infixes are segmental strings that do not attach to the front or back of a word, but rather somewhere in the middle".

Yule (2010: 59) also stated about the third type of affix, that not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely!* And *Unfuckinbelievable!.* In the film *Wish You Were Here*, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming Tell him I've gone to *Singabloodypore!.* The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in *godtripledammit!.*

6. Lexical Morphemes

According to Lardiere in Fasold and Connor-Linton (2013: 61), explained that "lexical morphemes or lexemes are morphemes with richer lexical "vocabulary" meaning (referring to things and qualities and actions in the world)". Lexemes typically belong to the "major" part of speech categories of noun (N), verb (V), or adjectives (A); simple lexemes may

serve as the root of more complex words. Whereas Yule (2010: 68), explain that "lexical morphemes is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verb that we think as the words that carry the "content" of the messages we convey.

Based on Brinton and Brinton (2010: 83), they said that "lexical morphemes express lexical, or dictionary, meaning". They can be categorized into the major lexical categories, or word classes: noun, verb, adjective, or adverb; these are frequently called 'content word'. They constitute open categories to which new members can be added. Lexical morphemes are generally independent words (free roots) or parts of words (derivational affixes and bound roots).

According to Grover Hudson (2000: 61), there are five characteristics of lexical morphemes:

a. The essential characteristic of lexical morphemes is that their presence is directly determined by what we are talking about. Because of this, lexical morphemes have three other characteristics.

b. Concreteness. They tend to express somewhat concrete meanings, like Evelyn, food, eat, decide, green, sudden, quickly, and today.

c. Infrequency. Induvidually, they are very infrequent, certainly compared to grammatical morphemes.

d. Open-set membership. They are members of large sets which get new members, basically ns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and so-called derivational affixes.

e. In languages which, like English,distinguish streesed and unstressed syllables, lexical morphemes almost always have a stressed syllable.

The affixal forms of lexical morphemes are termed derivational affixes. Derivational affixes have three characteristics:

1. Function change. Derivational affixes typically change the part of speech of the word or morpheme to which they are added, thus 'deriving' new words. For example, *energy* is a noun, but energy + *ize* yields a verb; govern is a verb, but govern + ment yields a noun. The English derivational prefixes don't conform to this generalization: *assign* is a verb and *re* + *assign* is still a verb; happy is an adjective and *un* + *happy* yields another adjective. There are other exceptions to this generalization, including *–let* (*piglet*, like *pig* a noun), and *–ish* (*smallish*, like *small* an adjective).

2. Nonproductivity. One can't readily or confidently 'produce' or predict novel uses of the derivational affixes. For example, imagine a new noun *glick*; a verb derived from this might be glickify, glickize, or glicate.

3. Suffixablility. The derivational suffixes may be followed by the derivational suffix *–ize*: *formalize*, which may be followed by *–able*: *formalizable*, and this may be followed by a third derivational suffix *–ity*: *formalizability*.

g. Grammatical Morphemes

Morphemes that contribute mainly grammatical information or indicate relationships between the lexemes are called grammatical morphemes.

(Lardiere in Fasold and Connor-Linton, 2013: 61). Grammatical morphemes are the glue that holds the lexemes in a sentence together, shows their relations to each other, and also helps identify referents within a particular conversational context.

Meanwhile Brinton and Brinton (2010: 83), they said that "grammatical morphemes express a limited number of very common meanings or express relations within the sentence. They do not constitute the open categories; they can be exhaustively listed. Their occurrence is entirely predictable by the grammar of the sentence because certain grammatical meanings are associated with certain lexical categories, for example, tense and voice with the verb, number and gender with the noun.

According to Grover Hudson (2000: 61), there are five characteristics of grammatical morphemes:

1. The essential characteristic of grammatical morphemes is that their presence is obligated by the grammar of the language. Because of this basic characteristic, grammatical morphemes have three other characteristics.

2. Abstractness. They express rather abstract meanings, having to do with relationships of the grammar, such as tense of verbs (-ed in walked), hearer-knowledge of nouns (a or the in a/the guy), and clause conjunction (if, so, because).

3. Frequency. Grammatical are very frequent, as a group and individually, certainly compared to lexical morphemes.

4. Closed-set membership. The grammatical morphemes are members of sets which get new members relatively infrequently, including pronouns, determiners, prepositions, and affixes expressing categories like verb, tense and noun plurality.

5. In languages which, like English, distinguish streesed and unstressed syllables, grammatical morphemes typically lack stressed syllables.

The bound forms of grammatical morphemes are known as inflectional affixes. Like derivational affixes, inflectional affixes have three general characteristics:

1. No function change. Inflectional affixes don't change the function (part of speech) of the word or morpheme to which they are added. Thus *guy* is a noun, and *guys* is a plural noun; *jump* is a verb and so is *jumped*.

2. Productivity. One predicts new uses of the inflectional affixes in new words. Thus given a new (imaginary) verb *glock*, its past tense will be *glocked*. If *glock* is a new noun, its plural will be *glocks*.

3. Nonsuffixability. The English inflectional suffixes may not ordinarily be followed by other suffixes. *Formalizability* has three derivational suffixes (*formal-iz-ability*), but adding the plural suffix closes the word: *formalizabilities*.

E. The Jakarta Post

According to Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post) The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and educated indonesians, although the middle class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily ". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

The Jakarta Post was the brandchild of information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. Murtopo and Wanandi were disappointed at perceived bias against Indonesia in foreign news sources. At the time, there were two English-language dailies, the Indonesia Times and Indonesian

observer. Howefer, due to negative public perception regarding the existing papers they decided to create a new one. In order to ensure credibility, the two agreed to convince a group of competing newspapers (the Golkar backed Suara Karya, the Catholic owned Kompas, the Protestant-owned Sinar Harapan, and the weekly Tempo) to back the nascent paper. It was hoped to become a quality English-language paper, similar to The Straits Times in Singapore, The Bangkok Post in Thailand, and The New Straits Times in Malaysia.

During the early years of publication, The Jakarta Post had difficulty attracting advertisers, to the point that some editions ran without ads. However, circulation increased dramatically, from 8, 657 in 1983 to 17,480 in 1988. Although it was originally hoped that the paper would begin to turn a profit within the first three years, the recession in the early 1980s led to start up funds being depleted. Eventually, in 1985 the paper took out an interest-free loan and received RP. 700 million from its owners. After advertising increased, the Jakarta Post was able to turn a profit by 1988, and was considered "one of the most credible news papers" in Indonesia.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

A. Setting of the Research

The research has been accomplished for four months. The writer has researched and got various kinds of books as references needed for the paper from JIA's library and also some from other University's libraries. Besides, the references from e-book were also used in accomplishing the paper. The time was taken for four months which started from March to July 2016 in Bekasi. During the term, the writer committed every necessary thing related to the process of writing. The activities consist of collecting references, accumulating data, and analyzing data.

B. Subject of the Research

The data of this research are taken from the world news online which published in the May 7th 2016. This news topic which is going to be analysis has one title part that is *Labour's Sadiq Khan elected 1st Muslim London Mayor.* This news online is published by Associated Press, Washington, Posted: Sat, May 7th 2016. The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it begans to take a more

vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

C. Method of the Research

Strauss and Corbin (1998: 10) proposed that this study belongs to qualitative research, which is type of research that produces findings not arrived by statistical procedures or other means of qualification. What the researcher does with this method is to develop concept and to collect facts without testing any hypothesis.

This research was conducted through the observation of the data source that was in morphology field to find affix kinds of bound lexical morphemes which create word formation and the input, output processes, its meaning and word structure of its tree relationships of those affixes into the Bases and Roots of those word formations through morphemes analysis. The most important thing needed to be analyzed was the data contained in the news online and the theory that will work through the analysis.

D. Instrument of the Research

The writer focuses on qualitative research and the instrument here is the writer himself. It is meant that the writer actively searches for every supporting material needed in this research. Concerning the instrument, there are texts of

one world news topics online in Jakarta Post, books, e-books of references, and dictionaries.

E. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research the writer tries to analyze the data by collecting some references as books and ebooks which are related to this paper. There are some steps that the writer had done to analyze the data: collecting data, classifying data, identifying data, analyzing data and the result. After collecting the data, the researcher classifies the data. Classifying is done by selecting the words which have bound lexical morphemes. After that, the researcher chooses the title of the article in Jakarta Post by random technique. Continue the next step is identified the word that has bound lexical morphemes affixes which create word formation. The last step is the writer analyzes the input, output processes, its meaning, and word structure of its tree relationships of those affixes into the Bases and Roots of those word formations.

F. Procedure of the Research

Here are the details of procedures of study:

1. Preparation

   a. Formulating and limiting the problem

   b. Explaining the purposes of the research

   c. Discussing with the counselor

2. Implementation

    a. Reading the world news topic

    b. Searching for the references

    c. Collecting the data

    d. Processing and analyzing the data

3. Finishing

    a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reported the result to be finished, the writer needs to composing the data analysis and after giving mark, gathering the classification of morphemes, making the table to show the good result.

    b. Discussing with the counselors

Discussing with the counselor has been done every time whether the writer found the difficult and did not understand about the procedure and material in this research.

    c. Revising the result

During the analysis, the important role for the writer is consultation about everything with the counselor. The counselor gives some corrections and criticize any mistakes in this paper in hoping to minimize some errors and make the writing better.

    d. Concluding the result.

