

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT
ENTITLED PATHWAY TO ENGLISH**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill One of the Requirements for the Award
Of Sarjana Degree in English Language
Education Department*



NINDI OKTRIYANI
186310641

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU
PEKANBARU
JULY 2022**

THESIS

**“AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT
ENTITLED PATHWAY TO ENGLISH”**

Name : Nindi Oktriyani
Student Number : 186310641
Study Program : English Language Education


THE CANDIDATE HAS BEEN EXAMINED

Thursday, July 14th 2022


THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE

Advisor

Examiners

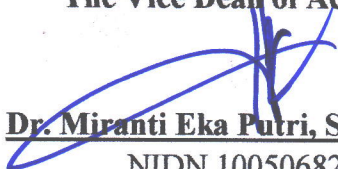

Dr. Rugaiyah., M.Pd
NIDN.1002066804


Prof. Dr. Seno Himala Putra., M.Pd
NIDN. 1025086701


Andi Idayani, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN. 1026048501

This thesis has been approved to be one of requirement for award as Sarjana Degree in English Study Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Islam Riau

Pekanbaru, July 18th 2022
The Vice Dean of Academic


Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed.
NIDN.1005068201

THESIS APPROVAL

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT
ENTITLED PATHWAY TO ENGLISH**

Name : NINDI OKTRIYANI

Student Number : 186310641

Study Program : English Language Education

Advisor

Dr. Rugaiyah., M.Pd

NIDN. 1002066804

Head of English Language Education

Muhammad Ilyas., S.Pd., M.Pd

NIDN. 6880210210

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau

Pekanbaru, July 18th 2022

The Vice Dean of Academic

Dr. Miranti Eka Putri., S.Pd., M.Ed

NIDN. 1005068201

LETTER OF NOTICE

The advisor here by notice that :

Name : Nindi Oktriyani
Students Number : 186310641
Study Program : English Language Education
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education
Advisor : Dr. Rugaiyah., M.Pd


Has completely written a thesis which entitled :

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT
ENTITLED PATHWAY TO ENGLISH**

It is ready to be examined. This letter is made to be used, as it is needed.

Pekanbaru, July 18th 2022

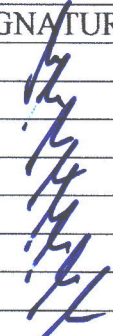
Advisor


Dr. Rugaiyah., M.Pd
NIDN. 1002066804

THESIS GUIDENCE AGENDA

Thesis guidance has been implemented to :

Name : Nindi Oktriyani
Student Number : 186310641
Study Program : English Language Education
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education
Advisor : Dr. Rugaiyah, M.Pd
Title : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES
FOUND IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE
AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT ENTITLED
PATHWAY TO ENGLISH

No	DATE	GUIDANCE AGENDA	SIGNATURE
1	December, 27 th 2021	ACC Title	
2	January, 3 th 2022	Chapter I	
3	February, 2 th 2022	Chapter II	
4	March, 4 th 2022	ACC to join Proposal Seminar	
5	April, 11 th 2022	Join the Proposal Seminar	
6	April, 25 th 2022	Revised Proposal	
7	May, 6 th 2022	Chapter III & IV	
8	June, 22 th 2022	ACC to join Thesis Examination	

Pekanbaru, July 18th 2022

The Vice Dean of Academic

Dr. Miranti Eka Putri., S.Pd., M.Ed

NIDN. 1005068201



YAYASAN LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN ISLAM (YLPI) RIAU
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

F.A.3.10

Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution No. 113 P. Marpoyan Pekanbaru Riau Indonesia – Kode Pos: 28284
Telp. +62 761 674674 Fax. +62 761 674834 Website: www.uir.ac.id Email: info@uir.ac.id

KARTU BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR
SEMESTER GENAP TA 2021/2022

NPM : 186310641
Nama Mahasiswa : NINDI OKTRIYANI
Dosen Pembimbing : 1. Dr RUGAIYAH M.Pd 2.
Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
Judul Tugas Akhir : ANALISIS DERIVASI SUFIKS YANG TERDAPAT PADA BUKU TEKS BAHASA INGGRIS KELAS SEPULUH DI SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT BERJUDUL PATHWAY TO ENGLISH
Judul Tugas Akhir (Bahasa Inggris) : AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT ENTITLED PATHWAY TO ENGLISH
Lembar Ke : 1

NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil / Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
1	December, 27 th 2021	ACC Tittle	Tittle accepted	
2	January, 3 th 2022	Chapter I	Revised background of the Problem and Identification of Problem	
3	February, 2 th 2022	Chapter II	Revised the diagrams of suffixes	
4	March, 4 th 2022	ACC to join Proposal Seminar	The advisor signed proposal	
5	April, 11 th 2022	Join the Proposal Seminar	Join Proposal Seminar	
6	April, 25 th 2022	Revised Proposal	Revised formulation of the problem, grand theories and relevance studies	
7	May, 6 th 2022	Chapter III & IV	Revised Data Analysis and Conclusion	
8	June, 22 th 2022	ACC to join Thesis Examination	The advisor signed thesis	

Pekanbaru, July 14th 2022
Wakil Dekan I/Ketua Departemen/Ketua Prodi



MTG2MZEWNJQX

(Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed)

NIDN. 1005068201

Catatan :

1. Lama bimbingan Tugas Akhir/ Skripsi maksimal 2 semester sejak TMT SK Pembimbing diterbitkan
2. Kartu ini harus dibawa setiap kali berkonsultasi dengan pembimbing dan HARUS dicetak kembali setiap memasuki semester baru melalui SIKAD
3. Saran dan koreksi dari pembimbing harus ditulis dan diparaf oleh pembimbing
4. Setelah skripsi disetujui (ACC) oleh pembimbing, kartu ini harus ditandatangani oleh Wakil Dekan I/ Kepala departemen/Ketua prodi
5. Kartu kendali bimbingan asli yang telah ditandatangani diserahkan kepada Ketua Program Studi dan kopiannya dilampirkan pada skripsi.
6. Jika jumlah pertemuan pada kartu bimbingan tidak cukup dalam satu halaman, kartu bimbingan ini dapat di download kembali melalui SIKAD

DECLARATION

The under sign researcher.

