
THE INVESTIGATION OF AFFIXES IN PREMIS JOURNAL OF ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF METRO

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Abstract

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology is the basic of the word because from morphologi the word is formed. In morphology there are two ways to identify, the morphological process and morphological analysis. The aims of this research are to find out the types of affixes and to reveal are the most dominant of using affixes in Journal Premis of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro. The object of this research is the affixation that used in The Premis Journal of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro. The subject of this research is Premis Journal of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro. Descriptive qualitative research is a method of this research. In this research found are 1.171 affixation, consist of prefix are 52 data, suffix are 343 data and inflectional morpheme 776. The most dominant types of using affixation in this data is inflectional morpheme with the percentage 66%. Based on the data it can be concluded that in the Journal found all of the affixation with different grade.

Key word: *Affixes, Morphology, Premis Journal.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important tool for communication. Everyone should understand the structure of language and can use it as well as possible. It is needed to communicate with each other both in orally and written discourse. The kinds of communication are oral and written. Communication in orally such as conversation, presentation and others. Then, communication in written such as

article, magazine, journal, newspaper and others. Someone can produce something in written form so that the people can read it to get the information from the writing.

Linguistic become main discussion when talking about language. According to Crystal in (Herman, 2015) "Linguistics is the scientific study of language". There are many kinds of linguistic. "Morphology is also one of branches in linguistics which concerned with the form of word. It is focused on the process of building new word" (Roni, 2018). Morphology is study about morpheme. There are two kinds of morpheme, they are Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme. The researcher only use Bound Morpheme to get the data in this study.

In this research, the researcher uses the Premis Journal of English Education in Muhammadiyah University of Metro. They may be published in print or online formats, or both. Journal is one of part in writing. Premis journal is very interesting to read because it is full of information especially for English learners. When the researcher read this journal, the researcher found many affixes there. Those are very important to be learnt to get the meaning of the words in these journals. It is very necessary to Studying affixes if the people especially for the student want to use language well and understanding it easily.

. When learning about the morpheme, there are some problems, firstly sometimes the student do not the differences between free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is affix that do not change the meaning of the word. The secondly, the student get difficulty of learning bound morpheme because the meaning is different from the root.

From the background of the study above the researcher would like to conduct the research entitled " The Investigation of Affixes in Premis Journal of English Study Program at Muhammadiyah University of Metro".

Based on the background, the researcher formulates the question into:

1. What are the types of affixes found in Journal Premis of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro?

2. How is the most dominant of using affixes in Journal Premis of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro?

From the formulates aboe, the researcher has two aims of the research, they are (1) To find out the types of affixes in Journal Premis of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro, (2) To reveal are the most dominant of using affixes in Journal Premis of English Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The researcher will describe some previous research which are relevant to this research to make the research arrangement easier.

The first article finish by (Putri, 2015) “An Analysis Of Affixation In Writing Paragraph of Stkip Pgri West Sumatera”. The aims of this study are to find out and see the students’ knowledge in using affixes in the words make sentences into paragraphs in the second semester of English Department of STKIP PGRI West Sumatera in 2014/2015 academic year. There are two the results of the study (1) In this case, the researcher found two the types of affixes. The first is Prefixes were attached before a base. The second was Suffixes were attached after a base. (2) the dominant of using affix in this research was suffix.

The second article was done by (Roni, 2018) with the title “ An Analysis of Affixation Error in Essay Writing by Third Grade Students of English Department of Mataram University Academic Year 2017/2018 “. The aims of this study are to find out the types of affixation error and the most dominant type of affixation error made by the students. The result of the study shows that from 29 essay writing, there were 384 affixes that consist of *derivational prefixes*, *derivational suffixes* and *inflectional suffixes*. There were 70 errors on the use of affixation. There were 24 error sentences (34.28%) in the use of derivational suffixes *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ly*, *-ness*. There were 46 error sentences (65.72%) in the use of inflectional suffixes *-s* plural, *-s* present, *-ed* past, *-ing* present participle, and (0%) error in the

use of derivational prefixes. Based on the percentage of each error, the most dominant one was on inflectional suffixes (65.72%) and the omission of suffix *-s* (34.78%) in plural form is the highest.

The third article was done by (Wibowo & Suyudi, 2015) Entitled “The Translation of English Derivational Bound Morphemes Indan Brown’s Deception Point Into Indonesian Titik Muslihat”. There are four aims of the study are (1) to find out the morphemic shifts occurred in Dan Brown’s Deception Point. (2) to find out the kinds of principles employed by the translators. (3) to find out the kinds of strategies employed by the translators. (4) to find the most dominant rank category. The result of the research shows that there are two kinds of morphemic shifts found. They are: shifts from morphemes to words and shifts from morphemes to phrases. The principles of translation which are employed by the translators are meaning and source language influence. The translation strategies which are employed by the translators are syntactic Strategy, Syntactic Strategy: Calque, Syntactic Strategy: Unit Shift, Semantic strategy: Distribution change. The most dominant rank category found is morpheme which is translated into words category with 71% or 141 data.

There are some theory that related to this study Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. (Twain, 2012) says that “the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is morphology”. Morphology is the basic of the word because from morphologi the word is formed. In morphology there are two ways to identify, the morphological process and morphological analysis. Examples of morphological processes is *forgot* to be given affix *-able* to *forgettable*. Then from the word *forgettable*, it is given a *un-*affix. It is *unforgettable*.