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusions from all chapters. The writer gives the conclusion of the data he has analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Data Description

Data Number	Affix Word	Line	Data Number	Affix Word	Line
1	voters	1	21	politician	40
2	extremism	2	22	opposition	42
3	decisive	3	23	strongly	42
4	dramatic	6	24	Londoners	43
5	regional	6	25	unprecedented	48
6	elections	6	26	situation	48
7	political	7	27	National	49
8	relatively	12	28	government	50
9	official	13	29	parliamentary	50
10	announcement	14	30	majority	51
11	environmentalist	19	31	independence	52
12	Islamic	20	32	unequivocal	54
13	extremists	20	33	minority	54
14	proudly	25	34	badly	57
15	Religious	30	35	handful	57
16	Strategist	34	36	traditionally	64
17	Powerful	37	37	democratic	70
18	Journalist	38	38	Unionists	70
19	Friendly	40	39	constitutional	73
20	independent	40	40	nationally	75

B. The Data Analysis

This chapter presented the data analysis of 40 data which contains bound derivational affix in the affix of the word which creates word formation taken from one world news topic of The Jakarta Post. The data are analyzed base on

the process of how are the input, output processes, its meaning and word structure of its tree relationships of those affixes into the Bases and Roots.

Datum 1 : vote**r**s

The word "voters" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- vote : lexeme

- er : suffix (bound morpheme)
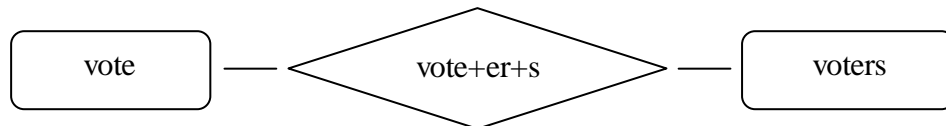
- s : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
 ┌──────────┐        ╱◇╲           ┌──────────┐
 │   vote   │─────  vote+er+s  ───  │  voters  │
 └──────────┘        ╲◇╱           └──────────┘
```

There is *voters* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*er*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word. And it also ended by suffix "*s*" which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities.

The word *voters* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
              N
             ╱ ╲
            V   ╲
            │    ╲
           vote   er (s)
```
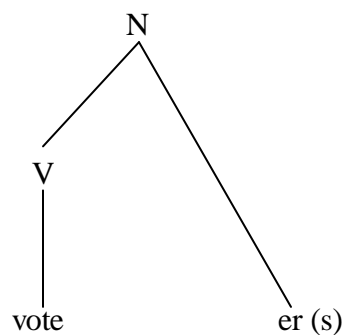
The word *voters* is formed from the lexeme "*vote*" and the bound morpheme "*er*" and "*s*". The word *voters* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*er*" and "*s*" which is located after the lexeme "*vote*". The word *voters* is inserted suffix "*er*" and "*s*" in the end, its word-class is Verb "*vote*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*er*" and "*s*" is added, so the word to be *voters* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*vote*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *voters* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Agent who does whatever the verb indicates'.

Datum 2 : extrem**ism**

The word "extremism" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- extreme : lexeme

- ism : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐          ╱◇╲                  ┌──────────┐
│ extreme  │──── ◁ extreme+ism ▷ ────│ extremism │
└──────────┘          ╲◇╱                  └──────────┘
```
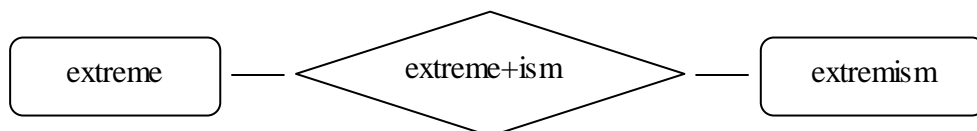
The word structure of *extremism* is ended by suffix "*ism*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

While, the word *extremism* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

N

A
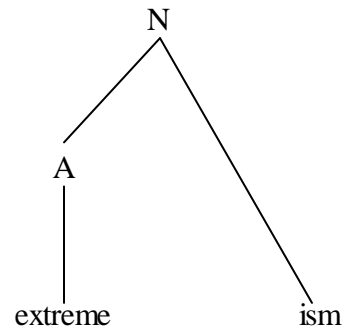
extreme   ism

The word *extremism* is formed from the lexeme "*extreme*" and the bound morpheme "*ism*". The word *extremism* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ism*" which is located after the lexeme "*vote*". The word *extremism* is inserted suffix "*ism*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*extreme*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ism*" is added, so the word to be *extremism* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*extreme*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *extremism* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'State or condition'.

Datum 3 : decis**ive**

The word "decisive" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- decision : lexeme

- ive   : suffix (bound morpheme)

| decision | — | decision+ive | — | decisive |
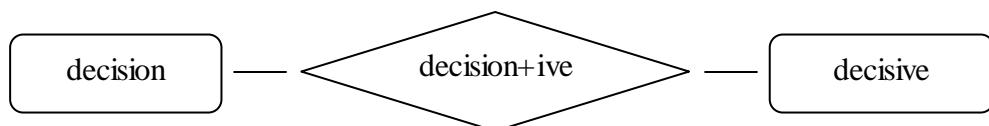
There is *decisive* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ive*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme.

This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Besides, the word *decisive* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
              A
             /\
            /  \
           /    \
          N      \
          |       \
          |        \
       decision    ive
```
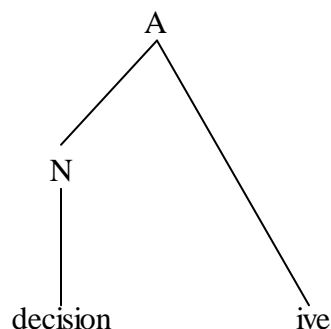
The word *decisive* is formed from the lexeme "*decision*" and the bound morpheme "*ive*". The word *decisive* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ive*" which is located after the lexeme "*decision*". Before the word *decisive* is inserted suffix "*ive*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*decision*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ive*" is added, so the word to be *decisive* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*decision*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *decisive* has the function as Adjetive which has suffix meaning 'pertaining to'.

Datum 4 : drama**tic**

The word "dramatic" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- drama   : lexeme

- tic   : suffix (bound morpheme)

The word structure of *dramatic* is ended by suffix "*tic*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Besides, the word *dramatic* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
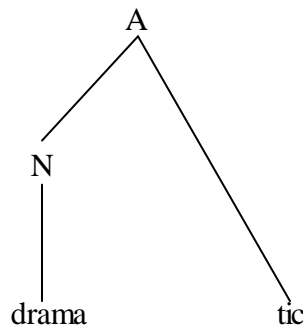
The word *dramatic* is formed from the lexeme "*drama*" and the bound morpheme "*tic*". The word *dramatic* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*tic*" which is located after the lexeme "*drama*". The word *dramatic* is inserted suffix "*tic*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*drama*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*tic*" is added, so the word to be *dramatic* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*drama*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *dramatic* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to'.

Datum 5 : regio**nal**

The word "regional" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- region : lexeme

- al : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐        ◇─────────────◇        ┌──────────┐
│  region  │────◇  region+al  ◇────│ regional │
└──────────┘        ◇─────────────◇        └──────────┘
```

There is *regional* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*al*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

In addition, the word *regional* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                A
               / \
              /   \
             N     \
             |      \
           region   al
```
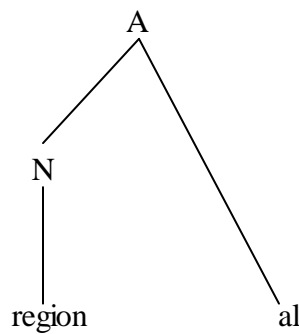
The word *regional* is formed from the lexeme "*region*" and the bound morpheme "*al*". The word *regional* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*al*" which is located after the lexeme "*region*". The word *regional* is inserted suffix "*al*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*region*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so the word to be *regional* as its output position, due to

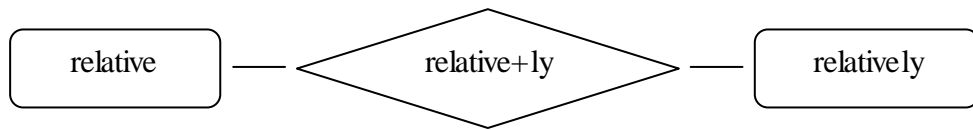its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*region*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *regional* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 6 : elec**tion**s

The word "elections" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- elect   : lexeme

- ion   : suffix (bound morpheme)
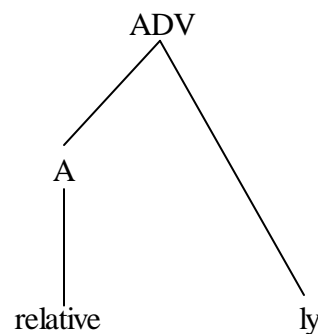
- s   : suffix (bound morpheme)
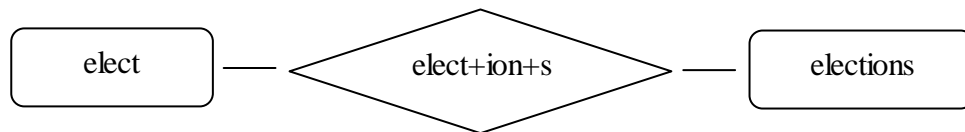
There is *election* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ion*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word. And it also ended by suffix "*s*" which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities.

