CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher describes about research context, research focus, research objective, significance of study, definition of key terms, previous study, and also review and related literature.

A. Research Context

Language is our primary source of communication.[1] Language is very important for our life which takes a part as a communication tool among humans. People will get difficulty in expressing their ideas, opinions, and feelings without language. English is world-widely spoken to communicate with each other in every field, such as education, economy, technology, social and cultures. Therefore most countries make English was the first language studied after their native language. Indonesia as a developing country sees that studying English as a foreign language is very important to survive in this globalization.

Learning English does not only require an understanding of the rules or systems in English (English Grammar). According to Stefanie, there are many changes that will happen in the parts of language the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.[2] Understanding many vocabularies is also important. Because learning a foreign language requires a lot of

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[1] Niyozova Aziz Ilyosovna, "The Important of English Language" 02, no. 01 (August 2020): 22.

[2] Stefanie Jannedy, Robert Poletto, and Tracey L. weldon, *Language File*, Sixth Edition (Colombus: Ohio State University Press, 1994), 303.

vocabulary to understand the meaning contained in the language. Having many vocabularies made us easier to learn a new language and understand the meaning of the language itself.[3]

Therefore, people must be able to master the language and its elements such as vocabulary, structure, and all of component. The language itself consists of two aspects namely form and meaning.[4] In relation to meaning, the smallest meaningful unit in the language is a morpheme. Words are made up of morphemes. In vocabulary, there are many rules. There is a person who expects that word is the smallest unit, but a word in linguistics is formed by morphemes which are combined in various ways in transforming the meaning or the function of that word. These are the definition of morphemes.

Andrew defined morpheme as the smallest parts in word.[5] People can understand the point of view in this definition that morpheme is understandable (free morpheme that can stand alone and understandable even without another morpheme) and also cannot be understood (bound morpheme which cannot stand alone). According to Booij morpheme is the morphological building blocks of a word, which is defined as the minimal

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[3] "The Importance of Vocabulary in Language Learning and How To Be Taught," *International Journal of Teaching and Education* 3, no. 3 (2015): 3, https://doi.org/10.20472/TE.2015.3.3.002.

[4] Dewa Ayu Kurnia Martini, "Derivational of Bound Morpheme," *International Research Journal of Management, IT & Social Science* 3 (January 2016): 15, https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/irjmis/article/view/343.

[5] Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, Edinburgh Textbooks on the English Language (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), 16.

linguistics units with a grammatical meaning.[6] According to Lieber morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that morpheme is the unit of a word that has a lot of meaning.[7] Hippisley and Stump stated that morpheme as the minimal contentful elements. It means a morpheme is the minimum qualifying unit element which has been seen as the smallest unit in linguistics.[8] Genetti and Adelman said that "if we add *un-* to that word *believable,* we have yet another word, this one with opposite meaning: *un-believable* 'not able to be believed.' Each of the meaning parts of a word, like *believe, -able,* and *un,* is called a morpheme." the conclusion is a section of the word that has its meaning and effects to the first meaning of the word that gets added, it is called by morpheme.[9] Based on the definition from some experts above the researcher concludes that morpheme is the minimal unit of word in linguistics that has meaning. It means that a part of a word that has a grammatical function that has an effect in changing the meaning and the grammatical of the word. As like "developer" and "development", the two words come from the same root word "develop", but the two words have a difference in terms of their position because they get additional (suffixes).

There are two kinds of morphemes. A free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is a word that can stand alone, while bound

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[6] Greet Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology* (United State: Oxford University Press Inc, n.d.), 8–9.

[7] Ilham Rizki and Zakrimal, "An Analisys Morpheme In Smoking Article" 4 (July 2020): 34, https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v4i1.1379.

[8] Tati Mar Dewi, "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post" 4 (10 2019): 105.

