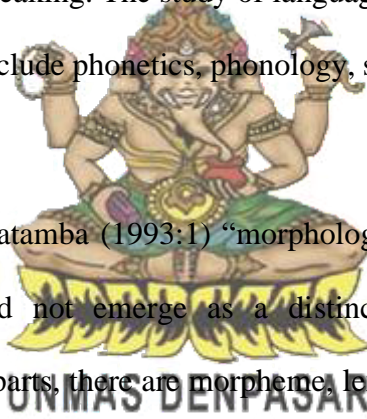


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important as a tool of communication for human. It can be seen from spoken or written aspect. Without language, people will get difficulty on expressing their ideas, mind, opinion and feeling. Nowadays English is necessary for us. In studying English there are four basic skills to master that are listening, writing, reading, and speaking. The study of language called linguistics. There are six parts of linguistic include phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and morphology.



According to Katamba (1993:1) “morphology is the study of the internal structure of words did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistic”. Morphology has some parts, there are morpheme, lexeme, affixes, etc. The affixes added initially to a base are called prefixes, an affix that inserted into a base is called infixes, and an affix that attached that attached in the end of a as are called suffixes. The result of affixation process could be inflectional or derivational.

Katamba (1993:50) stated that derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes, lexemes are items of the vocabulary which are listed in the dictionary, by modifying significantly the base meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category, they bring about a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning, and they cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving into a new

word class. The lack of knowledge about affixation can make the readers find it difficult to understand the content of the news, especially if it is derivational affixes. This happens because the function of derivational affixes can change the meaning and the classification of a word. For example, the word “speak” which is a verb, can turn into a noun “speaker” when added the affix –er. Another example is the word “write” when added prefix re-, the meaning will change. Most readers do not know this when reading the article in English Magazine.

In this digital era, getting information is easier because most people can access the internet. At that time, people used to buy magazine or newspaper to read the news. Now all that is on the internet, people no longer buy magazine. Therefore, magazine companies have created their own digital news. These magazine companies are Tempo, Sindo Weekly, Forbes Indonesia, Femina, etc. In informing readers, journalists usually try to use words or phrases that attract readers. Words are usually formed with several affixations. The use of affixation is important in article writing because it can provide context of speech or information (inflectional sentences) and change the meaning and classification of words (derivational affixes).

Based on the phenomenon, the researcher is interested in discussing derivational affixes in the selected articles in Tempo English Magazine. Tempo English Magazine is an Indonesian weekly magazine that covers news and politics. Tempo publishes news on politics, law, national, world, economy and business, sports, and travel that publish every day. It was founded by Goenawan Mohamad and Yusril Djalinus and the first edition was published on 6 March 1971. There is

also the exclusive news in Tempo which published every day and give the latest news. The Tempo English Magazine also has a website on <http://www.tempo.co>.

This study selects Tempo English Magazine as data source because of several reasons. First, Tempo English Magazine is weekly published in Indonesia. So, there are a lot of people who read the magazine. Second, Tempo English Magazine is the best magazine in news and politics category in Indonesia. Third, there are a lot of words which containing derivational affixes in Tempo English Magazine. The topic about trending issues on national, economy, law, and sport in Indonesia are chosen because most people interested in reading this topic. Those articles were selected from Tempo English Magazine may edition, which published on 9 May 2022, 16 May 2022, 22 May 2022, and 30 May 2022. his agazine can be found on Tempo English Magazine website.

The reason of taking those 17 articles is because they discuss about trending issues which showing the current situation about national, economy, law and sport news in Indonesia. The researcher wants to know the tendency in using derivational affixes in the 17 articles that used by the journalist of the Tempo. Based on the explanation above, this study would focus on analyzing the derivational affixes used in the selected articles in Tempo English Magazine.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, there are two problems of this research.

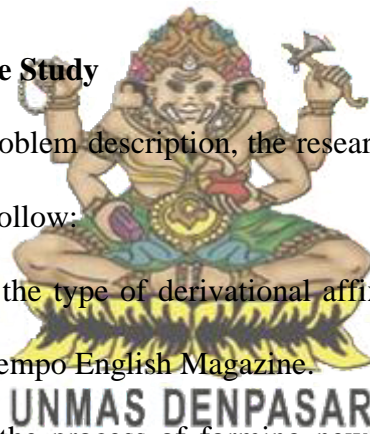
They are:

- 1 What are the types of derivational affixes found in selected articles of Tempo English Magazine?
- 2 How is the process of forming new words formed in selected articles of Tempo English Magazine?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem description, the researcher determined the objective of the research as follow:

1. To find out the type of derivational affixes that are found in selected articles of Tempo English Magazine.
2. To analyze the process of forming new words in selected articles of Tempo English Magazine.