Whereas, the word *elections* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    N
                   / \
                  /   \
                 /     \
                V       \
                |        \
                |         \
              elect      ion (s)
```
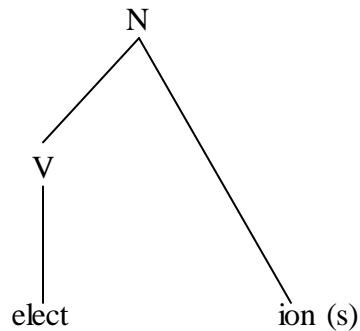
The word *elections* is formed from the lexeme "*elect*" and the bound morpheme "*ion*" and "*s*". The word *elections* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*ion*" and "*s*" which is located after the lexeme "*elect*". Before the word *elections* is inserted suffix "*ion*" and "*s*" in the end, its word-class is Verb "*elect*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ion*" and "*s*" is added, so the word to be *elections* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*elect*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *elections* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'.

Datum 7 : politic**al**

The word "political" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- politic   : lexeme

- al   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
  ┌──────────┐       ╱◇╲          ┌──────────┐
  │  politic │ ──── ◇ politic+al ◇ ──── │ political │
  └──────────┘       ╲◇╱          └──────────┘
```
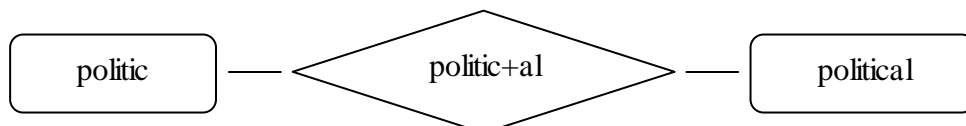
The word structure of *political* is ended by suffix "*al*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

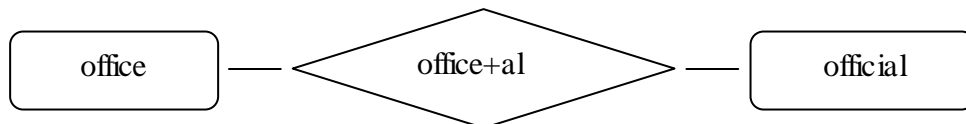Meanwhile, the word *political* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                  A
                 / \
                /   \
              A      \
              |       \
              |        \
           politic      al
```
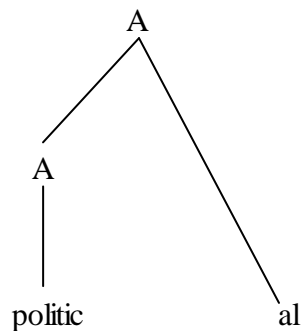
The word *political* is formed from the lexeme "*politic*" and the bound morpheme "*al*". The word *political* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*al*" which is located after the lexeme "*politic*". The word *political* is inserted suffix "*al*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*politic*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so the word to be *political* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*politic*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *political* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 8 : relative**ly**

The word "relatively" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- relative   : lexeme

- ly   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌─────────────┐        ╱╲              ┌─────────────┐
│  relative   │──────<  relative+ly  >──────│ relatively  │
└─────────────┘        ╲╱              └─────────────┘
```

There is *relatively* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

The term of the word *relatively* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    ADV
                   ╱   ╲
                  ╱     ╲
               A         ╲
               │          ╲
            relative       ly
```

The word *relatively* is formed from the lexeme "*relative*" and the bound morpheme "*ly*". The word *relatively* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*relative*". In the word *relatively* is inserted suffix "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*relative*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ly*" is added, so the word to be *relatively* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*relative*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *relatively* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

Datum 9 : official

The word "official" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- office   : lexeme

- al   : suffix (bound morpheme)

There is *official* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*al*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

The terms of the word *official* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
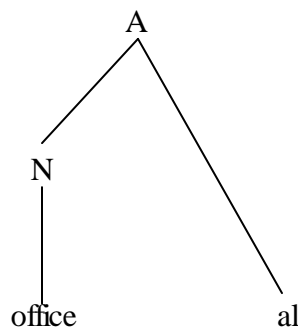
The word *official* formed from the lexeme "*office*" and the bound morpheme "*al*". The word *office* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*al*" which is located after the lexeme "*office*". Before the word *official* is inserted suffix "*al*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*office*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so the word to be *official* as its output position,

due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*office*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *official* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 10 : announce**ment**

The word "announcement" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- announce : lexeme
- ment   : suffix (bound morpheme)
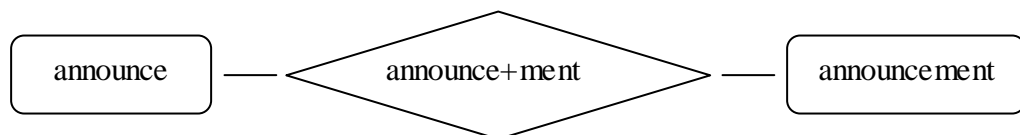
The word structure of *announcement* is ended by suffix "*ment*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another term of the word *announcement* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
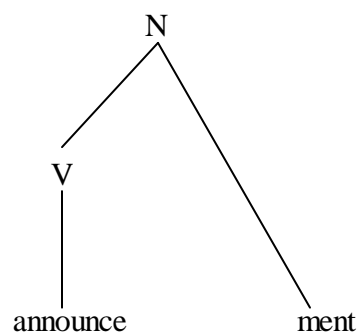
The word *announcement* formed from the lexeme "*announce*" and the bound morpheme "*ment*". The word *announcement* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ment*" which is located after the lexeme "*announce*". The word *announcement* is inserted suffix "*ment*" in the end, its word-class is Verb "*announce*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ment*" is added, so the word to be *announcement* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*announce*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *announcement* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'.

Datum 11 : environment**alist**

The word "environmentalist" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- environment : lexeme

- al : suffix (bound morpheme)

- ist : suffix (bound morpheme)
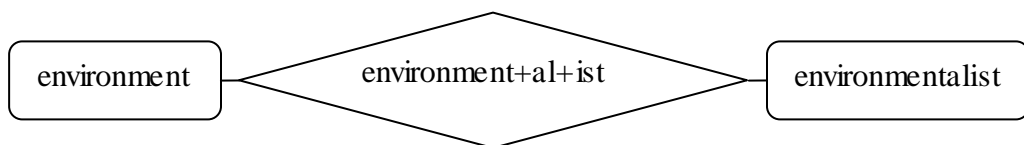
There is *environmentalist* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*al*" and "*ist*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another way of the word *environmentalist* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                  N
               A╱ ╲
            N╱  ╲     ╲
            │     ╲      ╲
      environment    al      ist
```
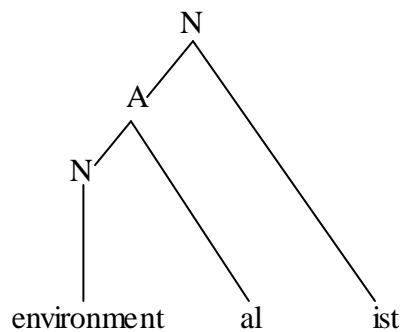
The word *environmentalist* is formed from the lexeme "*environment*" and the bound morpheme "*al*" and "*ist*". The word *environmentalist* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*al*" and "*ist*" which is located after the lexeme "*environment*". In the word *environmentalist* is inserted suffix "*al*" and "*ist*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*environment*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so the word to be *environmental* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is the root (*environment*) and *environmental* word is the Base authomatically.

Its output position *environmental* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

And when the suffix "*ist*" is added, the word *environmental* has changed to be *environmentalist* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, in this case the word *environmentalist* belongs multiple affixations because followed by more than one suffix. So its input position is the Root (*environment*) authomatically, and its output position *environmentalist* as its base.

Its output position *environmentalist* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'People who do things'.

Datum 12 : Islam**ic**

The word "Islamic" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- Islam : lexeme

- ic   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐        ╱◇╲                  ┌──────────┐
│  Islam   │──── ◇ Islam+ic ◇ ────│  Islamic  │
└──────────┘        ╲◇╱                  └──────────┘
```

There is *Islamic* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ic*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

In addition, the word *Islamic* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                A
               ╱ \
              ╱   \
            N      \
            │       \
            │        \
          Islam      ic
```
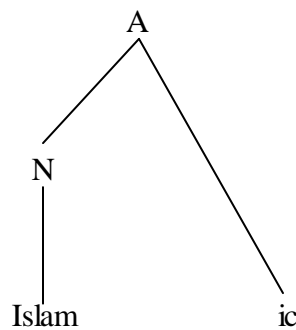
The word *Islamic* is formed from the lexeme "*Islam*" and the bound morpheme "*ic*". The word *Islamic* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ic*" which is located after the lexeme "*Islam*". Before the word *Islamic* is inserted suffix "*ic*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*Islam*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ic*" is added, so the word to be *Islamic* as its output position,

due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*Islam*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *Islamic* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to'.

Datum 13 : extrem**ist**s

The word "extremists" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- extreme : lexeme

- ist : suffix (bound morpheme)

- s : suffix (bound morpheme)
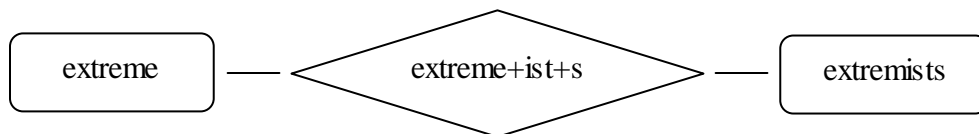
The word structure of *extremists* is ended by suffix "*ist*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word. And it also ended by suffix "*s*" which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities.