Name : Nindi Oktriyani

Students Number : 186310641

Place/date of birth : Rengat, October 27th 1999

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Faculty Department : English Language Education

I declare that this thesis is the result of my own work, except for quotations either directly or indirectly that I took from various sources and mentioned them scientifically. Then I am responsible for data and facts, which contain in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, July 18th 2022

The Researcher



Nindi Oktriyani

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamiin. The researcher realizes that the support and encouragement of people have been important in the preparation and completion of this thesis. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude and sincere thanks and appreciation to those who stood behind hers all the way most especially.

First, praise to **Allah S.W.T** who has given his blessing to the writer in completing this thesis entitled, “ **AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FOUND IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK OF TENTH GRADE AT SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT ENTITLED PATHWAY TO ENGLISH.**”

The researcher would like to dedicate her deepest appreciation, love and thanks to her beloved parents **Ramadhana MS** and **Darniati**, for my sisters **Radiah Utami Lestari, A.Md.Keb** and **Lisa Anggrela, A.Md. Kep**, my brother **Oky Ap Romanda** who always give much love, prayer and always stand by her side.

In writing this thesis, the researcher believes without having directed guidance, meaningful advice, love and support from the people surrounding. This thesis would never been finished. Therefore, the researcher would like to give his sincere and deep gratitude to:

1. The dean all staf members of Teachers Training and Education Faculty who have given their assistance for the completion of this thesis.
2. The head of English Study Program **Mr. Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd** and The Secretary of English Study Program **Mrs. Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd** who taught, spend much time, trained and guided the researcher during the study.
3. **Mrs. Dr. Rugaiyah, M.Pd** as the advisor for the thought, time, encouragement, comments, guidance, supports and advice given to the researcher in completing this thesis. Hopefully, Allah Subhanawata'ala will repay all your kindness. Thank you very much.
4. **Prof. Dr. Seno Himala Putra., M.Pd** and **Andi Idayani, S.Pd., M.Pd** as my examiners, thank you who have provided input, direction and motivation in writing this thesis to be better.
5. All of the English lectures in English Study Program who have given great contribution in finishing writers' study.
6. Thank you for the Teachers' and Students at SMAN 1 Rengat Barat who were help me to take the data in English book for this thesis.
7. Thank you so much for my Family at Pekanbaru especially **Mr. Anhar** and **Mrs. Yetti Karim** for always support being there also advice and motivation in all situation.
8. Thanks for my best friend, **Chantika Maharani, Diah, Dwi Septiana Rossy, Haniyah Zahra, Annisa Pratami** for always be there in my all situations and always support me and have fight together to Sarjana.

9. Thank you for my classmate C 2018. Never forget all of our dramas and all the precious moments. Hopefully we will meet again in future with our success, aamiin allahumma aamiin.

10. Last but not least, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me having no days off, I wanna thank me never quitting, for just being me at all times.

Thought, the writer has limited skill and knowledge in completing this thesis. It might be possible that the thesis has lot of mistakes and it is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive advice, critics, and valuable suggestion are expected. The writer hopes that thesis could be useful for the development of education, especially for English study program Universitas Islam Riau. Thank You.

Pekanbaru, July 18th 2022

The Researcher

Nindi Oktriyani

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
THESIS APPROVAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LETTER OF NOTICE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
THESIS GUIDENCE AGENDA	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DECLARATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Problem	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	3
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	4
1.4 Formulation of the Problem	4
1.5 Objectives of the Problem	4
1.6 Assumption	4
1.7 Significance of the Research	5
1.8 Definition of Key Terms	5
1.9 Grand Theories.....	6
1.10 Research Methodology.....	6
1.10.1 Method of the Research.....	6
1.10.2 Source of Data	7
1.10.3 Instruments of the Research	7
1.10.4 Data Collection Technique	8
1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique.....	8

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	9
2.1 Relevant Theories	9
2.1.1 Morphology	9
2.1.2 Morpheme.....	10
2.1.3 Types of Word-Building.....	19
2.1.4 Derivational Suffixes.....	21
2.1.5 Kinds Of Derivational Suffix	21
2.1.6 Affixes	40
2.2 Relevance Studies	42
2.3 Conceptual Framework	45
CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	47
3.1 Data Description	47
3.2 Data Analysis	47
3.2.1 Noun Marker.....	47
3.2.2 Adjective Marker.....	55
3.2.3 Adverb Marker	60
3.3 Discussion	61
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	63
4.1 Conclusion	63
4.2 Suggestion	64
REFERENCES	
APPENDIX	