1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on discussing the derivational affixes, one of the processes of word formation in English language that used in the selected article of Tempo English Magazine. The data source of this research are all the words that contain derivational affixes in the selected articles of Tempo English Magazine may

edition that were published on 9 May 2022, 16 May 2022, 22 May 2022, and 30 May 2022.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Every research is intended to assist the broader community. This research is advantageous in the following ways:

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

1. The finding of this study is expected to provide a valuable contribution in understanding derivational affixes, particularly in English.
2. As an evaluation material for Indonesian people in learning English, especially about derivational affixes.
3. To contribute to linguistic scope and may also be utilized as input for further research.

1.5.2 Practical significance

1. The findings of this study are intended to help in explaining the right treatment in teaching English words for Indonesian people, especially for teacher.
2. To assist the readers of Tempo English Magazine obtain a good comprehension of article content and increase their vocabulary in English.
3. To support other researchers in conducting similar research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Affixation is an interesting field to be analyzed. In this study the writer chooses some literatures about previous research which relevant to the analyzing of affixation. There are some previous studies related to this study.

The first study reviewed study from thesis entitled *The Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in HighEnd magazine* by Mahaputri (2021), this study has three objectives. They are (1) To find out the types of derivational affixes that found in HighEnd magazine. (2) To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in HighEnd magazine. (3) To analyze the word structure of derivational Affixes found in HighEnd magazine. The object of this study was the HighEend Magazine. The study used theory proposed by Katamba (1993) is used to classify the types of derivational affixes and the theory from Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) is used to analyze the function of derivational affixes found in HighEend Magazine. In this research the method used for collecting the data was observation method and the data were analyzed by using qualitative method. The result of the analysis was presented by using formal and informal method. The study concludes that there are 302 words attached by derivational affixes found in HighEend Magazine. They consist of 17 words or 5,63% attached by prefixes and 285 words or 94,37% attached by suffixes.

The second study conducted by Wijaya (2020) entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in World Column of The BBC News*. This study primarily describes the morphological process of derivational affixes that found in world column of the BBC news. The objectives of the study are (1) To know the kinds of derivational affixes found in world column of the BBC news. (2) To know the morphological process of the derivational affixes found in world column of the BBC news. The object of this study was the world column of the BBC news. In this study the researcher used qualitative method to get information about derivational affixes in the world column of the BBC news this study used theory that proposed by Fromkin (2010) . This study found many kinds of derivational affixes those consisted of two such as, the first, 5 type derivational affixes cause a change in grammatical classes, those 99 data found in this research consist of adjective to adverb with 44 words, verb to noun with 27 words, noun to adjective with 15 words, adjective to noun with 11 words and verb to adjective with 2 words. The second, 3 types of derivational affixes that does not change the grammatical classes, those 11 data found in this study that consist of noun to noun with 4 words, adjective to adjective with 4 words, and verb to verb with 3 words. As the result, adjective to adverb is the most productive percentages with 44, 44% from the whole categories.

The third article is written by Siboro & Bram, (2020) entitled *Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel*. This research was conducted to determine derivational affixes, especially the types of derivational affixes and the function of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel

by the Brothers Grimm. The researcher used quantitative descriptive method to determine, describe, evaluate, and categorize the types of derivational affixes in Rapunzel's story. The researcher utilized two sources to examine the derivational affixes found in Rapunzel's story such as, a primary resource and a secondary resource. The analysis shows that there are 33 occurrences of words that contain derivational affixes. Four of the 33 words have three types of prefixes, including en-, un- and re-, all of which occur twice, and 29 of 33 include suffixes, such as -ful, -ness, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -en, -ent, -less, -y, -ous, and -dom. Second, there are four functions of derivational affixes in Rapunzel's story, namely noun formation, with 10 occurrences, adjective formation, with eight occurrences, verb formation, with seven occurrences, and adverb formation, with eight occurrences.