While, the word *extremists* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

N

A
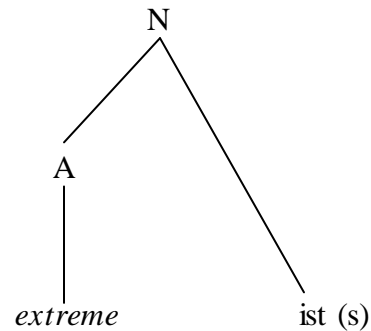
extreme   ist (s)

The word *extremists* is formed from the lexeme "*extreme*" and the bound morpheme "*ist*" and "*s*". The word *extremist* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*ist*" and "*s*" which is located after the lexeme "*extreme*". The word *extremists* is inserted suffix "*ist*" and "*s*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*extreme*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ist*" and "*s*" is added, so the word to be *extremists* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*extreme*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *extremists* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'People who do things'.

Datum 14 : proud**ly**

The word "proudly" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- proud   : lexeme

- ly   : suffix (bound morpheme)

proud ── < proud+ly > ── proudly
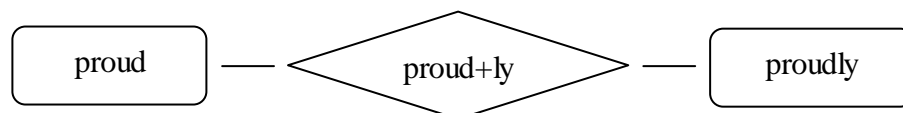
There is *proudly* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme.

This bound morpheme refers derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

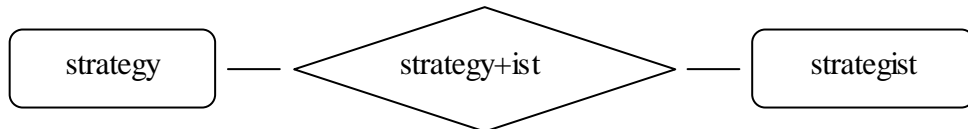Another term of the word *proudly* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    ADV
                   /  \
                  /    \
                 A      \
                 |       \
                 |        \
               proud      ly
```
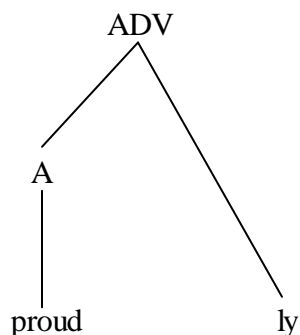
The word *proudly* formed from the lexeme "*proud*" and the bound morpheme "*ly*". The word *proudly* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*proud*". In the word *proudly* is inserted suffix "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*proud*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ly*" is added, so the word to be *proudly* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*proud*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *proudly* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

Datum 15 : religi**ous**

The word "religious" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- religion   : lexeme
- ous   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
  ┌───────────┐        ╱◇╲              ┌───────────┐
  │  religion │─────◇ religion+ous ◇─────│ religious │
  └───────────┘        ╲◇╱              └───────────┘
```

There is *religious* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ous*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

While, the word *religious* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    A
                   ╱ ╲
                  ╱   ╲
                 N     ╲
                 │      ╲
             religion   ous
```
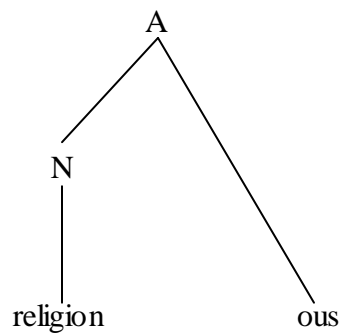
The word *religious* is formed from the lexeme "*religion*" and the bound morpheme "*ous*". The word *religious* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ous*" which is located after the lexeme "*religion*". The word *religious* is inserted suffix "*ous*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*religion*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ous*" is added, so the word to be *religious* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*religion*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *religious* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 16 : strateg**ist**

The word "strategist" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- strategy : lexeme

- ist   : suffix (bound morpheme)

| strategy | — | strategy+ist | — | strategist |

The word structure of *strategist* is ended by suffix "*ist*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

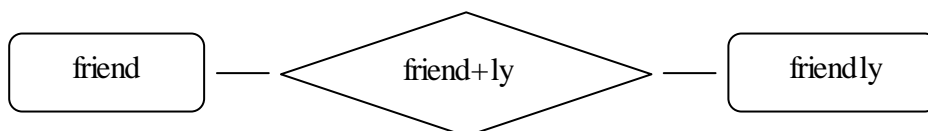Another term of the word *strategist* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                N
               / \
              N   \
              |    \
          strategy  ist
```
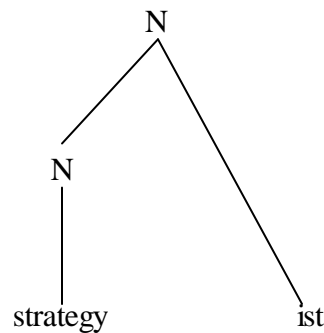
The word *strategist* is formed from the lexeme "*strategy*" and the bound morpheme "*ist*". The word *strategist* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ist*" which is located after the lexeme "*strategy*". In the word *strategist* is inserted suffix "*ist*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*strategy*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ist*" is added, so the word to be *strategist* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*strategy*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *strategist* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'People who do things'.

Datum 17 : power**ful**

The word "powerful" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- power : lexeme

- ful : suffix (bound morpheme)

power — power+ful — powerful
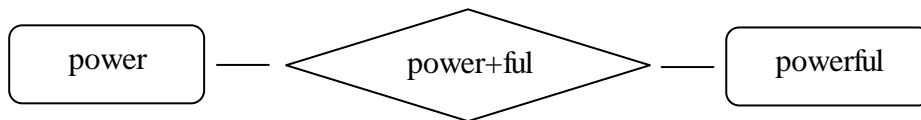
The word structure of *powerful* is ended by suffix "*ful*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

In addition, the word *powerful* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

A
N
power   ful
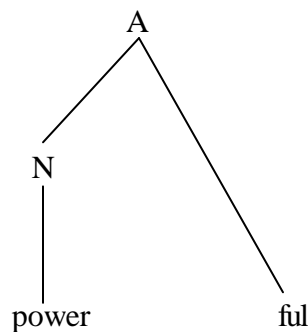
The word *powerful* is formed from the lexeme "*power*" and the bound morpheme "*ful*". The word *powerful* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ful*" which is located after the lexeme "*power*". Before the word *powerful* is inserted suffix "*ful*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*power*" as the input

position, but when the suffix "*ful*" is added, so the word to be *powerful* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*power*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *powerful* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Having'.

Datum 18 : journal**ist**

The word "journalist" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- journal : lexeme
- ist : suffix (bound morpheme)
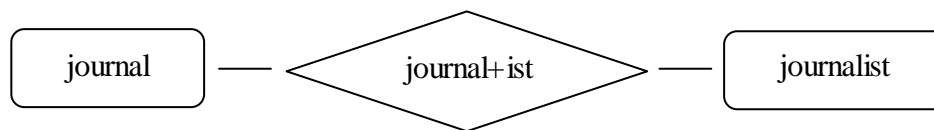
The word structure of *journalist* is ended by suffix "*ist*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Meanwhile, the word *journalist* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
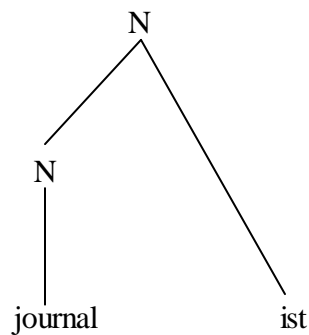
The word *journalist* is formed from the lexeme "*journal*" and the bound morpheme "*ist*". The word *journalist* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ist*" which is located after the lexeme "*journal*". Before the word *journalist* is inserted suffix "*ist*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*journal*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ist*" is added, so the word to be *journalist* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*journal*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *journalist* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'People who do things'.

Datum 19 : friend**ly**

The word "friendly" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- friend   : lexeme

- ly   : suffix (bound morpheme)

The word structure of *friendly* is ended by suffix "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another way of the word *friendly* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

ADV

N
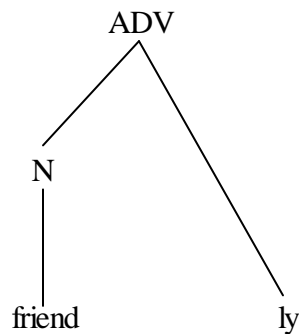
friend   ly

The word *friendly* is formed from the lexeme "*friend*" and the bound morpheme "*ly*". The word *friendly* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*friend*". Before the word *friendly* is inserted suffix "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*friend*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ly*" is added, so the word to be *friendly* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*friend*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *friendly* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

Datum 20 : independ**ent**

The word "independent" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- depend   : lexeme

- in   : prefix (bound morpheme)

- ent   : suffix (bound morpheme)

depend ——— in+depend +ent ——— independent
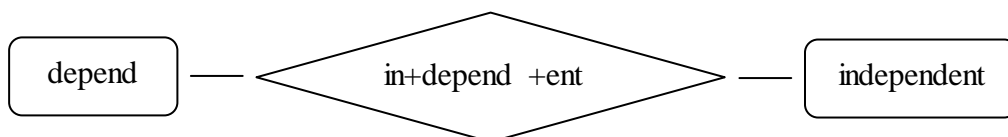
There is *independent* word in the text above. The word structure is started by prefix "*in*" and ended by suffix "*ent*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