LIST OF TABLE

Table 2.1 is Kinds of Bound Morpheme 13



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

LIST OF FIGURES

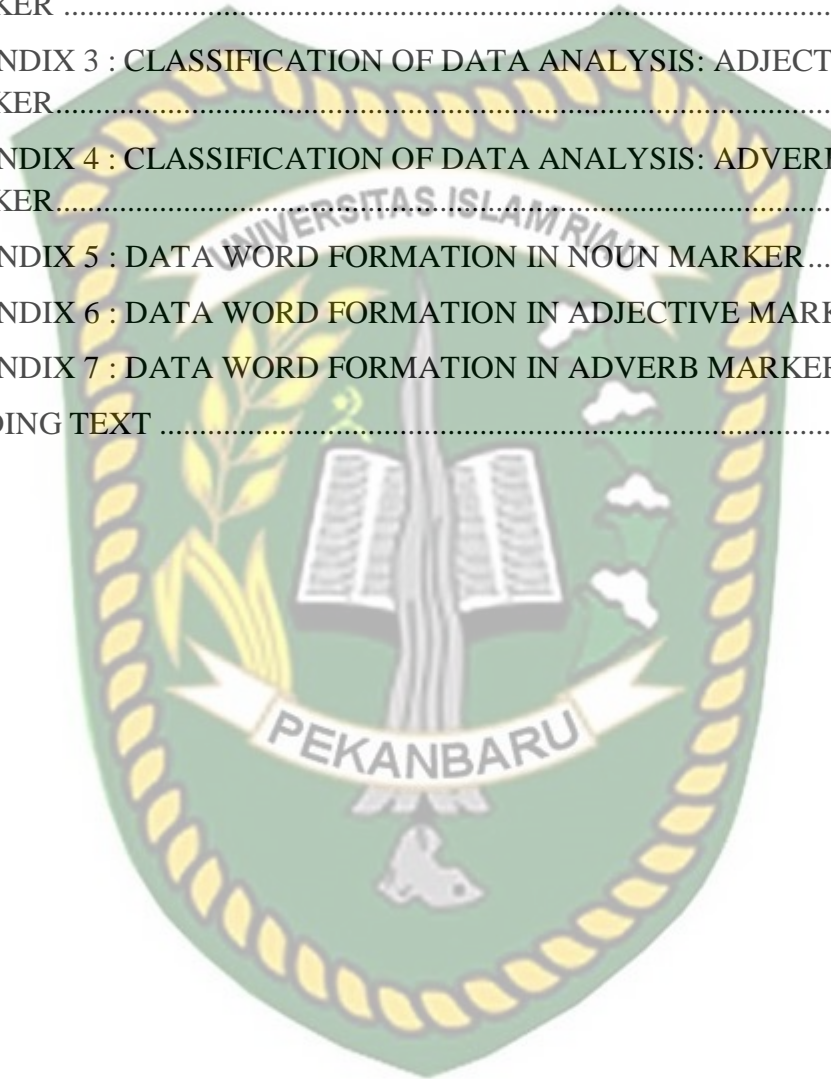
Figure 2.3 Conceptual Framework 45



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :
Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : CORPUS	69
APPENDIX 2 : CLASSIFICATION OF DATA ANALYSIS:NOUN MARKER	72
APPENDIX 3 : CLASSIFICATION OF DATA ANALYSIS: ADJECTIVE MARKER.....	74
APPENDIX 4 : CLASSIFICATION OF DATA ANALYSIS: ADVERB MARKER.....	76
APPENDIX 5 : DATA WORD FORMATION IN NOUN MARKER.....	77
APPENDIX 6 : DATA WORD FORMATION IN ADJECTIVE MARKER.....	81
APPENDIX 7 : DATA WORD FORMATION IN ADVERB MARKER	83
READING TEXT	85



ABSTRACT

NINDI OKTRIYANI. 2022. *An Analysis Of Derivational Suffixes Found In English Textbook Of Tenth Grade At Sma Negeri 1 Rengat Barat Entitled Pathway To English. Pekanbaru. Thesis*

This research is entitled "An Analysis Of Derivational Suffixes Found In English Textbook Of Tenth Grade At SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT Entitled Pathway To English". The problem of this research is what are the derivational suffixes found in English textbook entitled Pathway To English. This study aims to identify the derivational suffixes found in the data source.

The data source of this study was taken from the English textbook revised edition of the 2013 Erlangga publisher entitled Pathway To English. The documentation method was used in collecting data in this study with the step : researcher was read the text in each chapter, sort out any words that have derivational suffixes and then bookmark the page in the book. The data from this study were analyzed by Descriptive Qualitative Method. Data analysis Technique the researcher following the step : researcher was identified each word that have derivational suffixes in reading text, reseacher was separated the basic words and suffixes to find out the word classes form words that have been suffixes with the base word and last reseacher was searched for the meaning of each word.

The results of the analysis show that there are three forms of derivational suffixes, namely nominal suffixes, adjectives suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. For nominal suffixes, there are 6 formation suffixes with 20 words, 7 formation suffixes for adjectival suffixes with 13 words, and 1 formation suffixes for adverbial suffixes with 4 words. The total number of derivational suffixes found in English textbook used at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT for class X entitled Pathway To English is 37 words. The reseacher didn't found verbial suffixes in the English textbook entitled Pathway To English. In addition, derivational suffixes were not found in the reading text in chapters 9-10. Finally, the researcher can conclude that the derivation suffix is mostly found by the adjective suffixes.

Key Words: Analysis, Derivational Suffixes, English Textbook

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is the ability that humans have in communicating to convey intentions, goals, ideas to others. In our country, the language used is mostly Indonesian, which is the mother tongue. However, it turns out that English has also begin to be in demand so that it is used in several regions in Indonesia, although it is still relatively small. In fact, English is one of the International languages that is widely used in every country to communicate. Some even make it the official or main language of a country. To understand a language, we must first understand how the word process is formed. The science that studies the problem of forms and word formation is called morphology.

The process of morphology is a process of forming words with the addition of affixes. According to Abdul Chaer (2015), the morphological process also includes the following components, such as word form, forming tools (affixation, reduplication, composition, acronym, transformation), grammatical meaning, and the results of the word formation process. The process of adding affixes at the beginning, middle, end of basic words, repetitions, equations and also changes in word form. A word may have a main element in it. Generally, a word begins with a root word. When the root word is affixed with an affix derivation, it will produce a new word with a different meaning and mostly

change the previous word class. From one word alone can produce many words with different word classes and meanings. Researcher is more interested in derivation than inflectional because derivation can change word class and meaning of a word. While inflection will not change the word class or its meaning.