The fourth is an article written by Putri et al. (2022) entitled *Derivational Suffixes in the Novel "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"*. This study aims to identify the types and processes of formation of derivational suffixes. The tree diagram is used in this study to evaluate the suffix derivation process. The source of this research data comes from a novel entitled *"The Legend Sleepy Hollow"*. This study found 213 data, consist of 51 data of derivational suffixes Verb to Noun, which were: -ance, -er, -ion. 23 data of derivational suffixes Noun to Adjective, which were: -ish, -ous, -ful. 101 data of derivational suffixes Adjective to Adverb, which was: -ly. 20 data of derivational suffixes Verb to Adjective, which was: -able. 16 data of derivational suffixes Adjective to Noun, which was: -ness. The last one was 2 data of derivational suffixes Noun to Verb, which was: -ish. This study concludes

that the data that appears most often in this analysis is the adjective to adverb derivational suffixes.

The fifth article is written by Setiari et al. (2021) entitled *Derivational Affixes On "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" Novel*. This study aimed to identify the kinds and processes of derivational affixes discovered in *"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"* Novel. The data was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative technique. This study examines the data based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1993) and as the supporting theory Fromkin et al. (2013). This research discovered 858 data containing derivational affixes. Derivational suffixes were found in 774 data with 90% percentage such as -able, -al, -ance, -ant, -ate, -e, -ed, -en, -ence, -er, -ful, -fy, -ic suffixes, -ing, -ion, -ish, -ism, -ity, -ive, -ize, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness, -or, -ous, and -y. While derived prefixes were found in 84 data with a percentage of 10% such as prefixes-, dis-, en-, im-, in-, ir-, mis-, re- and un-. This study shows that the most common type of derivational affixes found in the novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is derivational suffixes.

From the previous studies above, there are several differentiation with this study. The first, this study focused on analyze the type of derivational affixes and the process of forming new words. While conducting the previews study, some researcher focused on analyzed the function of derivational affixes. The second, this study used the data source from Tempo English magazine, which had never been used on previous study. The third, this study used the theory from Lieber (2009) to analyze the process of forming new word, where this theory has never been used on previous study.

Concepts

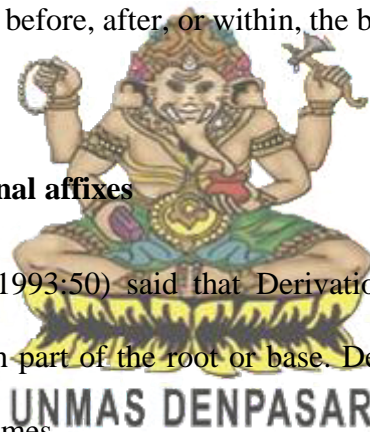
There are three concepts that related to the research topic in this study. They are:

2.1.1 Affixes

Affix is a grammatical element that is combined with a word, root, stem or base to produce derivational or inflectional form. Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are the primary types of affixes Katamba (1993:44). According to Lieber (2009:197) affix is a bound morpheme formed of one or more parts that usually occur before, after, or within, the base morpheme.

2.1.2 Derivational affixes

Katamba (1993:50) said that Derivational affixes are an affix that change the speech part of the root or base. Derivational affixes are used to generate new lexemes.



2.1.3 Tempo English Magazine

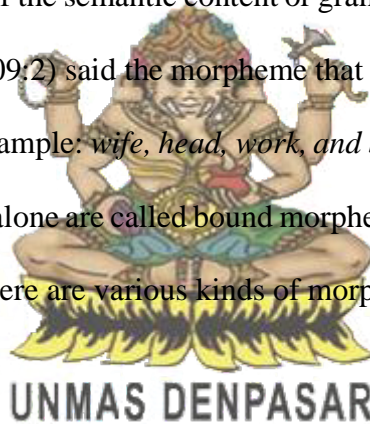
Tempo English magazine is a magazine covering news and politics with topics economy, law, national, law and so on which publish every week. In 2005 Tempo interactive which uses internet technology as its media, this magazine is managed by journalists of Tempo. Tempo English Magazine is stored in National library with catalog number: 3353.

2.2 Theories

In this study the theory of Katamba (1993) from the book entitled “Morphology” will be use as a main theory and theory from Katamba (1993) from his book entitled “Introduction to Morphology” will be used as supporting theory.