The term of the word *independent* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
              A
             / \
            /   \
           /     \
          /       A
         /       / \
        /       /   \
       /       V     \
       |       |      \
       in    depend   ent
```
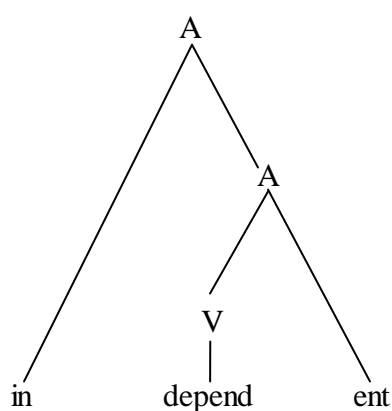
This word structure *independent* started in the word depend (V). This word can be Lexeme [DEPEND], due to the word *depend* cannot be segmented anymore, so this word is the root. When the word *depend* is inserted by prefix "*in*" and suffix "*ent*" so the word to be *independent*. After having attached by those affixes, so the word to be derivational. Prefix of this word *in-* means 'Not' and the suffix of this word *-ent* means 'Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'.

The output position of that word become (*independent*) which has the function as Adjective.

Datum 21 : politic**ian**

The word "politician" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- politic : lexeme

- ian : suffix (bound morpheme)
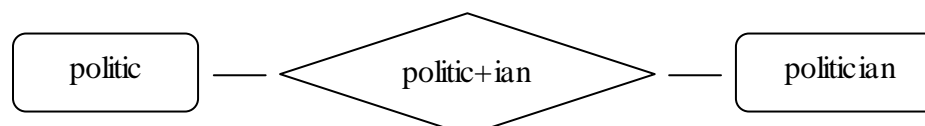
The word structure of *politician* is ended by suffix "*ian*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

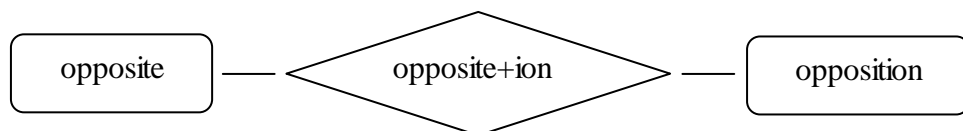Whereas, the word *politician* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
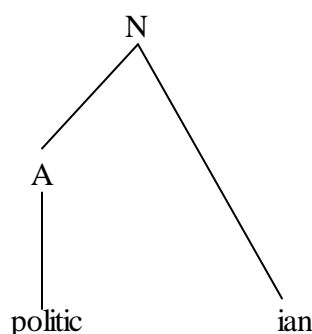
The word *politician* is formed from the lexeme "*politic*" and the bound morpheme "*ian*". The word *politician* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ian*" which is located after the lexeme "*politic*". In the word *politician* is inserted suffix "*ian*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*politic*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ian*" is added, so the word to be *politician* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*politic*) and as Root authmatically.

Its output position *politician* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'People who do things'.

Datum 22 : opposi**tion**

The word "opposition" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- opposite : lexeme

- ion   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐     ╱◇╲                      ┌──────────┐
│ opposite │ ── ╱ opposite+ion ╲ ── │ opposition │
└──────────┘     ╲◇╱                      └──────────┘
```

The word structure of *opposition* is ended by suffix "*ion*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

While, the word *opposition* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
            N
           ╱ ╲
          A   ╲
          │    ╲
      opposite  ion
```
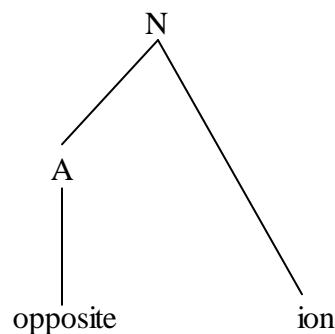
The word *opposition* is formed from the lexeme "*opposite*" and the bound morpheme "*ion*". The word *opposition* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ion*" which is located after the lexeme "*opposite*". Before the word *opposition* is inserted suffix "*ion*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*opposite*" as the

input position, but when the suffix "*ion*" is added, so the word to be *opposition* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*opposite*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *opposition* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'State or condition'.

Datum 23 : strong**ly**

The word "strongly" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- strong   : lexeme

- ly   : suffix (bound morpheme)
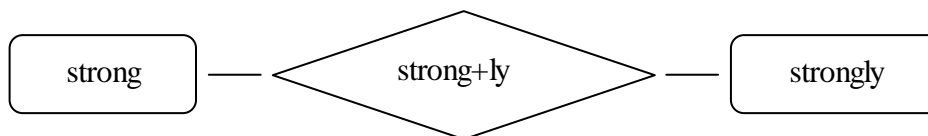
The word structure of *strongly* is ended by suffix "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Meanwhile, the word *strongly* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
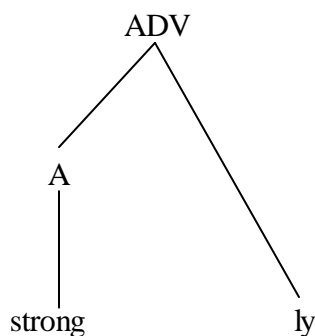
The word *strongly* is formed from the lexeme "*strong*" and the bound morpheme "*ly*". The word *strongly* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*strong*". The word *strongly* is inserted suffix "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*strong*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ly*" is added, so the word to be *strongly* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*strong*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *strongly* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

Datum 24 : Londoners

The word "Londoners" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- London : lexeme

- er   : suffix (bound morpheme)

- s   : suffix (bound morpheme)
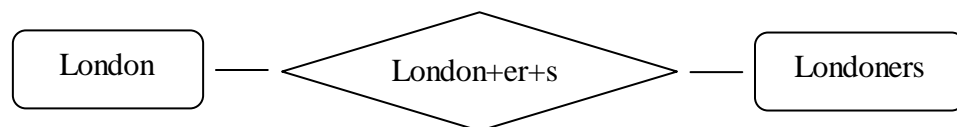
The word structure of *Londoners* is ended by suffix "*er*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word. And it also ended by suffix "*s*" which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities.

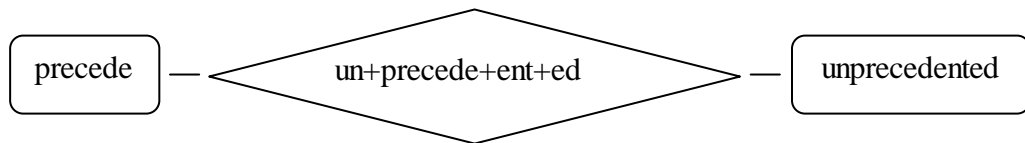While, the word *Londoners* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
              N
             / \
            /   \
           N     \
           |      \
        London   er (s)
```
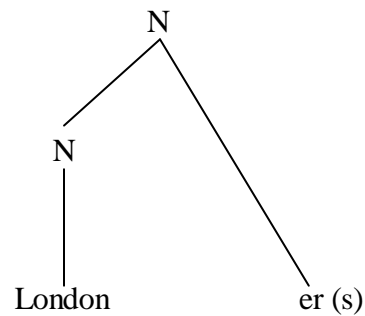
The word *Londoners* is formed from the lexeme "*London*" and the bound morpheme "*er*" and "*s*". The word *Londoners* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*er*" and "*s*" which is located after the lexeme "*London*". In the word *Londoners* is inserted suffix "*er*" and "*s*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*London*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*er*" and "*s*" is added, so the word to be *Londoners* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*London*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *Londoners* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Agent who does whatever the verb indicates'.

Datum 25 : unpreced**ent**ed
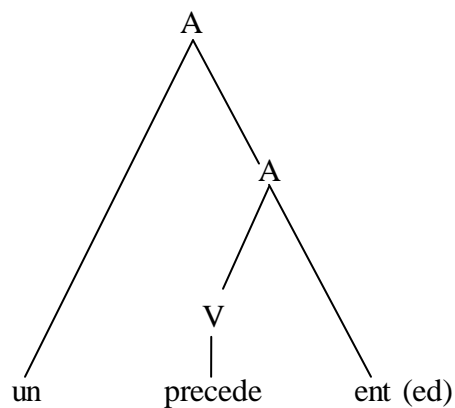
The word "unprecedented" consist of four morpheme, they are:

- precede   : lexeme

- un   : prefix (bound morpheme)

- ent   : suffix (bound morpheme)

- ed   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐                                        ┌───────────────┐
│ precede  │ ──  <  un+precede+ent+ed  >  ──        │ unprecedented │
└──────────┘                                        └───────────────┘
```

There is *unprecedented* word in the text above. The word structure is started by prefix "*un*" and ended by suffix "*ent*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word. And it also ended by suffix "*ed*" which refers to inflection, means that it changes the form of a word in order to express its relationship to other words in the sentence.

Another way of the word *unprecedented* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    A
                   / \
                  /   \
                 /     A
                /     / \
               /     V   \
              /      |    \
             un   precede  ent (ed)
```

The word structure of *unprecedented* is started in the word precede (V). This word can be Lexeme [PRECEDE], due to the word *precede* cannot be segmented anymore, so this word is the root. When the word *precede* inserted by prefix "*un*" and suffix "*ent*" and "*ed*" so the word to be *unprecedented*. After having attached by those affixes, the word to be derivational. Prefix of this word "*un-*" means 'Not' and the suffix of this word "*–ent* " means 'Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'.