According to opinion, Yule (2010) one type of bound morphemes consists of derivational morphemes that are used to create new words or to create words of a different grammatical class from the base word. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme *-ize* convert adjectives *normal* into the verbs *normalize*. Derivational morpheme is a major key to word formation in English and we will build a separate section on this word formation process and include many prefixes and suffixes with examples later. And the second type of bound morphemes consists of inflectional morphemes which is used to show some aspects of the grammatical function of a word. We use the inflectional morphemes to indicate whether the word is singular or plural, whether it ends or not and whether it is a comparative or possessive form.

There are many phenomenon that can be used as objects of research, one of which is textbooks. Similar to this research, the researcher chose a English textbook for class X 2013 Curriculum Revised Edition at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT entitled Pathway To English Specialization Groups published by Erlangga. This book was chosen as the object of research because it is a teaching materials which serve as important focus for student to understand each discussion in the guide. That is why book lessons have a big impact on students,

so you have to be careful in writing and application. One of factor which in fluence writing story text is the process of word formation which also called with morphological process.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested in conducting a research entitled "An Analysis Of Derivational Suffixes Found In English Textbook Of Tenth Grade At SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT Entitled Pathway To English” because it is very useful for for researcher, future researchers and readers. Where this research aims to analyzed derivational suffixes in an English textbook entitled Pathway To English Class X Curriculum 2013 Revised Edition published by Erlangga. It is hoped that this research can be useful for readers and also future researchers who also analyze this title more deeply.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the experience of researcher when carrying out field practice programs, many students at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT, especially class X, still don't understand the meaning of derivational suffixes. Both words in the form of nouns, verbs and adjectives. To overcome the problems that occur in the field, researcher provide solutions for students to read more texts in English and also look for meaning in every sentence that has been read. If you don't understand all the sentences as a whole, it is recommended to look for their meanings one by one.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In the branch of linguistics there are actually a lot that can be analyzed, such as phonetics and phonology, syntax and semantics. But in this research, the researcher focuses on morphology, namely analyzing the derivational suffixes of the English textbook for Class X Curriculum 2013 Revised Edition, entitled Pathway To English. By understanding derivational word, it will increase English vocabulary and can also increase the ability to read, write, listen and speak English.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem and the limitations of the problem above, the research problem can be concluded as follows: “What are the derivational suffixes found in the class X textbook at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT entitled Pathway To English?”

1.5 Objectives of the Problem

Based on the research problems above, the objectives of the research problems can be concluded as follows: “To find out the derivational suffixes the class X textbook at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT entitled Pathway To English.

1.6 Assumption

Basically, morphology studies the changes in the form of words, it can go derivational suffixes. This derivational suffixes helps students to increase their

vocabulary because every word change that gets a suffix will produce a new meaning. By separating the basic words from their word, they indirectly have two different meanings. For example, transportation, which is noun. The root is transport which is verb. The word gets the suffix -ation which changes the meaning from mengangkut to angkutan.

1.7 Significance of the Research

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for further researchers related to the same title and is also useful in the process of learning and teaching English. In theory, the research results are expected to increase knowledge about the process of derivational suffixes in English. This study is intended as an additional reference for future researchers to conduct the same research. Practically, this research serves as additional information for teachers in teaching derivational suffixes in schools where the object of the research uses an English textbook for class X which is a textbook used by teachers during the teaching and learning process. So that it increases student understanding because the books used are very familiar as well as the text used.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

To make it easier for readers to understand this title, the researcher would like to provide definitions and explanations regarding the terms used, which are as follows:

1. According to Sugiono (2015), analysis is a search activity patterns and ideas relating to systematic testing to determine parts, relationship between parts and relationship with the whole.
2. According O'Grady (2005), derivational suffix is an affixation process that changes the word from its meaning and word class previously.
3. According to Rahmawati (2015), textbooks are books used by students to support their learning activities including descriptions of certain materials and arranged for specific purposes.

1.9 Grand Theories

The grand theories of derivational suffixes used in this study are Bauer (2015) about definition of morphology, O'Grady (2005) about definition of derivational suffix, kinds of derivational suffixes from Katamba (2005) to find out what are the derivational suffixes found in the class X textbook at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT entitled Pathway To English.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Method of the Research

This research was used descriptive qualitative research. According to Rugaiyah (2016), qualitative descriptive techniques examine, describe and validate phenomena found during research. This type of research is generally a phenomenon without further investigation, only aimed at explaining and monitoring these events.

Furthermore, Walidin Saifullah & Tabrani (2015) qualitative research is research conducted to determine the phenomenon that occur around humans and then presented in the form of words as a whole, complete and natural. But different opinion from Bogdan & Biklen as cited in Silalahi (2015), qualitative studies is where in the statistics series in from of phrases or pics as a substitute than numbers. The statistics on this studies layout preceding stated.

1.10.2 Source of Data

According to Sugiyono (2018) data sources are data that directly convey data to data collectors. In this study, the data was taken through an English textbook revised edition of the 2013 curriculum for class X high school. And the source of the data is an entire chapter consisting of 10 chapters where each chapter is taken only one reading text contained in the English textbook class X entitled "Pathway To English". But in the chapter 9 and 10 didn't found derivational suffixes in reading text.