[9] Mar Dewi, 105.

morpheme is a word that is always attached to some other morpheme.[10] The set of affixes that make up the category of bound morpheme can also be divided into two types; they are derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.[11] As mentioned above, bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational morphemes. A derivational morpheme is a morpheme that produces a new lexeme from a base. In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. While inflectional morphemes are the morpheme that serves a purely grammatical function, never creating a new words but only a different form of the same word.[12]

This research discussed morpheme which is the part of morphology. Morphology is the study of how word is structured and how they are put together from smaller part.[13] Furthermore, the researcher would like to conduct an analyzing a word of Al Quran English translation especially in verse Ar Rahman, because morphological structures are still important issues to be explored and still very few studies are focused on the quran English translation, especially in Al-jamil quran English translation in verse Ar-rahman. The researcher chooses Ar-Rahman verse because has relation with education. Especially, how to be a good educator or teacher. Likewise, in increasing student's understanding about vocabularies. The researcher would like to make clear the cases of bound morpheme which is in verse Ar Rahman.

[10] Jannedy, Poletto, and Weldon, *Language File*, 134.

[11] Samsi Rijal, *A Basic Introduction to English Morphology* (Pamekasan: Duta Media Publishing, 2016), 35.

[12] Jannedy, Poletto, and Weldon, *Language File*, 134–35.

[13] Jannedy, Poletto, and Weldon, 134.

Some researchers have been conducted in line with bound morphemes. The research that was done by Tira Nur Fitria, entitled "The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co".[14] Another research written by Ilham Rizki and Zakrimal, entitled "An Analysis Morpheme in Smoking Article". Those previous studies have the same research goal to find the morpheme. Another research was done by Fitriyah, entitled the analysis of morpheme and word formation process of volleyball terms in volleyball game. this research has objectives to know the bound morpheme that is used in Al-Jamil English Quran translation, to know the function of the morpheme.

The researcher chose morphology as a target of research because the word can analyze based on the morphological process. It can be analyzed based on the morpheme (derivation and inflection). The object is Al-Quran English translation, especially in Al-Jamil English Al-Quran translation Verse Ar-Rahman. There are many words in verse Ar Rahman that can be analyzed based on morpheme. For the word in Al Quran English translation especially in verse Ar Rahaman can find a new word. A new word can be formed from affixes which consist of prefix, infix, and suffix.

Cook said that linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making the real word.[15]

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[14] Tira Nur Fitria, "A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co" 9 (October 30, 2020), https://doi.org/10.15294/rainbow.v9i2.40348.

[15] Yuli Purwanti, "An Analysis on the Use of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English Song Lyrics on Maher Zain's 'Forgive Me' Album," : *: English Language Education and Literature* 5 (Oktober 2020): 58.

It means that linguistics that has strong relation with the language. People have to realize how important studying linguistics is. The significance of this research is related to why discuss about morpheme. Studying morpheme can help in cross curricular word study. Learning morpheme would help identify new vocabulary, also new meanings from the word. Learning morpheme will help the learners in connecting words based on the meaning that will help them to chart orthographically the word in the brain for better understanding and retention. The researcher chooses the tittle because the researcher considered that studying inflectional and derivational bound morpheme is very crucial. Because if everyone knew about all of the meaning of the morpheme in any text, makes it more interesting to learn.

From those phenomena the researcher is interested to investigate more deeply about Quran translation especially in Al-jamil Quran translation, the researcher thinks that in Al-Jamil Quran English translation was easy to analyze and easy to understand. The researcher also want to know inflectional affixes alleged morpheme and derivational morpheme. That is why the researcher chooses al-jamil Quran translation to explain more about bound morpheme that include the derivational and inflectional morpheme. The researcher is interested in analyzing all of the verse of Ar-Rahman the form of the word derivational and inflectional morpheme with titled "**The Analysis of Bound Morpheme in Al-Jamil Quran Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman**".

B. Research Focus

It is about what will be researched by the researcher. Based on the background of study above, the researcher will analysis the research focus, as follow:

1. What are the kinds of bound morpheme found in Aljamil Alquran English Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman?

2. How are the bound morpheme processes in Aljamil Alquran English Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman?

C. Research Objective

Research objective will answer the questions from the research problem above. Research problem also can be defined a purpose that the researcher expected from the investigation. Based on the problems that mentioned above, the researcher has two aims that want to be achieved according to the research problem:

1. To identify the kinds of bound morpheme found in Al jamil Al quran English Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman.