2.2.1 Morpheme

Based on Katamba (1993:20), the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit of the semantic content or grammatical function of the words made. Lieber (2009:2) said the morpheme that can stand alone are called free morpheme, for example: *wife, head, work, and bracelet*. While the morpheme that cannot stand alone are called bound morpheme, for example: *un-wife, and head-bracelet*. There are various kinds of morpheme including roots, affixes, stem and base.



2.2.1.1 Roots

Based on Katamba (1993:41), root is the irreducible core of a word, with nothing else attached to it. It is a component of a lexeme that is always present, although there are variations, in its various versions. Roots that can stand alone are called free morphemes, for example: *man, book, tea, sweet, bet and walk*. Not every roots categorized as free morpheme. Several roots cannot develop on their own, because they must always be accompanied by another word-building component.

These are known as bound morpheme, for example: *permit*, *perceive*, *predator*.

2.2.1.2 Stem and Base

The stem is the component of a word that exists before any inflectional affixes. For the example word “cats”, in word-form “cats” plural inflectional suffix *-s* is appended to the noun stem “cat”. Other example is word “workers”, here “work” is the root, but “worker” is the stem where the suffix *-er* is added.

A base is any unit to which a suffix can be added if there is a type. Affixes attached to basic words can be inflectional affixes that are chosen for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes that change the meaning or grammatical category of the root word. 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 Katamba (1993:45)

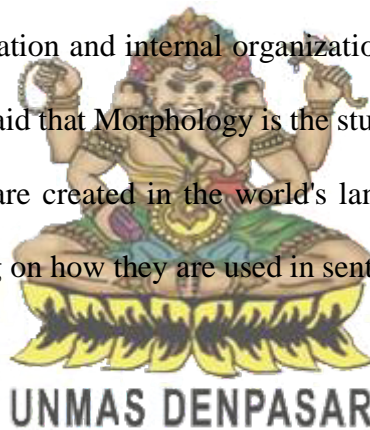
2.2.1.3 Affixes

According to Katamba (1993), an affix is a morpheme that appears only when it is attached to another morpheme or morphemes, like a root, stem, or base. Base on the definition, it can be concluded that affix is a bound morpheme. There are three type of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefixes are affixes that come before a

root, stem, or base. For example, *re-make*, *un-kind*, and *in-accurate*. Suffixes are affixes that come after a root, stem, or base. For example, *kind-ly*, *wait-er*, *walked*. Infixes is very common in Semitic language like Arabic but rare in English. Affixes can be categorized into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes.

2.2.2 Morphology

According to Katamba (1993:19), in linguistics morphology is the study of the formation and internal organization of words. In the other hand Lieber (2009:9) said that Morphology is the study of word formation, such as how new words are created in the world's languages and how word forms change depending on how they are used in sentences.



2.2.3 Inflectional Affixes

According to Katamba (1993:46), Inflectional affixes are used to produce a variation form of a word to indicate grammatical information without affecting word meanings. Inflectional suffixes have only grammatical meaning and cannot be followed by a derivational suffix, such as:

2.2.3.1 Suffix -s

The function is in 3rd person, singular, present (verbal suffixes). For example: *Duck attach by-s turn into Ducks* → (*duck + s*).

2.2.3.2 Suffix -ing

This suffix usually attached into progressive aspect (verbal suffixes).

For example: *Duck attach by-ing turn into ducking* → (*duck + ing*).

2.2.3.3 Suffix -ed

In this suffix indicates the action that happened in the past (verbal suffixes). For example: *Duck attach by-ed turn into ducked* → (*duck + ed*).

2.2.3.4 Suffix -s

This suffix usually attached in noun plural marker (noun suffixes). For example: *Road attach by -s turn into roads* → (*road + s*)



Katamba (1993:48)

2.2.4 Derivational Affixes

According to Katamba (1993:46), Derivational affixes are word forms that have different meanings or categories from their origin through the addition of affixes. Lieber (2009:33) said, the new lexemes produced by prefixes and suffixes on a base are recognized as derived words, and the process by which they are formed is known as derivation.

2.2.5 Types of Derivational Affixes

In English word, derivational affixes can be group into two types, there are derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes.