1.10.3 Instruments of the Research

The instrument in this research is the researcher herself because she classified, analyzed and described the data collected and carried out all by herself during the research. Other instruments used are dictionaries, notepads, internet and reference books that support this research.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

This study uses documentation in collecting data. The first step the researcher was read the texts in each chapter in the textbook. Sort out any words that have derivational suffixes. Then bookmark the page in the book.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

After collecting data, the next steps that the researcher took were as follows:

1. The researcher was identified each word that has a derivational suffix in reading text for the each chapter. This step was taken to answer the research question, namely the derivational suffixes found in the class X English textbook entitled “Pathway To English”.
2. The researcher was separated the basic words and suffixes to find each word class from words that had been suffixes with the base word.
3. Researcher was searched for the meaning of each word.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Relevant Theories

2.1.1 Morphology

Morphology is the study of the form and structure of words. Etymologically, most of them allude to thoughts about word form and structure. The term 'morphology' comes from 'morph' (implying shape etc.) and '-ology' (meaning to consider something). Paradoxically, morphology is both the oldest and the youngest subdiscipline of grammar. Categorized as the oldest because the first linguist is a morphologist. As the German etymologist Eminent Schleicher said that morphology as a sub-discipline of etymology in 1859 for the first time.

Agree with Bauer (2015), morphology is about word structure, how words like dislike consist of smaller important components like dis and like. As seen in this definition by Baeur, this branch of linguistics studies the structure of words, such as defining the structure of words and the elements that make words into different meanings in a form that is not the same as before.

On the other hand, Alwasilah (2015) morphology is a part of linguistics that studies morphemes. Morphology studies and analyzes the structure, form, and classification of a word. Basically, morphology is concerned with the internal structure of words. Like comfortable. This word consists of comfortable and able.

where convenience is the basic word and capable is an affix that cannot stand alone. Similarly, Roni (2018) morphology is also a branch of science linguistics which is directly related to the process of word formation. Which means focusing on the process build a new word.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, the researcher concludes that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the intricacies of words, the internal structure of words and also as a grammatical in the grammar of a word. Broadly speaking, morphology is divided into two, namely inflectional morphology (no change in meaning) and derivational morphology (change in meaning).

2.1.2 Morpheme

Talking about morphology, of course it can't be separated from the morpheme. Because morpheme is the study of the form and meaning of words. According to Nurngaini (2019), a morpheme is a minimal set of meanings grammatical function. Morphemes are not divided into smaller parts. Which function grammatical aims to produce the final form. There are other opinions from Harsa (2016), a morpheme is the grammatical part of a word that be representative of all the options set to form grammatical categories. Addition from Hippisley (2017), morpheme is minimal elements. It means morpheme is element of minimum qualification unit and reviewed becomes the smallest part in linguistics. A morpheme is a word form that has a variety of meanings. Overall, the researcher concludes that morpheme is the smallest part of linguistics that

forms a word and has many meanings. On the other hand, morpheme can also be interpreted as the smallest linguistic unit with a unique meaning.

2.1.2.1 Types Of Morphemes

As mentioned Lieber (2016), there are two types of morpheme, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme means a morpheme that can stand alone, meaning a morpheme that can form its own words without the help of other words. Usually this morpheme can be found in simple words. Words containing free morphemes have basic meanings without adding grammatical features. Free morphemes can appear with other vocabularies, which can stand alone or "free", there are two types of free morphemes: lexical morphemes and functional morphemes.

On the other hand, bound morphemes are morphemes that can't stand alone and require other combinations to form words. Usually words that contain bound morphemes are words that have grammatical characteristics such as ed, s/es, ing, en, er, ed, and so on. Keep in mind, bound morphemes only appear with the help of other morphemes to form words. In general, these bound morphemes tend to be placed in prefixes and suffixes.

2.1.2.1.1 Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone with a clear meaning. According to Nandito (2016), morpheme that can stand alone in forming meaning are called free morphemes. On the other hand, Rowe (2016),

free morpheme (or unbound morphemes) are morphemes that can stand alone. free morpheme is a type of free form according to. Morpheme it also falls into two categories. The first category is a collection of nouns, verbs, and adjectives whose meaning is conveyed to the speaker. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes. For example: daughter, woman, lion, house. Then the second category is functional morpheme. For example: and, but, because, when, etc.

2.1.2.1.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is the opposite of free morpheme which can't stand alone, which means it requires other words to form a word. Likewise, the s on the book. This represents "plural", this is an example of a bound morpheme in English. On the other hand, bound morphemes need not always be attached to the free form, because they may be bound to other bonding morphemes: accept is "return" and "receive" and "sub" and "mit". The type of morpheme consists of a root and a root word.

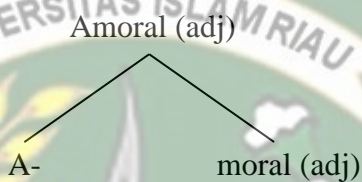
Furthermore, Fasold, RW and Linton (2015), related bound morphemes can't stand alone because must be added to another morpheme or root. Commonly related morphemes that attached to another form. Could in the form of prefix or suffix, for example (re-, un-, dis-, -ly, -dish, pre-, -ness, -less). Not just with words, but always part from word.

Moreover, According to Rowe and Lavine (2016), Bound morpheme is a morpheme that can appear if part of another larger morpheme. A bound morpheme is a type of bound form.