2. To analyze the bound morpheme processes in Al jamil Al quran English Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman.

D. Significant of the Study

The significant of the study presents the significant of the research in scientific or even in social significant. Sugiono states that significance is the

impact of goal research.[16] So, scientific significant focus on the development of science while for social significant is used to improve the issue in the next period. The significant of the study is formulated as follows:

1. Theoretical

    The researcher expected that this research can develop the knowledge and to know about the analysis of bound morpheme. The result of this analysis is expected to be useful for those who are learning English and add new vocabularies for English learners. It is also hoped that the result of this study can improve or increase reader's ability in using the bound morpheme.

2. Practical

    a. For the English teacher

        The result of this research can be a reference and help the teacher to know more about bound morpheme.

    b. For the students

        The researcher hopes that the result of this study can help the student to make the students easier in studying about bound morpheme and as enhancer new vocabularies.

    c. For the researcher

        The result of this study can be used by the researcher to develop knowledge about new vocabularies and the analysis of bound morpheme.

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[16] Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, n.d.), 283.

E. Definition of Key Term

Some word which are used by the researcher as the key of this research to find the meaning and needed to explain clearly called as key terms. Key terms of this research contain the concerned term in this research. To avoid misunderstanding for the readers in classifying about the key term, the researcher would like to explain the term used in this research. They are as follows:

1. Morpheme

    Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in the structures of language. Morpheme is a kind of form which cannot be divided into smaller forms. A morpheme may be a root or an affix and morpheme can be used as the functioning part of word

2. Bound morpheme

    Bound morpheme is a morpheme which cannot stand alone. Including both prefixes and suffixes.

3. Al- jamil Quran English translation

    Al- jamil Quran English translation was published in 2012 by Cipta Bagus Segara in Bekasi Central Java. That has been translated to English version by Agus Hidayatulloh, Lc., M.A., Siti Irhamah, Lc., Imam Ghazali Masykur, Lc., and Fuad Hadi, Lc. which was corrected by Agus Hidayatulloh, Lc., M.A.

4. Verse Ar-Rahman

Ar-Rahman is the fifty fifth division of Quran. One of the verses in Al-Quran that derived in Mecca and classified as Makkiyah. It consist of 78 verses. named Ar-Rahman which means the most gracious comes from the word Ar-Rahman contined in the first verse of the verse. Ar-Rahman is one of the names of Allah SWT.

F. Previous Study

Knowing the previous study, it helped the researcher to know the previous research that has been done dealing with this research. Actually this research is not a new research, but there are some researches that have been done before. Like the research that is done by Tira Nur Fitria, entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co".[17] The difference between that research and this research is Tira's research focuses on the analysis in news, while this research focuses on the analysis in Al-Quran translation. In addition, the research object of Tira's research is to know the derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know the function of morpheme in the selected news from Tempo.Co, while the research object of this research is in Al-jamil Quran English translation of verse Ar-rahman.[18]

The second research was conducted by Rugiyah, entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme: A Morphological analysis". The different between that research is in this research focus in finding a

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[17] Nur Fitria, "A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co."
[18] Syifa Oktarini, "An Analysis of Using Bound Morpheme in Sudent's Translation" (Metro, MUHAMMADIY AH UNIVERSITY OF METRO, 2020).

morpheme in reading text of 2013 curriculum English textbook for the X grade of senior high school, that published by ministry of education and culture.[19]

The third research was entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post" that is done by Tati Mar Dewi. In this research aim to find out which word formed by derivational and inflectional morpheme.[20]

The fourth research was written by Ilham Rizki and Zakrimal, entitled "An Analysis Morpheme in Smoking Article".[21] This research is aimed to find the type of morpheme of morphology in smoking article. Therefore it is different from this research, the researcher want to find the kinds and the function of bound morpheme.

The fifth research was entitled "Classification of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Song Lyric of Ariana Grande's Album Thank U, Next".[22] That is done by Euis Menawati, Tisha Amanda Putri, Dkk. All of previous study has resembelance, and the differences are in the object of the study.