The output of that word become (*unprecedented*) which has the function as Adjective.

Datum 26 : situa**tion**

The word "situation" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- situate : lexeme

- ion : suffix (bound morpheme)
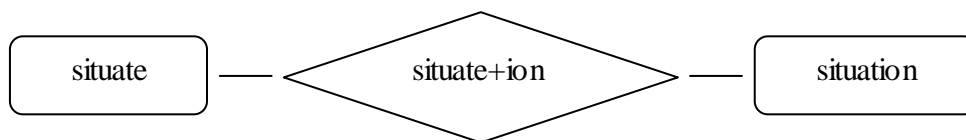
The word structure of *situation* is ended by suffix "*ion*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Meanwhile, the word *situation* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
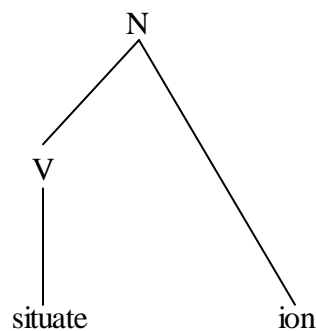
The word *situation* is formed from the lexeme "*situate*" and the bound morpheme "*ion*". The word *situation* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ion*" which is located after the lexeme "*situate*". Before the word *situation* is inserted suffix "*ion*" in the end, its word-class is Verb "*situate*" as the input

position, but when the suffix "*ion*" is added, so the word to be *situation* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*situate*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *situation* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'.

Datum 27 : natio**nal**

The word "national" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- nation : lexeme

- al : suffix (bound morpheme)
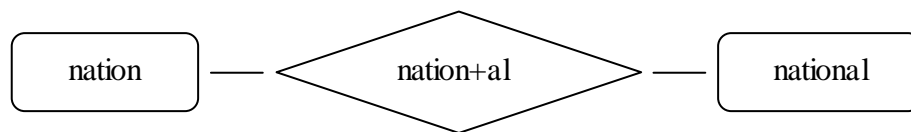
The word structure of *national* is ended by suffix "*al*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

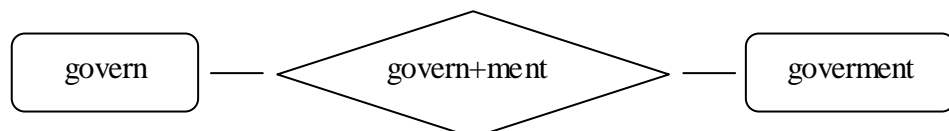While, the word *national* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
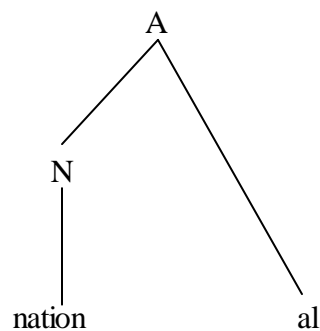
The word *national* is formed from the lexeme "*nation*" and the bound morpheme "*al*". The word *national* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*al*" which is located after the lexeme "*nation*". The word *national* is inserted suffix "*al*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*nation*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so the word to be *national* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*nation*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *national* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 28 : govern**ment**

The word "government" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- govern   : lexeme

- ment   : suffix (bound morpheme)

The word structure of *government* is ended by suffix "*ment*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another way of the word *government* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
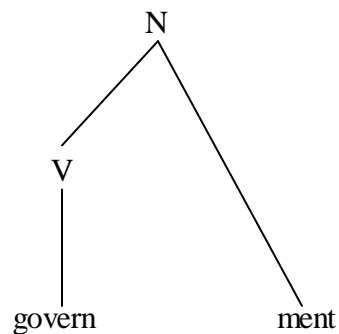
The word *government* is formed from the lexeme "*govern*" and the bound morpheme "*ment*". The word *government* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ment*" which is located after the lexeme "*govern*". The word *government* is inserted suffix "*ment*" in the end, its word-class is Verb "*govern*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ment*" is added, so the word to be *government* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*govern*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *government* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'Result or product of noun doing the action indicated by the verb'.

Datum 29 : parliament**ary**

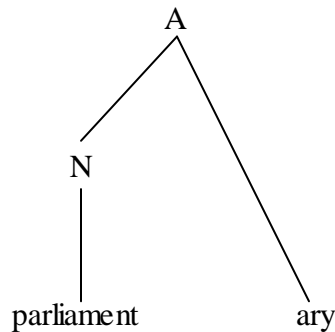The word "parliamentary" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- parliament : lexeme

- ary : suffix (bound morpheme)
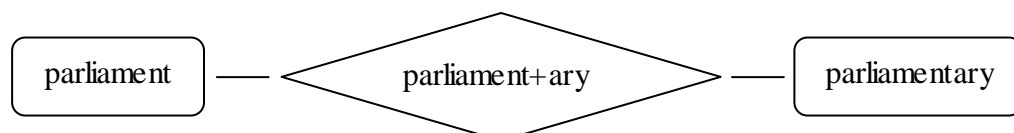
The word structure of *parliamentary* is ended by suffix "*ary*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound

morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

In addition, the word *parliamentary* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    A
                   / \
                  /   \
                 /     \
                N       \
                |        \
                |         \
            parliament    ary
```

The word *parliamentary* is formed from the lexeme "*parliament*" and the bound morpheme "*ary*". The word *parliametary* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ary*" which is located after the lexeme "*parliament*". Before the word *parliamentary* is inserted suffix "*ary*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*parliament*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ary*" is added, so the word to be *parliamentary* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*parliament*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *parliamentary* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 30 : major**ity**

The word "majority" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- major   : lexeme
- ity   : suffix (bound morpheme)
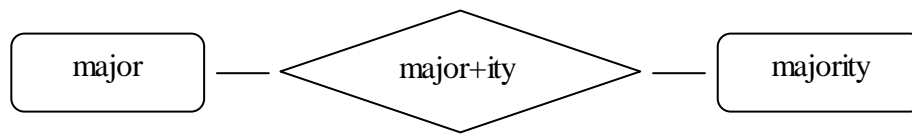
The word structure of *majority* is ended by suffix "*ity*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Whereas, the word *majority* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
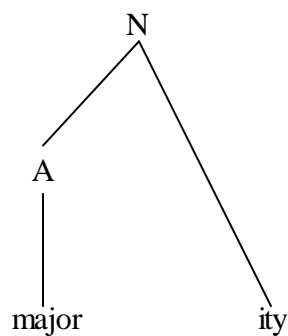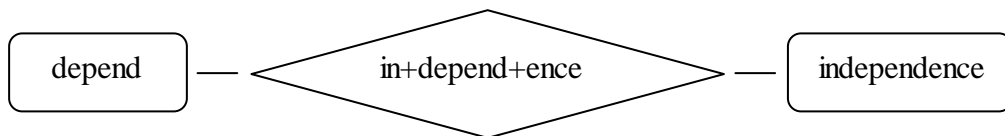

The word *majority* is formed from the lexeme "*major*" and the bound morpheme "*ity*". The word *majority* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ity*" which is located after the lexeme "*major*". Before the word *majority* is inserted suffix "*ity*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*major*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ity*" is added, so the word to be *majority* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*major*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *majority* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'State or condition'.

Datum 31 : independ**ence**
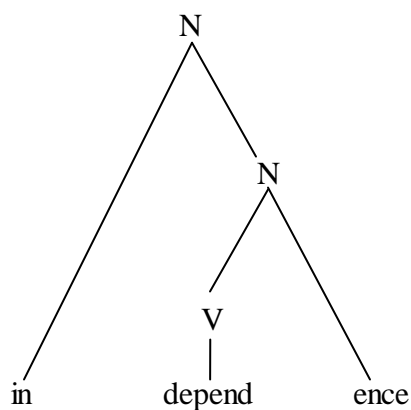
The word "independence" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- depend   : lexeme

- in   : prefix (bound morpheme)

- ence   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐        ╱──────────────────╲        ┌──────────────┐
│  depend  │──── ╱    in+depend+ence    ╲ ────│ independence │
└──────────┘      ╲──────────────────╱        └──────────────┘
```