Morphemes are the smallest, indivisible units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function (Barrot, Jessie, & Leon, 2014). (Harsa, 2016) says that Morphemes are segments of the grammatical word which represent choices from a set of options forming a grammatical category. The type

of morpheme can be divided into several part, these are bound morphemes and free morphemes.

The morphemes which can meaningfully stand alone are called free morphemes (Nandito, 2016). From the explanations above, it can be concluded that free morpheme is part of morpheme that has meaning and can stand alone without added. It can called root of the word. For example: tree, car, big, book, small, etc. morphemes such as –er and –s, which cannot meaningfully stand alone are called bound morphemes (Nandito, 2016). Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. Affix can be divided into two parts, they are Inflectional Morpheme and Derivational morpheme.

In English, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational, but only suffixes can be inflectional (Azmi, 2013). Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached. Example of inflectional morpheme: Book-s, morpheme –s is only plural marker, do not create new meaning or change the syntactic category. A derivational morpheme is a morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base, Bauer in (Nandito, 2016). Derivational Morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence (Endang, 2014).

A journal is a collection of articles (like a magazine) that is published regularly throughout the year (McKenzie, 2018). Journals present the most recent research, and journal articles are written by experts, for experts.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive-qualitative is the method of this research. The researcher analyzes of using affixation in the Premis Journal. The subject of this research: PREMISE Journal Volume 9 Number 20 of English Education Department Program, Muhammadiyah University of Metro . The object of this research is components

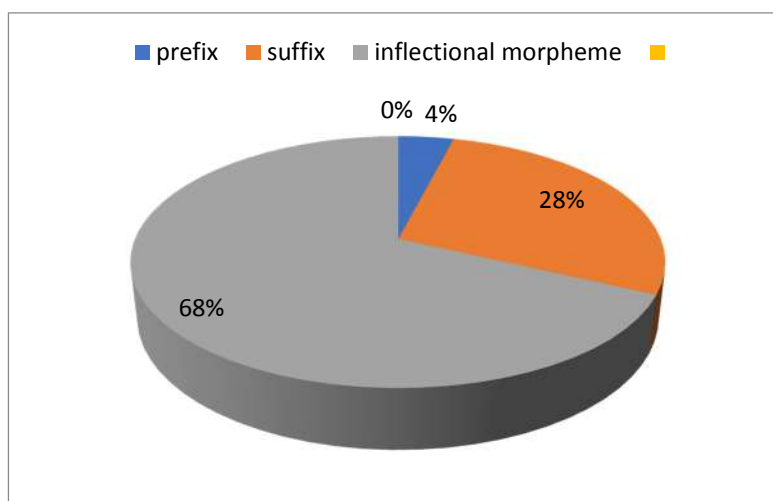
of bound morpheme especially in affixes there are derivational affix and inflectional affix. In the journal, there are 9 selected articles

The researcher uses documentation and tabulation as instruments of this research. This study uses some steps to get the data, there are collecting the data, observing the data, identifying the data, categorizing the data and explaining the data by analyzing.

RESULTS

The researcher found the morpheme that used in Premis Journal. The number of all the morphemes are 1.171 consist of prefix are 52 data, suffix are 343 data and inflectional 776. It can be seen from the data:

Figure 1: the used of affixation



The chart above is showed the percentage of using affixation in the Premis Journal. It can be seen that it found the 1.171 of affixations, consist of 52 prefixes, suffixes are 343 data and inflectional morphemes are 776 data.

The first data is the derivational morpheme in prefix with the percentage 4%. The second data is the derivational morpheme in suffix with the percentage 29%. The last data that found in the journal is inflectional morpheme with the

percentage 66%. From the data above, it can be concluded that the most dominant type that used in the journal is infelctional morpheme with the percentage 66%.

CONCLUSION

Following the discussion in the previous chapter, finally the researcher concluded that all types of affixes applied in The Premis Journal. So, from this chapter the researcher will give the explanation of the conclusion as follows: (1) There were found 1.171 affixes in The Premis Journal. There were 3 types of affixes namely, prefix, suffix and inflectional. In this research the researcher find all of the affixation in the Journal. The prefixes that applied in the Journal are: – dis, -in, -en, -extra, -non, -pre, -miss, -un and –ir. The suffixes that used in the Journal are: -ion, -ment, -ive, -ly, -al, -er, -ian, -ous, -ist, -ance, -ful, -ness, -ence, -ity, -ship, -lessness, -est, -age, -or. The inflectional morpheme that found in the Journal are: -es, -s, -ing, -ed. The researcher calculates the total frequency of the types of affixes itself. Inflectional morpheme in the first position with the percentage 66% for 776 data. The second position is suffixes with the percentage 29% for 343 times. And the last position is prefixes with the percentage 4% for 52 data. There are a total of 1.171 affixes used in the Premis Journal.

(2) The researcher calculates the total frequency of the types of affixes itself. Inflectional morpheme in the first position with the percentage 66% for 776 data. The second position is suffixes with the percentage 29% for 343 times. And the last position is prefixes with the percentage 4% for 52 data. There are a total of 1.171 affixes used in the Premis Journal.

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