This research has objective to know the bound morpheme used in the Al-Jamil Al-Quran English translation. Bound morpheme above include

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[19] Rugaiyah, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme: A Morphological Analysis" 5 (Agustus 2018), https://doi.org/10.25299/jshmic.2018.vol.5(2).1887.
[20] Mar Dewi, "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post."
[21] Rizki, "An Analisys Morpheme In Smoking Article."
[22] Euis Meinawati et al., "Classification of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Song Lyric of Ariana Grande's Album Thank U, Next" 4, no. 2 (October 2020).

inflectional and derivational morpheme. To know how are the bound morpheme in Al-Jamil Quran English translation.

G. Review of Related Literature

Review related literature is summary of books, some articles, and other document that describe the past and current state of information that relate with research of study.[23] It means that the literature review is a theory that related with the topic of research study which can be taken from some source such as books, articles, journal, etc.

1. Definition of Morphology

Morphology is the study of form or forms. Morphology is the branch of linguistics which studies the structure or form of word, primarily through the use of morpheme construct.[24] In biology morphology refers to the study of the form and structure of organisms, and in geology it refers to the study of the configuration and evolution of land forms. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch. Those are the definition of morphology from some experts.

Morphology is the study of word formation and the internal structure of word and the rules by which word are form. In other word, morphology is the study of word. Besides that, according to Robin, "morphology is the study of grammatical structure of words." Based on

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[23] John W. Crespeoplell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 5th ed. (Boston: Pearson, 2015), 80.
[24] Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2009), 46.

explanation above, the writer concludes that morphology is the (study of the) internal morphological structure of words.[25]

Greeat Booji states that morphology as the study of the systematic form meaning correspondences between the words of a language, people take a paradigmatic perspective, since people take properties of classes of word as the starting point of morphological analysis. But when morphology is defined as the study of the internal constituent structure of words, people take syntagmatic perspective.[26] William states that morphology is the study of word. So, the morphology is of word structure. It means study about the component of grammar that deals with the internal structure of word.[27] According to William O'grady, morphology is the study of word structure.[28] It means that morphology the study about the component of grammar that deals with the internal structure of a word.

Thus the point of view of morphology is the study of word. The morphology studies about the forming of words. The forming word can be formed by using free and bound morpheme of words. For example, *unhappy, unlucky,* and *unsatisfied.* The suffix *un-* is not a word which stand by itself but still others word. All of the definition is similar is about the elements that formed the word.

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[25] Jannedy, Poletto, and Weldon, *Language File*, 134–35.

[26] Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 8–9.

[27] William O'grady, *Cotemporary Linguistic An Introduction* (Newyork: St. Martin's Press, 1989), 89.

[28] O'grady, 89.

2. The Terms of Morphology

There are some terms in morphology, these are includes:

a. Word

William states that a word is a minimal free morpheme. a free morpheme is element that can occur in isolation and/or whose position with respect to neighboring elements is not entirely fixed. For example is say that *hunters* is a word since it can occur in isolation (as in answer to the question, how are they). In contrast, the unit *errands* do not count as words here since they cannot occur in isolation.[29] Word is free form. It means that, the word can occure in isolation or other language is the word can stand by itself.

Word can be divided into two categories, closed and open.[30] The closed categories are the function words: pronoun like *you, people* and *she;* conjunction like *and, if,* and *because;* determiners like *–a* and *–the*; and *a few others.* The open words are the major lexical categories. It can be noun (N), verb (V), adjective (Adj), and adverb (Adv).

b. Morpheme

Morphemes are the morphological building blocks of words, are defined as the minimal units with a lexical or

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[29] O'grady, 3.

[30] O'grady, *Cotemporary Linguistic An Introduction*.

grammatical meaning.[31] For instance, the noun *buyer* consist of two morpheme. *Buy* and *–er.* The verbal morpheme buy is called a free or lexical morpheme, because it can occur as a word by itself, whereas *–er* is an affix (hence a bound morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own). So, the morpheme are smallest or the minimal unit of word. It can be lexical (free morpheme) and grammatical (bound morpheme).