Table 2.1 is Kinds of Bound Morpheme

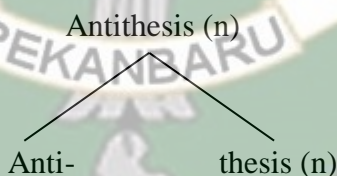
Shape	Meaning	Example
A-	no, without	<i>amoral</i>

The word ***amoral*** have two morphemes :



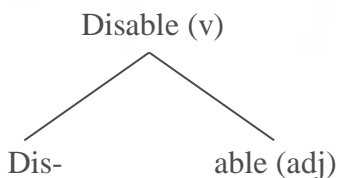
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Anti-</i>	Opposite	<i>Antithesis</i>

The word ***antithesis*** have two morphemes :



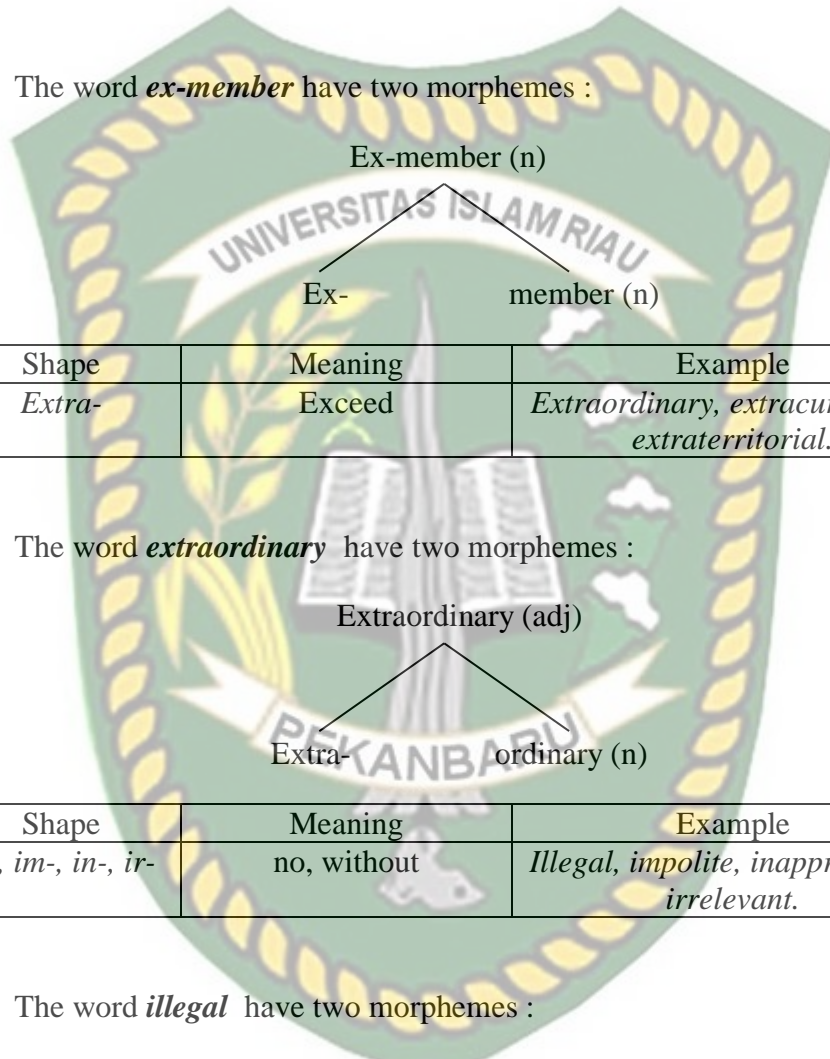
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>dis-</i>	No	<i>Disable</i>

The word ***disable*** have two morphemes :



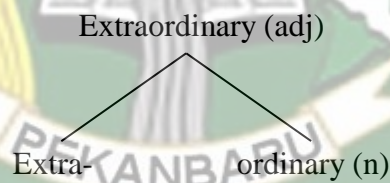
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Ex-</i>	Ex	<i>Ex-husband, ex-member, ex-president.</i>

The word **ex-member** have two morphemes :



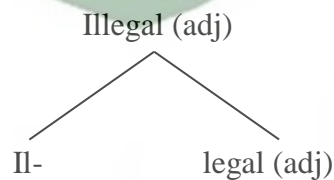
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Extra-</i>	Exceed	<i>Extraordinary, extracurricular, extraterritorial.</i>

The word **extraordinary** have two morphemes :

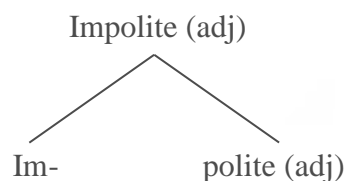


Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Il-, im-, in-, ir-</i>	no, without	<i>Illegal, impolite, inappropriate, irrelevant.</i>

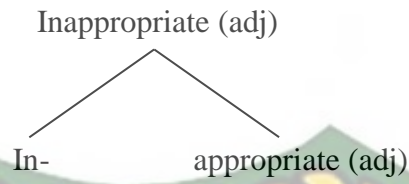
The word **illegal** have two morphemes :



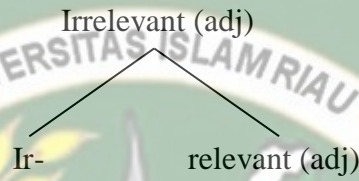
The word **impolite** have two morphemes :



The word *inappropriate* have two morphemes :

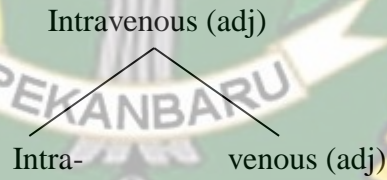


The word *irrelevant* have two morphemes :



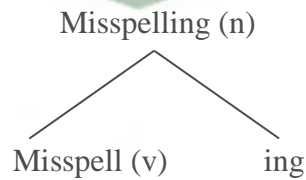
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>intra-</i>	inside, between	<i>intravenous</i>

The word *intravenous* have two morphemes :