There is *independence* word in the text above. The word structure is started by prefix "*in*" and ended by suffix "*ence*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Meanwhile, the word *independence* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                        N
                       ╱ ╲
                      ╱   ╲
                     ╱     N
                    ╱     ╱ ╲
                   ╱     ╱   ╲
                  ╱     V     ╲
                 ╱      │      ╲
               in    depend   ence
```

The word structure of *independence* started in the word depend (V). This word can be Lexeme [DEPEND], due to the word *depend* cannot be segmented anymore, so this word is the root. When the word *depend* inserted by prefix "*in*" and suffix "*ence*" so the word to be *independence*. After having attached

by those affixes, the word to be derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. Prefix of this word "*in-*" means 'Not' and the suffix of this word "*-ence*" means 'Result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb'.

The output of that word become (*independence*) which has the function as Noun.

Datum 32 : unequivocal

The word "unequivocal" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- equivocal   : lexeme

- un   : prefix (bound morpheme)

| equivocal | — | un+equivocal | — | unequivocal |
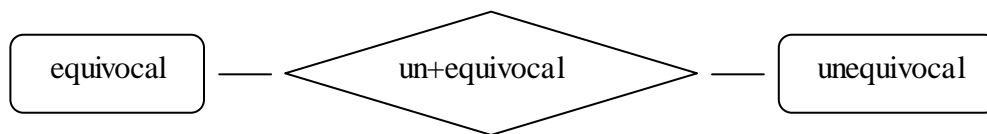
The word structure of *unequivocal* is started by prefix "*un*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

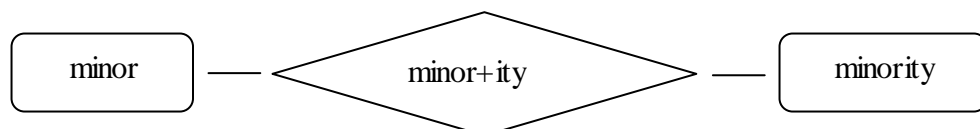In addition, The word *unequivocal* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
            A
           / \
          /   \
          |    A
          |    |
          |    |
         un   equivocal
```
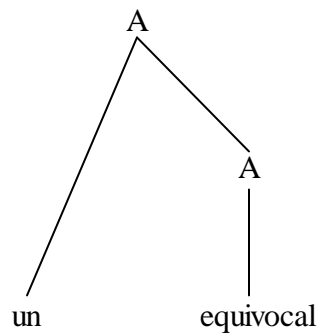
The word *unequivocal* is formed from the lexeme "*equivocal*" and the bound morpheme "*un*". The word *unequivocal* has affixes, in this case is one prefix "*un*" which is located before the lexeme "*equivocal*". Before the word *unequivocal* is inserted prefix "*un*" in the beginning, its word-class is Adjective "*equivocal*" as the input position, but when the prefix "*un*" is added, so the word to be *unequivocal* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*equivocal*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *unequivocal* has the function as Adjective which has prefix meaning 'Not'.

Datum 33 : minor**ity**

The word "minority" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- minor   : lexeme

- ity   : suffix (bound morpheme)

minor — < minor+ity > — minority

The word structure of *minority* is ended by suffix "*ity*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

While, the word *minority* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
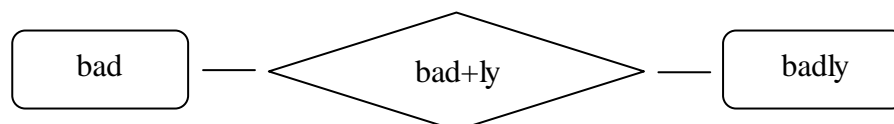
N

A
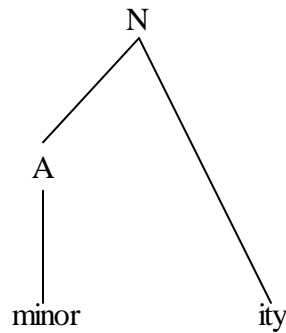
minor   ity

The word *minority* is formed from the lexeme "*minor*" and the bound morpheme "*ity*". The word *minority* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ity*" which is located after the lexeme "*minor*". The word *minority* is inserted suffix "*ity*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*minor*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ity*" is added, so the word to be *minority* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*minor*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *minority* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'State or condition'.

Datum 34 : bad**ly**

The word "badly" consist of two morpheme, they are:
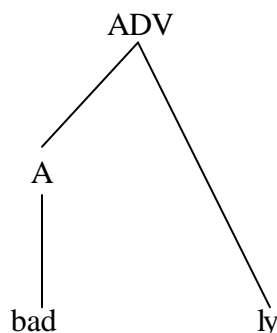
- bad   : lexeme

- ly   : suffix (bound morpheme)

| bad | — | bad+ly | — | badly |

There is *badly* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme.

This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Whereas, the word *badly* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
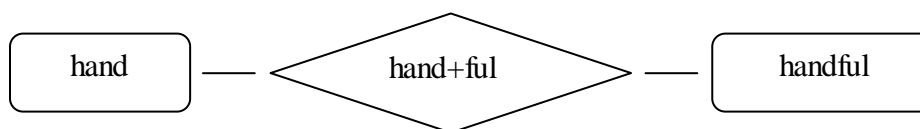
```
                    ADV
                   /   \
                  /     \
                 A       \
                 |        \
                 |         \
                bad         ly
```

The word *badly* is formed from the lexeme "*bad*" and the bound morpheme "*ly*". The word *badly* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*bad*". In the word *badly* is inserted suffix "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Adjective "*bad*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ly*" is added, so the word to be *badly* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*bad*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *badly* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

Datum 35 : hand**ful**

The word "handful" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- hand   : lexeme

- ful   : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌─────────────┐         ┌───────────────────┐         ┌─────────────┐
│    hand     │ ─── <   │     hand+ful      │ > ───   │   handful   │
└─────────────┘         └───────────────────┘         └─────────────┘
```

There is *handful* word in the text above. The word structure of *handful* is ended by suffix "*ful*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

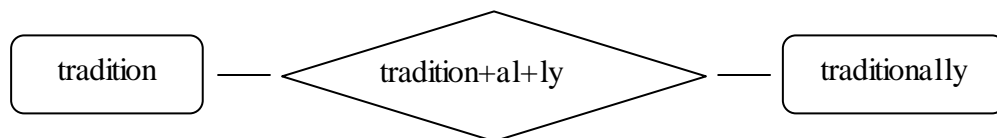The word *handful* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
              N
             / \
            /   \
           N     \
           |      \
           |       \
         hand      ful
```
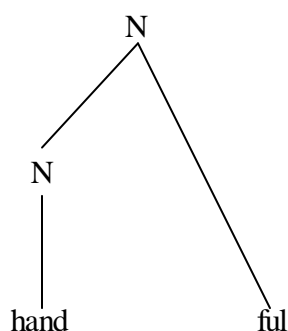
The word *handful* is formed from the lexeme "*hand*" and the bound morpheme "*ful*". The word *handful* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ful*" which is located after the lexeme "*hand*". Before the word *handful* is inserted suffix "*ful*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*hand*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ful*" is added, so the word to be *handful* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*hand*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *handful* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'State or condition'.
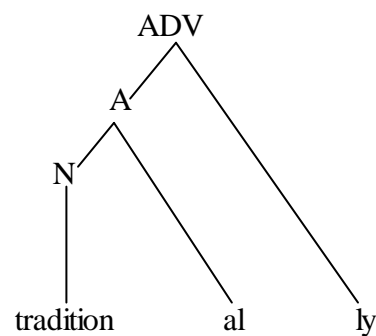
Datum 36 : traditio**nally**

The word "traditionally" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- tradition : lexeme

- al : suffix (bound morpheme)

- ly : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌─────────────┐        ╱╲              ┌─────────────┐
│  tradition  │──────<  tradition+al+ly  >──────│ traditionally │
└─────────────┘        ╲╱              └─────────────┘
```

There is *traditionally* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*al*" and "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another way of the word *traditionally* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    ADV
                   ╱ │
                  A
                 ╱│╲
                N  │  ╲
                │  │    ╲
                │  │      ╲
            tradition  al   ly
```

The word *traditionally* is formed from the lexeme "*tradition*" and the bound morpheme "*al*" and "*ly*". The word *traditionally* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*al*" and "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*tradition*". Before the word *traditionally* is inserted suffix "*al*" and "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*tradition*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so

the word to be *traditional* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is the root (*tradition*) and *traditional* word is the Base authomatically.

Its output position *traditional* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

And when the suffix "*ly*" is added, the word *traditional* has changed to be *traditionally* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, in this case the word *traditionally* belongs multiple affixations because followed by more than one suffix. So its input position is the Root (*tradition*) authomatically, and its output position *traditionally* as its base.

Its output position *traditionally* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

Datum 37 : democrat**ic**

The word "democratic" consist of two morpheme, they are:

- democrat : lexeme

- ic : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌──────────┐        ╱◇╲                  ┌──────────┐
│ democrat │ ─── ◇ democrat+ic ◇ ─── │democratic│
└──────────┘        ╲◇╱                  └──────────┘
```
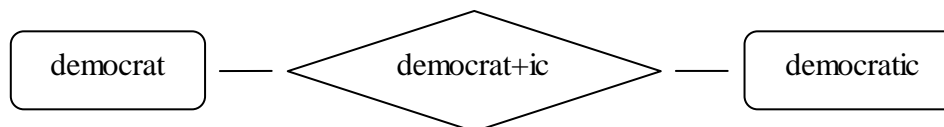
There is *democratic* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*ic*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another term of the word *democratic* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                  A
                 / \
                /   \
              N      \
              |       \
              |        \
           democrat    ic
```
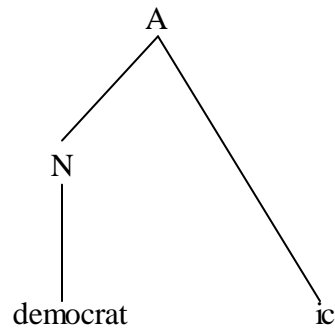
The word *democratic* is formed from the lexeme "*democrat*" and the bound morpheme "*ic*". The word *democratic* has affixes, in this case is one suffix "*ic*" which is located after the lexeme "*democrat*". The word *democratic* is inserted suffix "*ic*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*democrat*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ic*" is added, so the word to be *democratic* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*democrat*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *democratic* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to'.

Datum 38 : unionists

The word "unionists" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- union   : lexeme

- ist   : suffix (bound morpheme)

- s   : suffix (bound morpheme)
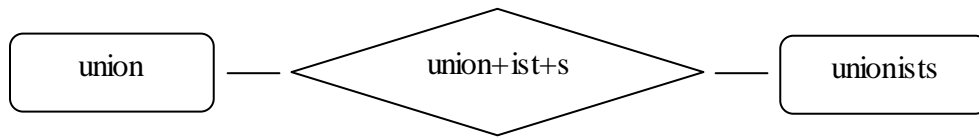
The word structure of *unionists* is ended by suffix "*ist*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word. And it also ended by suffix "*s*" which refers to inflection, means that it merely carries information about the number of those entities.