2.2.5.1 Derivational Prefixes

Derivational prefixes is a bound morpheme which attached before the stem or base word to form a new word or change the meaning of the word. There are several derivational prefixes that can create new words based on word class derivatives or word class changes, such as: Adjective derived from Adjective (*in-*, *un-*, *dis-*), Verb derived from Verb (*un-*, *dis-*, *re-*), Noun derived from Noun (*dis-*, *ex-*) and Verb derived from Noun (*en-*) Katamba (1993:49).

2.3.5.1.1 Adjective Derived from Adjective

There are some prefixes that deriving adjective to form adjective:

- a. Prefix *in-*. e.g. *accurate* (Adj) + *in-* → *Inaccurate* (Adj)

UNMAS DENPASAR

From the flat structure above, “accurate” is an adjective and when it attached by prefix *in-* become “inaccurate”. It does not modify the word class, but it does modify the meaning. Word “accurate” mean correct and true in every detail, while “inaccurate” is not exact or accurate.

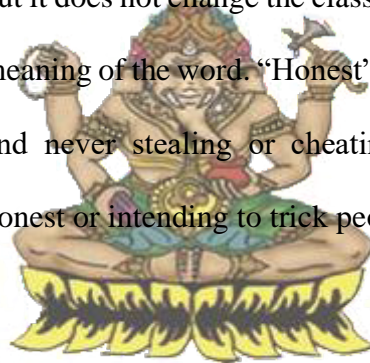
- b. Prefix *un-*. e.g. *kind* (Adj) + *un-* → *unkind* (Adj)

Word “Kind” is an adjective which attached by prefix *un-* become “unkind”. It also does not change the word class,

but modifies the meaning of the word. The meaning of the word “Kind” is caring, friendly about others, while the word “unkind” is the opposite where the meaning is not pleasant or friendly.

- c. Prefix dis-. e.g. *honest* (Adj) + dis- → *dishonest* (Adj)

From the flat structure above, “honest” (adj) attached by prefix dis- that change the meaning become “dishonest”, but it does not change the class of the word but it changes the meaning of the word. “Honest” mean always telling the truth, and never stealing or cheating, while “dishonest” is not honest or intending to trick people.



Katamba (1993: 49)

UNMAS DENPASAR

2.3.5.1.2 Verb Derived from Verb

There are some prefixes deriving verb to form verb:

- a. Prefix un-.eg. *tie* (V) + un- → *untie* (V)

From the flat structure. “Tie” is a Verb and when it attached with the prefix un- become “untie” (verb). It does not change the word class. But the meaning was change become riverside. In this case, the word “Tie” is to attach or hold two or more things together using string, rope, etc. While the word

“untie” mean to separate the pieces of string, rope, etc. that form a knot in something.

- b. Prefix dis-. e.g. continue (V) + dis- → discontinue (V)

From the flat structure, “continue” is a Verb and when it attached with prefix dis- become “discontinue” (V). This prefix does not change the word class but it changed the meaning become the opposite. The word “continue” mean to keep existing or happening without stopping, while “discontinue” is to stop doing, using or providing something, especially something that you have been doing, using or providing regularly.

- c. Prefix re-. e.g. write (V) + re- → rewrite (V)

From the flat structure, prefix re-attached with “write” (V) become “rewrite” (V). “Write” is to make letters or numbers on a surface using a pen or a pencil meanwhile “rewrite” is to write something again in different way in order to improve it or to include new information. It changes the meaning but still the same word class.

Katamba (1993: 49)

2.3.5.1.3 Noun Derived from Noun

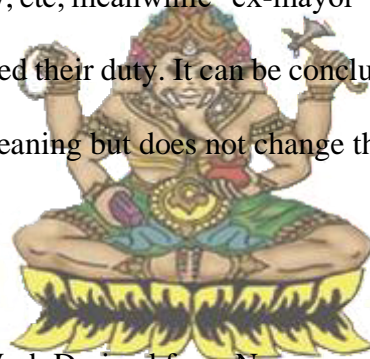
There are two prefixes deriving noun to form noun:

- a. Prefix dis-. e.g. *order* (N) + dis- → *disorder* (N)

From the flat structure above, word “order” is an abstract noun and when it attached with prefix dis- become “disorder” (abs Noun). Word

- b. Prefix ex-. e.g. *mayor* (N) + ex- → *ex-mayor* (N)

From the flat structure above, word “mayor” is a noun and when it attached by prefix ex- become “ex-mayor” (noun). In this case, word “mayor” means the head of the government of a town or city, etc, meanwhile “ex-mayor” mean a former mayor who has finished their duty. It can be concluded that prefix ex- can change the meaning but does not change the word class.