Free morpheme is also known by a root, stem, and base. A root is the irreducible core of word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it.[32] 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.*[33]

The stem is that part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes. For example *cats* and *walker.*[34]

c. Allomorph

Allomorph is the variant forms of morpheme. the variants like free, bound, content, function morpheme, and etc. for example, *want, wants, wanting,* and *wanted, -s, -ing,* and *–ed.*

d. Derivational

Derivational is the formation of word and it occurs by additional affixes and it has new meaning. So, derivation is

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[31] Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 8.
[32] Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: Macmillsn Press LTD, 1993), 41.
[33] Katamba, 45.
[34] Katamba, 45.

process of creating new word by additional affixes and word that formed has new meaning. For example, *teacher*. The word *teach* is added by affix *–er.*

e. Inflectional

Inflectional is one type of grammatical morpheme, a morpheme that indicate some kind of grammatical relationship.[35] For example, the *–s* morpheme on *likes* marks the sense as presents and the subject as singular. Inflection is the function word and does not have a new meaning. It is only grammatical aspect. Inflectional is different with derivational. Derivational creates a new meaning and build a new word.

3. The discussion of morpheme

Morpheme is the linguistic sign, a grammatical language in which cannot be further analyzed. In other words morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in the structures of language. Stefanie in her book said the morpheme is smaller than word and has meaning. It means the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning or the grammatical function. Morpheme are the morphological building block of words, are defined as the minimal linguistic units with a lexical or a grammatical meaning.[36]

The smallest meaningful unit cannot be divided into the smallest ones without destroying or totally altering their meaning, for instance

[35] Charles F. Meyer, *Introduction English Linguistics*, 1st ed. (Cambridge University Press, 2009), 153.
[36] Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 8.

/write/ is a morpheme, it has a meaning, but if people divide the word writes such as wri or te, both them have no meaning. Any deviation of /write/ destroys or drastically alters the meaning. Therefore, /write/ qualifies under unit of the structure of the language.[37]

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that a morpheme is a kind of form which cannot be divided into smaller forms. A morpheme may be a root or an affix and morpheme can be used as the functioning part of word for examples: eat + s, make + ing, learn + ed, ngaha + pu, weli + ra, ect, they can used as the functioning part of one word. If people look at the given examples people can see that some morphemes like eat, make, learn, ngaha, and weli can constitute word by themselves. Besides that there are other morphemes like un-, de-, dis-, en-,-ify, -er, ku-, na-, ra-, they are bound morphemes ; they are not words. They must be joined to other free morphemes (words).

4. **The kinds of morphemes**

Morphemes may be classified into two kinds:[38]

a. **Free morpheme**

Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand independently or one that may constitute a word by itself. Examples: in English words Eat, go, study, while in Bimanese words ngaha, lao and tana‟o, etc.

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[37] Jannedy, Poletto, and Weldon, *Language File*, 134.
[38] Jannedy, Poletto, and Weldon, 134.

A root is the irreducible core of word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. So, a root is core of word that affixation did not attached. Many words contain a root standing on its own. Roots are capable of standing independently are called free morphemes are root. For example are man, book, believe, sweet. So, as the understanding of the definition above, free morpheme is a root. Single word of free morpheme is lexical morpheme. They are nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions, and adverb.

b. **Bound morpheme**

Bound morpheme is a morpheme which cannot stand alone. This is according on its position in relation to the base, or one that appears with at least one other morpheme. Examples: - ize in word "realize", - ify in word "justify", en – in word encase, re – in word "rewrite".

Those morphemes can be called bound morph or affixes. Affixe is a letter or sound which is added to a word and which change the meaning or the function of word. Affix is a partial which can be put either at the end or first to the word to perform a new word or new idea. The affixes are of two kinds namely inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. An inflectional affix is an affix that : expresses a grammatical contrast that is obligatory for its stem's word class in some given grammatical

context, does not change the word class of its stem, is typically located farther from its root than a derivational affix, and, produces a predictable, nonidiosyncratic change of meaning.

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1. Inflectional affixes consists of:

   a. Markers for plural / s /

      The function of inflectional affix or bound morpheme – s as plural can be seen in the following examples.