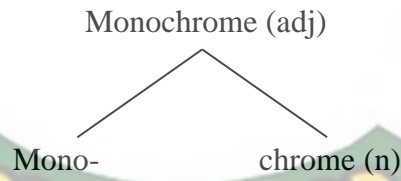
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Mis-</i>	Wrong	<i>Misspelling</i>

The word *misspelling* have two morphemes :



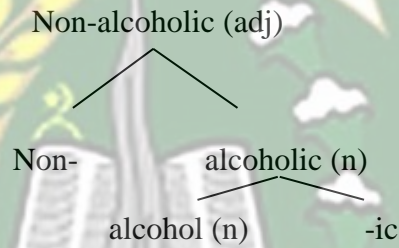
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Mono-</i>	One	<i>Monochrome</i>

The word *monochrome* have two morphemes :



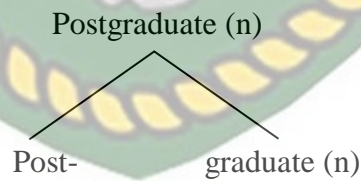
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Non</i>	not without	<i>Non-alcoholic</i>

The word *non-alcoholic* have three morphemes :



Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Post</i>	After	<i>Postcolonialism, postgraduate, postwar</i>

The word *postgraduate* have two morphemes :



Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Pre-</i>	Before	<i>Prehistoric</i>

The word *prehistoric* have three morphemes :

Prehistoric (adj)

Pre-

historic (adj)

history (n)

ic

Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Sub-</i>	Under	<i>submarine</i>

The word **submarine** have two morphemes :

Submarine (n)

Sub-

marine (n)

Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Al-</i>	All	<i>already</i>

The word **already** have two morphemes :

Already (adj)

Al-

ready (adj)

Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Un-</i>	No	<i>Unlike, unattractive, unfamous.</i>

The word **unlike** have two morphemes :

Unlike (adj)

Un-

like (n)

Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Over-</i>	above, beyond, beyond	<i>overcharge</i>

The word *overcharge* have two morphemes :

Overcharge (v)

Over-

charge (n)

Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Un-</i>	no, reverse events or circumstances	<i>Unkind</i>

The word *unkind* have two morphemes :

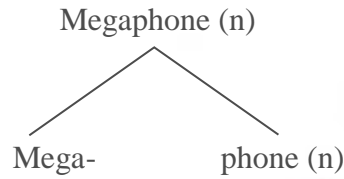
Unkind (adj)

Un-

kind (n)

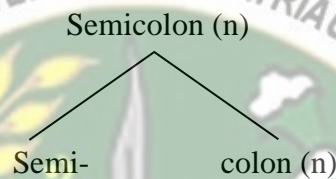
Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Mega-</i>	Big	<i>Megaphone</i>

The word *megaphone* have two morphemes :



Shape	Meaning	Example
<i>Semi-</i>	half, part	<i>semicolon</i>

The word *semicolon* have two morphemes :



2.1.3 Types of Word-Building

2.1.3.1 Inflection

According Nikelas.S & Mahadwipa in (Luh, N., & Hendrayani, 2018) inflection morphemes have a number of characteristics including the meaning of the parts of speech that do not change through the morpheme they represent the connection of syntax or semantics in different words in a sentence all the parts of often occur they often occur in the margins of words. It can be concluded that inflection is the process of adding affixes to the root or stem without changing the class of the word at the most sutle level of speech in some languages.

On the other hand, Allerton (2017), say that inflectional sticks like plural-(e)s, past verbs -(e)d, verbal-ing leaves off the main subject unchanged, but decides on subcategories, such as past or plural, that may have to agree with other words in the sentence . So, the inflectional morpheme does not change the word

only from the root word. It has an impact on individual details, timing, method of action in sentences. From the opinion of the experts above, the researcher concludes that inflection is a word that have the same meaning as the previous word or the meaning does not change at all from the base word while the added word is used to follow the rules derived from the previous grammar. For example, a mouse that turns into a mice, because the number of mice is more than one.

2.1.3.2 Derivation

The method of compiling words through affixation which gives rise to new lexemes is called derivation. Efransyah (2019), derivation used to form new words, by adding affixes. Which one can change the previous meaning. Generally derivational affix will change the syntax category and meaning at the same time and sometimes the meaning can be known earlier. On the other hand, Lieber (2017), derivation can be distinguished from inflectional morphology, which usually does not change the category but modifies the vocabulary to suit different grammatical contexts. Another opinion from Rijal (2016), expressed that derivation change the grammatical form or essential importance of the word. For instance the re-duplicate means duplicate again. From the opinion of the experts above, the researcher concludes that derivation is form new words by changing the word class from the root word to a different meaning.

2.1.4 Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffix is the process of changing a phrase by using a placement suffix to the end of the phrase. Suffixes can indicate a change in word class. These suffixes are derived from new phrases that belong to the word class and adjust to the meaning of the new phrase. According to O’Grady (2005), derivational suffixes are affixes that change a phrase with its meaning and class. Derivational suffixes can change the simplest or most meaningful way and the root. For example, – ly added to an adjective, it changes the meaning and class of the word into a verb.