(Katamba, 1993, p. 49)

2.3.5.1.4 Verb Derived from Noun

UNMAS DENPASAR

There is one prefix deriving noun to form verb

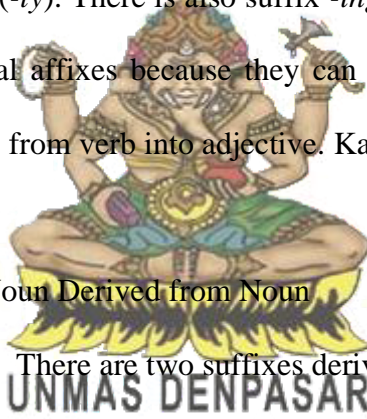
- a. Prefix en-. e.g. *cage* (N) + en- → *encage* (V)

From the flat structure above, word “cage” is a noun, the meaning was changed by prefix en- become “encage” (V). In this case, prefix en- change the meaning and the word class. Cages are buildings made of metal bars or wires where animals or birds are kept, meanwhile “encage” is confine something in a cage.

Katamba (1993: 49)

2.3.5.2 Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffix is a bound morpheme which attached after the stem or base word to form a new word or change the meaning of the word. There are several derivational prefixes that can create new words based on word class derivatives or word class changes, such as: Noun derived from Noun (*-hood, -ship*), Noun derived from Adjective (*-ness, -ity*), Noun derived from Verb (*-ment, -al, -er, -ing*), Adjective derived from Noun (*-less, -ful, -ic, -al*), Adverb derived from Adjective (*-ly*). There is also suffix *-ing* which can be categorized as derivational affixes because they can change the word of the base word class from verb into adjective. Katamba (1993)



2.3.5.2.1 Noun Derived from Noun

There are two suffixes deriving noun to form noun:

- a. Suffix *-hood*, e.g. *child* (N) + *-hood* → *childhood* (N)

From the flat structure, “child” is a noun that becomes “Childhood” (N) when it is combined with the suffix *-hood*. A child is a young person who is not yet an adult. Meanwhile, childhood refers to the time in a person's life when they are a child. This suffix alters the meaning rather than the word class.

- b. Suffix *-ship*. e.g. *king* (N) + *-ship* → *kingship* (N)

Base on the flat structure above, “King” is a Noun and when it attached with suffix *-ship* become “kingship” (N). “King” means

the male ruler of an independent state that has a royal family, while “kingship” means the official position of a king. In this case, suffix –ship does not change the class of the word but changes the meaning of the word.

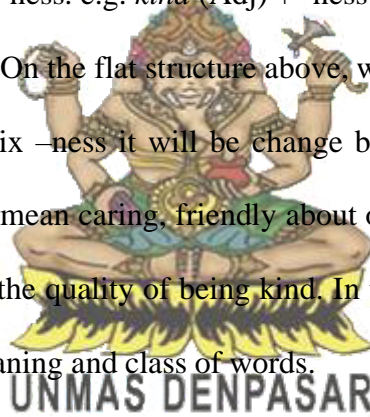
(Katamba 1993:49)

2.3.5.2.2 Noun Derived from Adjective

There are two suffixes deriving adjective to form noun:

- a. Suffix –ness. e.g. *kind* (Adj) + -ness → *kindness* (N)

On the flat structure above, when word “kind” (adj) adding by suffix –ness it will be change become “kindness” (N). Word “kind” mean caring, friendly about others, while word “kindness” means the quality of being kind. In this case suffix –ness changes the meaning and class of words.



- b. Suffix –ity. e.g. *sincere* (Adj) + -ity → *sincerity* (N)

From the flat structure above, word “sincere” is adjective and it became “sincerity” (N) when attached by suffix –ity. Word “sincere” is showing what you really think or feel, meanwhile “sincerity” means the quality of showing or saying what you really think or feel. In this case, suffix –ity can change the word class and the meaning of the word.