      Examples: Book becomes books, Pen becomes pens, Boy becomes boys, the teacher becomes teachers.

   b. Markers for the third person singular of the present tense / - s /

      Examples:

      1) He eats a cake

      2) He hopes to pass his exam

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[39] Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 10.

3) He looks at me

4) She runs a way

5) She washes her dress

c. Markers for the continuous tenses / - ing /

Examples:

1) I am going to faculty

2) They are killing the dog

3) She is studying English

d. Markers for the past tense / - id /, / - ed /, /-t/

For example:

1) Acted

2) Answered

3) Arrived

e. Markers for the passive or past participles / - id /, / - ed/

For example:

1) Visited

2) Borrowed

3) Accepted

The inflectional above carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

2. Types of Derivational Affixes:

Derivational affixes are more diverse than inflectional affixes All derivational affixes change the

meaning of the word, but Some derivational affixes change meaning in unpredictable ways. Some derivational affixes also change the word's part of speech. Based on the fact described above, derivational affixes in English consist of prefixes and suffixes. The further description can be seen below:

a. Derivational Prefixes

Prefix is a meaning unit which consists of one or more syllables which are added in front of the root to forming a new word. Prefix changes a meaning, but it does not change the class of word. According to Gleason, prefix is affixes which precede the root or stem which they most closely associated.

The creation of new meaning can be accompanied by the change part of speech or not. Most prefixes do not change part of speech. The prefix which changes the part of speech, for example, is the prefix en-. The prefix en- changes the bases into verbs. The word enlarges for example, consists of the prefix en- and the base large. The prefix en- changes the adjective large to the new verb enlarge. The prefix en-in the word endanger changes the noun to verb. The prefix a- in aside changes the noun side to the adverb aside. The

other prefixes which do not change part of speech are explained as follows:

1) Prefix un-

There are two kinds of the prefix un- in English. The first is attached to adjectives to form new adjectives, and the second is attached to verbs to form new verbs. The two kinds of the prefix un- do not change the part of speech. The prefix un- attached to adjectives means 'not'.[40] Calls this derivation antonym or negative. This is the following examples of prefix un- attached to adjectives:

Table 1: The example of prefix un-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(adjective)	(adjective)	
Un-	afraid	unafraid	not afraid

The prefix un- can also be added to the adjectives of the Derived words that have been formed by morphological rules.[41] The examples are as follows:

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[40] Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Intoduction to Language*, Eleventh (Cengage Learning, 2018), 36.
[41] Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 36.

Table 2: The example of prefix un-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(adjective)	(adjective)	
Un-	acceptable	unacceptable	not acceptable

2) Prefix in

The prefix in- is the derivational bound morpheme mostly attached to adjectives. This prefix does not change the part of speech either. The meaning of this prefix is 'not. Look at the examples below:

Table 3: The example of prefix in-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(adjective)	(adjective)	
In-	accurate	inaccurate	not accurate

3) Prefix re-

The prefix re- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The meaning of the prefix re- is 'again'. Look at the examples below:

Table 4: The example of prefix re-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(verb)	(verb)	
Re-	adjust	readjust	adjust again

4) Prefix *dis-*

The prefix dis- is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form new verbs. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is 'not.

Table 5: The example of prefix dis- with verb

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(verb)	(verb)	
Dis-	agree	disagree	not agree

The prefix dis- can be attached to nouns to form new nouns. The following are the examples.

Table 6: The example of prefix dis- with noun

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(noun)	(noun)	
Dis-	comfort	discomfort	absence of comfort

The prefix dis- can also be attached to adjectives to form new adjectives. The examples are as follows:

Table 7: The example of prefix dis- with adjective

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(adjective)	(adjective)	
Dis-	able	disable	make unable to do something

The new adjective is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix dis- brings the basic meaning not' to the adjectives. The prefix dis- attached to verbs is more productive than that attached to nouns and adjectives.[42]

5) Prefix mis-

The prefix mis- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning created by this prefix is wrong'. The following is the list of verbs to which the prefix mis- can be attached.