While, the word *unionists* can also be written in tree relationship like below:
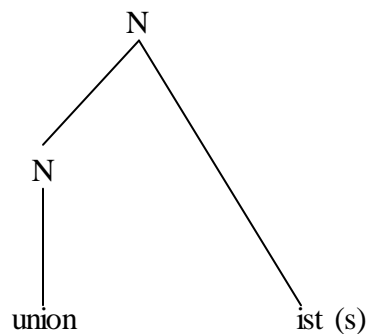
The word *unionists* is formed from the lexeme "*union*" and the bound morpheme "*ist*" and "*s*". The word *unionists* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*ist*" and "*s*" which is located after the lexeme "*union*". Before the word *unionists* is inserted suffix "*ist*" and "*s*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*union*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ist*" and "*s*" is added, so the word to be *unionists* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is Base (*union*) and as Root authomatically.

Its output position *unionists* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'People who do things'.
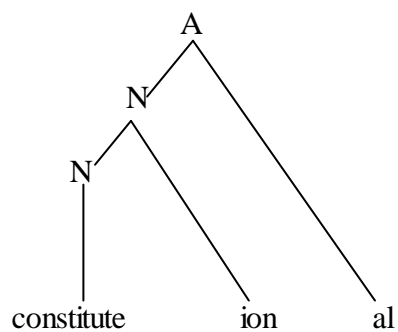
Datum 39 : constitut**ional**

The word "constitutional" consist of three morpheme, they are:

- constitute : lexeme

- ion : suffix (bound morpheme)

- al : suffix (bound morpheme)

```
┌─────────────┐        ╱‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾╲        ┌──────────────────┐
│  constitute │ ────── ⟨ constitute+ion+al ⟩ ────── │  constitutional  │
└─────────────┘        ╲_____╱        └──────────────────┘
```
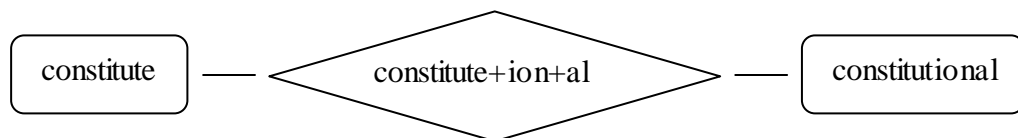
The word structure of *constitutional* is ended by suffix "*ion*" and "*al*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Another way of the word *constitutional* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    A
                   ╱ ╲
                  N'  ╲
                 ╱ ╲   ╲
                N'  ╲   ╲
                │    ╲   ╲
            constitute  ion  al
```

The word *constitutional* is formed from the lexeme "*constitute*" and the bound morpheme "*ion*" and "*al*". The word *constitutional* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*ion*" and "*al*" which is located after the lexeme "*constitute*". In the word *constitutional* is inserted suffix "*ion*" and "*al*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*constitute*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*ion*" is

added, so the word to be *constitution* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is the root (*constitute*) and *constitution* word is the Base authomatically.

Its output position *constitution* has the function as Noun which has suffix meaning 'State or condition'.

And when the suffix "*al*" is added, the word *constitution* has changed to be *constitutional* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, in this case the word *constitutional* belongs multiple affixations because followed by more than one suffix. So its input position is the Root (*constitute*) authomatically, and its output position *constitutional* as its base.

Its output position *constitutional* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

Datum 40 : natio**nally**

The word "nationally" consist of three morpheme, they are:
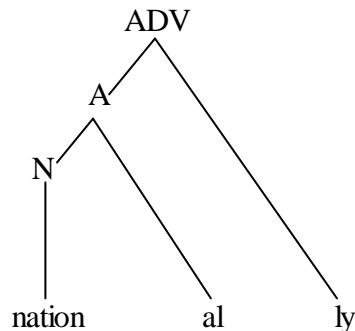
- nation : lexeme

- al   : suffix (bound morpheme)

- ly   : suffix (bound morpheme)
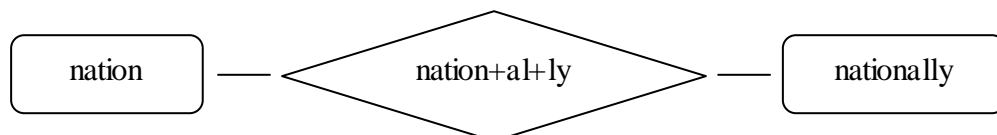
There is *nationally* word in the text above. The word structure is ended by suffix "*al*" and "*ly*" as derivational bound morpheme or bound of lexical

morpheme. This bound morpheme refers to derivation, means that it changes an existing word into a new word.

Meanwhile, the word *nationally* can also be written in tree relationship like below:

```
                    ADV
                   /  \
                  A    \
                 / \    \
                N   \    \
                |    \    \
              nation  al   ly
```

The word *nationally* is formed from the lexeme "*nation*" and the bound morpheme "*al*" and "*ly*". The word *nationally* has affixes, in this case is two suffix "*al*" and "*ly*" which is located after the lexeme "*nation*". Before the word *nationally* is inserted suffix "*al*" and "*ly*" in the end, its word-class is Noun "*nation*" as the input position, but when the suffix "*al*" is added, so the word to be *national* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, so its input position is the root (*nation*) and *national* word is the Base authomatically.

Its output position *national* has the function as Adjective which has suffix meaning 'Pertaining to, of the kind'.

And when the suffix "*ly*" is added, the word *national* has changed to be *nationally* as its output position, due to its suffix is derivational, in this case the word *nationally* belongs multiple affixations because followed by more than

one suffix. So its input position is the Root (*nation*) authomatically, and its output position *nationally* as its base.

Its output position *nationally* has the function as Adverb which has suffix meaning 'Manner'.

C. The Data Interpretation

According to the data analyses which have been analyzed in the one world news topics found 40 bound of lexical morphemes that contain affixes (prefix, suffixes, and multiple affixes) which create word formation. The interpretation of the data is found in the following table:

Table 4. C

Affixes	Total	Suffix Kinds	Percentage
a. Prefixes	1	un: 1 (32)	2,5%
b. Suffixes	28	er: 2 (1, 24) ism: 1 (2) ive: 1 (3) ic: 3 (4,12, 37) al: 4 (5, 7, 9, 27) ion: 3 (6, 22, 26) ly: 5 (8, 14, 19, 23, 34) ment: 2 (10, 28) ist: 4 (13, 16, 18, 38) ous: 1 (15) ful: 2 (17, 35) ian: 1 (21) ary: 1 (29) ity: 2 (30, 33)	70%
c. Multiple Affixes	7	al & ist: 1 (11) in & ent: 1 (20)	17, 5%

		un & ent: 1 (25) in & ence: 1 (31) al & ly: 2 (36, 40) ion & al: 1 (39)	
Total	40		100%

D. The Data Discussion

After classifying the affix of bound lexical morpheme from one world news of the Jakarta Post, it need to discuss about the data found. From the data on the table above, it shows that in the one world news topic which included bound lexical morphemes contains 1 prefixes, 32 suffixes, and 7 multiple affixes.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the most data found are suffixes 80 %, the second are prefixes 2,5 %, and the last one are multiple affixes 17, 5 %.

Classifying all of bound lexical morpheme data are done to know how often those bound lexical morpheme include shown in every chapter. The purpose is whenever the chapter is read, the reader can analyze the bound lexical which consist of prefixes, suffixes, and multiple affixes.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing all of the data, it has been concluded that there are some bound of lexical morphemes in the One World news topic of The Jakarta Post. Then, from the analysis can be taken the conclusion, they are:

1. Affix of bound lexical morphemes which create word formations can be found in One World news topic of The Jakarta Post into the Bases and Roots.

2. The presence of a bound lexical morphemes causes major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another.

3. In the lexeme, maybe it has both derivational affix and inflectional affix.

4. Affixation form which often appears in the One World news topic of The Jakarta Post is suffixes.

5. Besides suffixes, prefixes and multiple affixes also can be found in this research.

B. Suggestion

In this research there are much lack that made by the writer both in the theory or the analysis, but the writer hopes that this research can help the readers to understand more about morphology especially about affixes of bound lexical morpheme. To know bound lexical morphemes deeply, we

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should know the branch of science first after that we can learn about the word formation.

For the students who study linguistics, especially in morphology. In the next research, the writer suggests to the students to have more references to support the analysis so the research will be done perfectly.

And for the college, the writer hopes that they will have more the books especially book of linguistic and keep adding and updating them, so the students can easily get the knowledge and learn more about linguistic and also morphology from JIA's library. So, it will be helpful if in the next semester they want to look for some references to do their scientific paper.

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The writer was born in Ngawi on 23rd June 1991. His father is Suharto and his mother is Pani. He graduated from Sumberbening IV Elementary School in 2003. He continued studying at Junior High School 1 of Bringin in 2003 and graduated in 2006. Then, he continued studying at Senior High School 1 of Ngawi in 2006 and graduated in 2009. After that he moved to Bekasi and continued his study in English Literature major at the School of Foreign Language – JIA Bekasi in 2012 and hope will be graduated this year.