Katamba (1993:49)

2.3.5.2.3 Noun Derived from Verb

There are some suffixes deriving verb to form noun:

- a. Suffix –ment. e.g. *govern* (V) + -ment → *government* (N)

From the flat structure above, word “govern” when attached by suffix –ment can be change become “government”. The word "govern" means to legally regulate a country or its people and be responsible for introducing new laws, administering public services, etc. While the word "government" is a group of people who are responsible for controlling a country or countries. In this case, this suffix modifies the word class as well as its meaning.

- b. Suffix –al. e.g. *refuse* (V) + -al → *refusal* (N)

Based on the flat structure above, word “refuse” is a verb and when it attached by suffix –al become “refusal” (N). The word “refuse” means to say or show that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do, meanwhile the word “refusal” is an act of saying or showing that you will not do, give or accept something. In this case, the suffix –al modified the word's word class and the meaning.

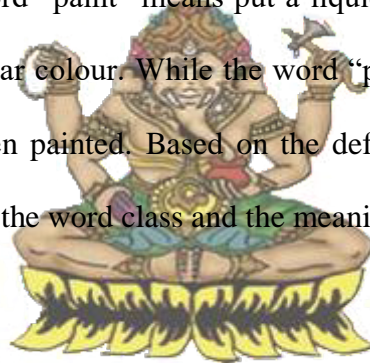
- c. Suffix –er. e.g. *read* (V) + -er → *reader* (N)

Based on the flat structure above, word “read” is a verb and when it attached by suffix –er become “reader” (N). The word

"read" refers to the act of looking at and comprehending the meaning of written or printed words or symbols. While the term "reader" refers to someone who reads, especially someone who reads a lot or in a specific way. In this case, the suffix -er altered both the word class and its meaning.

d. Suffix -ing. e.g. *paint* (V) + *-ing* → *painting* (noun)

Based on the flat structure above, word "paint" is a verb and when it attached by suffix -ing it change become "painting" (noun). The word "paint" means put a liquid on a surface to give them a particular colour. While the word "painting" means a picture that has been painted. Based on the definition above, this suffix can change the word class and the meaning of the base word.



Katamba (1993:49)

2.3.5.2.4 Adjective Derived from Noun

There are some suffixes deriving noun to form adjective:

a. Suffix -less. e.g. *power* (N) + *-less* → *powerless* (Adj)

From the flat structure above, word "power" is noun and when it adding by suffix -less it change become "powerless" (adj). The word "power" means the ability to control people or things, while the word "powerless" mean without power to control or to influence somebody or something. In this case, this suffix changes the word class and changes the definition of the word.

- b. Suffix *-ful*. e.g. *power* (N) + *-ful* → *powerful* (Adj)

From the flat structure above, word “power” is noun and when it adding by suffix *-ful* it changes become “powerful” (adj). The word “power” means the ability to control people or things, while the word “powerful” mean being able to control and influence people and events. In this case, this this suffix changes the word class and changes the definition of the word.

- c. Suffix *-ic*. e.g. *democrat* (N) + *-ic* → *democratic* (Adj)

From the flat structure above, word “democrat” is a noun and when it adding by suffix *-ic* it changes become “democratic” (adj). The word “democrat” mean a person who believes in or supports democracy, while the word “democratic” mean controlled by representatives who are elected by the people of a country. In this case, this suffix changes the word class and changes the definition of the word.

- d. Suffix *-al*. e.g. *medicine* (N) + *-al* → *medicinal* (Adj)

From the flat structure above, word “medicine” is a noun and when it adding by suffix *-al* it changes become “medicinal” (adj). The word “medicine” means the study and treatment of diseases and injuries, while the word “medicinal” mean helpful in

the process of curing illness or infection. In this case, this suffix changes the word class and its meaning.

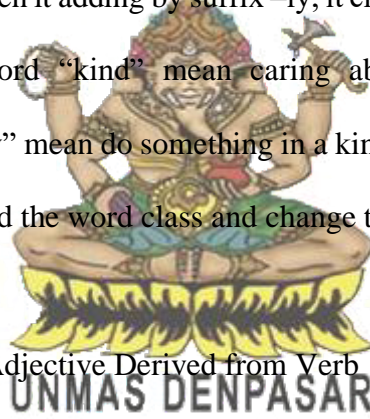
Katamba (1993:50)

2.3.5.2.5 Adverb Derived from Adjective

There is one suffix deriving adjective to form adverb:

- a. Suffix *-ly*. e.g. *kind* (Adj) + *-ly* → *kindly* (Adv)

From the flat structure above, word “kind” is an adjective and when it adding by suffix *-ly*, it changes become “kindly” (adv). The word “kind” mean caring about others, while the word “kindly” mean do something in a kind way. In this case, this suffix changed the word class and change the meaning of the word.