Table 8: The example of prefix mis-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(verb)	(verb)	
Mis-	direct	misdirect	direct wrongly

6) Prefix *pre-*

The prefix re- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning created by this prefix is "before'. The following is the list of verbs to which the prefix pre- can be attached.

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[42] Laurie Bauer, *English Word-Formation* (Cambridge University Press, 1983), 220.

Table 9: The example of prefix pre-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(verb)	(verb)	
pre-	arrange	prearrange	arrange before

7) Prefix a-

The prefix a-is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to adjectives to form new adjectives. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is 'not'.

Table 10: The example of prefix a-

Prefix	Base	Derived Word	Meaning
	(adjective)	(adjective)	
a-	moral	amoral	not concerned with

Most of the derivational suffixes in English change the part of speech. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are not as many as the derivational prefixes. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are -ist in artist and dentist, -ian in musician and librarian; and -hood in childhood neighborhood, brotherhood, and motherhood. The following is the description of derivational affixes which change the part of speech.

Suffixes is a meaning unit which adding after a root suffixation on the root may happen in verb, adjective, adverb, or noun. For examples in English suffix –ly in a word „strongly" it is a suffix which usually shows an adverb, sufffx –ion in a word „invetion" it is a suffix that shows a noun, suffix –ize in a word „specialize" shows that the word is a verb, and –al in a word „logical" shows an adjective.[43]

a. Noun-Forming Suffix

Noun-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to nouns. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form nouns

b. Suffix-er

The suffix-er attached to a verb is a derivational morpheme which changes verbs to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning 'a person who performs an action'. The following are the examples of the suffix –er attached to verbs.

Table 11: The example of prefix -er

(Verb)		(Noun)
box	-er	boxer

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[43] Rijal, *A Basic Introduction to English Morphology*, 56.

c. Suffix-ment

The suffix -ment is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to some verbs to form nouns. This suffix brings the new meaning 'abstract noun'. The following are the examples of the suffix -ment attached to verbs.

Table 12: The example of prefix -ment

(Verb)		(Noun)
agree	-ment	agreement

d. suffix-ness

The suffix -ness is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjectives to form nouns expressing a state or a condition. The folowing are the examples of the suffix -ness attached to adjectives.

Table 13: The example of prefix -ness

(Verb)		(Noun)
bright	-ness	brightness

e. Suffix-ion

The suffix -ion is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form nouns. The following are the examples of the suffix -ion attached to verbs.

Table 14: The example of prefix -ion

(Verb)		(Noun)
educate	-ion	education

f. Adjective-Forming Suffixes

Adjective-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adjectives. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form adjectives.

g. Suffix –able

The suffix -able is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases can be either verbs or nouns.

The following are the examples:

Table 15: The example of prefix –able

(Verb)		(Adjective)
eat	-able	eatable
comfort	-able	comfortable

h. Suffix –*ful*

The suffix-ful is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns. The following are the examples:

Table 16: The example of prefix -ful

(Verb)		(Adjective)
Beauty	-ful	beautiful

i. Suffix-less

Like suffix-ful, the suffix -ess is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns. The following are the examples:

Table 17: The example of prefix -less

(Verb)		(Adjective)
Home	-less	homeless

j. Verb-Forming Suffixes

Verb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to verbs. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form verbs

k. Suffix -en

Table 18: The example of prefix -en

(Adjective)		(Verb)
Wide	-en	widen

l. Suffix- ify

The suffix-ify is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be adjective and noun. The examples are as follows:

Table 19: The example of prefix -ify

(Verb)		(Adjective)
Clear	-ify	clarify
(Noun)		(Verb)
Identity	-ify	identify

m. Suffix –ize

The suffix -ize is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be nouns and adjective The examples are as follows:

Table 20: The example of prefix -ize

(Noun)		(Verb)
Apology	-ize	apologize

(Adjective)		(Verb)
Real	-ize	realize

n. Adverb-Forming Suffixes

Adverb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverbs. The following are the examples of derivational suffixes which form adverbs.[44]

Table 21: The example of prefix -ly

(Adjective)		(Adverb)
Clear	-ly	clearly

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[44] AyuKurnia Martini, "Derivational of Bound Morpheme," 17–20.