2.3.5.2.6 Adjective Derived from Verb

There is one suffix deriving verb into adjective:

- a. Suffix *-ing*. e.g. *stand* (V) + *-ing* → *standing* (Adj)

From the flat structure above, word “*stand*” is a verb and when it attached by suffix *-ing* it changes become “*standing*” (Adj). the word “*stand*” means to be on your feet, while “*standing*” means done from position in which you are standing rather that sitting or running. In this case, this suffix changed the word class and the meaning of the base word.

Katamba (1993:50)

2.3.6 Word Formation

According to Lieber (2009:35), word formation is about the ways in which new words are formed on the basis of other words or morpheme. There are several rules in the formation of words related to words that come from affixation. Prefixes and suffixes usually have specific requirements for the base type they can be attached to. The suffix *-ness*, for example, attaches to adjectives but not nouns or verbs, and the prefix *un-* attaches to adjectives (where it signifies 'not') and verbs (where it implies 'reverse action'). There are some ways to forming a new word such as onion and tree diagram. Onions contain layers which develop from inside to outside.

For example, in word “unhappiness” below.

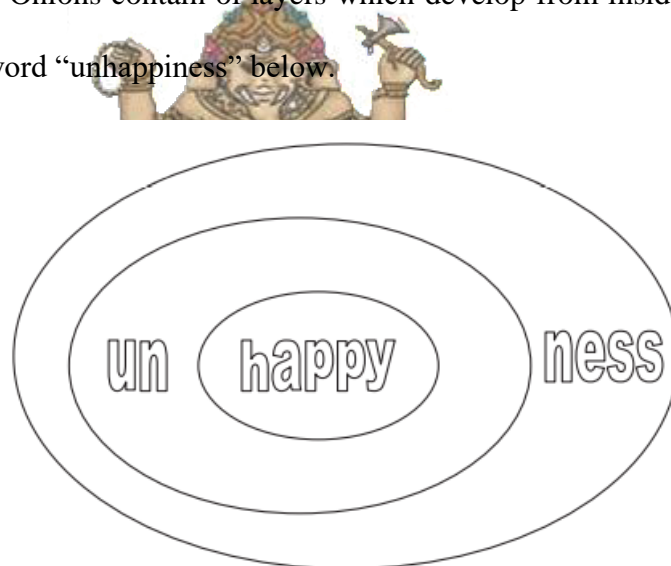


Figure 2. 1 Onion Diagram
(Source: Lieber (2009: 38))

Prefix *un-* must first go on the base *happy*. *Happy* classified as an adjective, and prefix *un-* attaches to adjective but does not change their category. The suffix *-ness* attaches only to adjectives and changes them into nouns. If *un-* attaches before *happy* and *-ness* after word *happy*, the requirements of both affixes are met.

Beside onion, there is also a tree diagram that use to forming a new word. Tree diagram represent the analysis of word structure. It usually uses to illustrate derivational and inflectional affixes in a word. For example, in word “repurify”

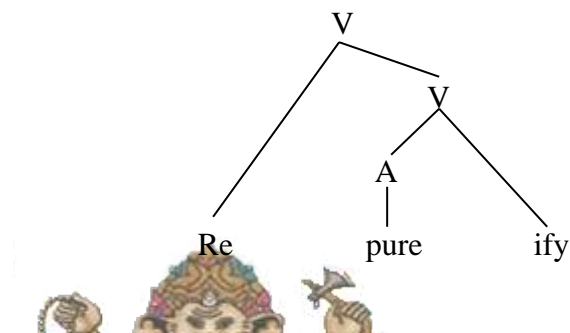


Figure 2. 2 Tree Diagram Derivational Affixes

(Source:Lieber (2009:38))

Base on the word structure above, prefix *re-* attaches to verb not to adjectives or to nouns. The adjective *pure* must first be made into a verb by suffixing *-ify*, and only then can *re-* attach to it.

Lieber (2009:38)