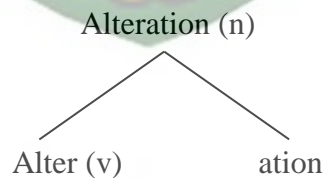
2.1.5 Kinds Of Derivational Suffix

Classification of suffixes according to Katamba, (2005) as follows :

- a. Verb → noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ation	Derives nouns of action from verbs	Alteration

The word *alterarion* have two morphemes :



They are :

1. Morpheme _alter : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme ation_ : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ant	Person that does whatever the verb means	Inhabitant

The word *inhabitant* have three morphemes:

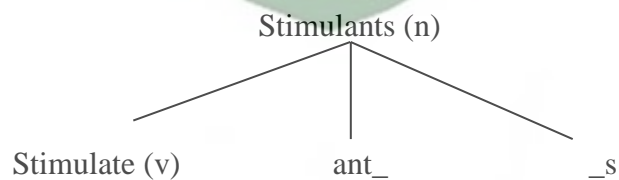


They are :

1. Morpheme *_ant* : a noun-forming morpheme from verb
2. Morpheme *in_* : a proposition
3. Morpheme *_habit* : the base, which is a noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ant	Instrument that is used to do verb means	Stimulants

The word *stimulants* have three morphemes :

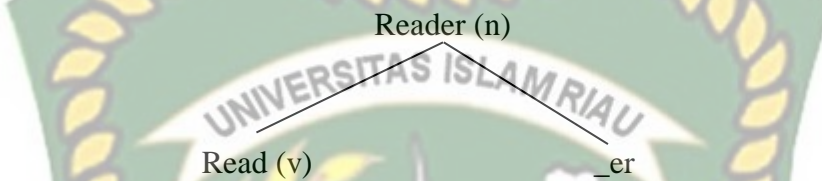


They are :

1. Morpheme *stimulate_* : the base, which is a verb
2. Morpheme *ant_* : a noun-forming morpheme from verb
3. Morpheme *_s* : a plural morpheme

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-er	Person who does whatever the verb means	Reader

The word **reader** have two morphemes :

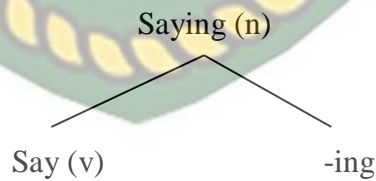


They are :

1. Morpheme read_ : the base, which is a verb
2. Morpheme _er : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ing	Act of doing whatever the verb indicates	saying

The word **saying** have two morphemes :

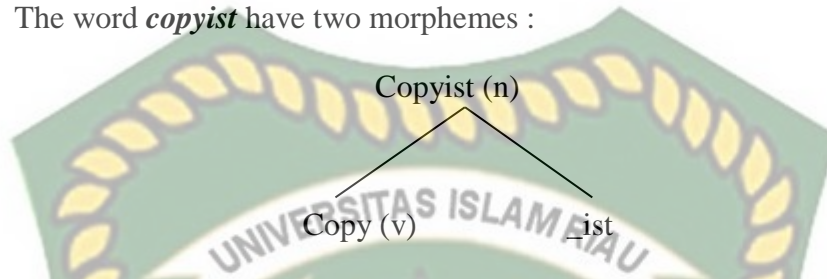


They are :

1. Morpheme say_ : the base, which is a verb
2. Morpheme _ing : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ist	Derives agent nouns from verbs-one who does X	copyist

The word **copyist** have two morphemes :

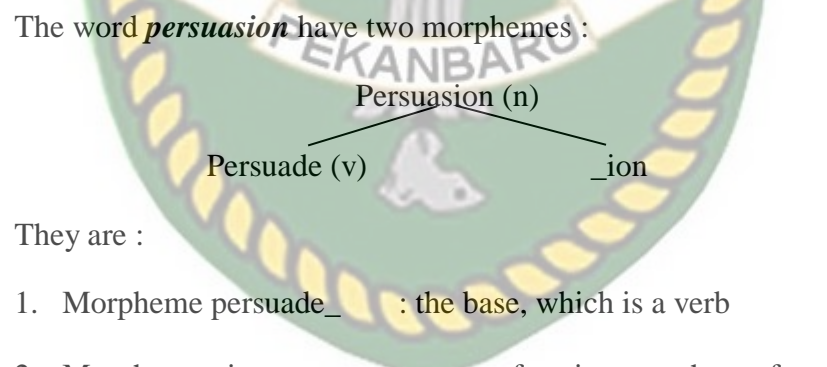


They are :

1. Morphemes **copy_** : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme **_ist** : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ion	Derives nouns of condition or action from verbs	persuasion (from persuade)

The word **persuasion** have two morphemes :

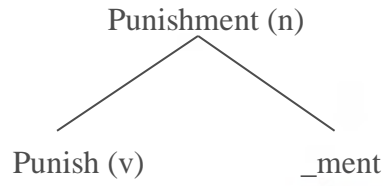


They are :

1. Morpheme **persuade_** : the base, which is a verb
2. Morpheme **_ion** : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ment	The result of product of the action of the verb	Punishment

The word **punishment** have two morphemes :

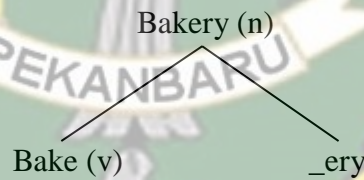


They are :

1. Morpheme punish_ : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme _ment : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ery	Derives nouns indicating place where the action specified by the verb takes place	Bakery

The word *bakery* have two morphemes :

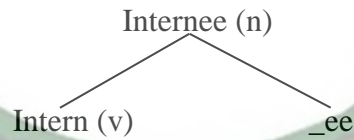


They are :

1. Morpheme bake_ : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme _ery : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ee	(passive) person who undergoes action indicated by the verb	Internee

The word *internee* have two morphemes :



They are :

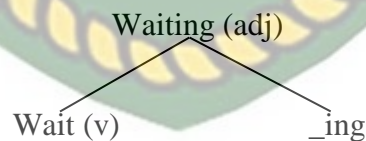
1. Morpheme intern_ : the base word, which is a verb
2. Morpheme _ee : a noun-forming morpheme from verb

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of making new words which changes the lexical category of the verb into a noun.

b. Verb → adjective

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ing	In the process or state of doing whatever the verb indicates	Waiting

The word **waiting** have two morphemes :

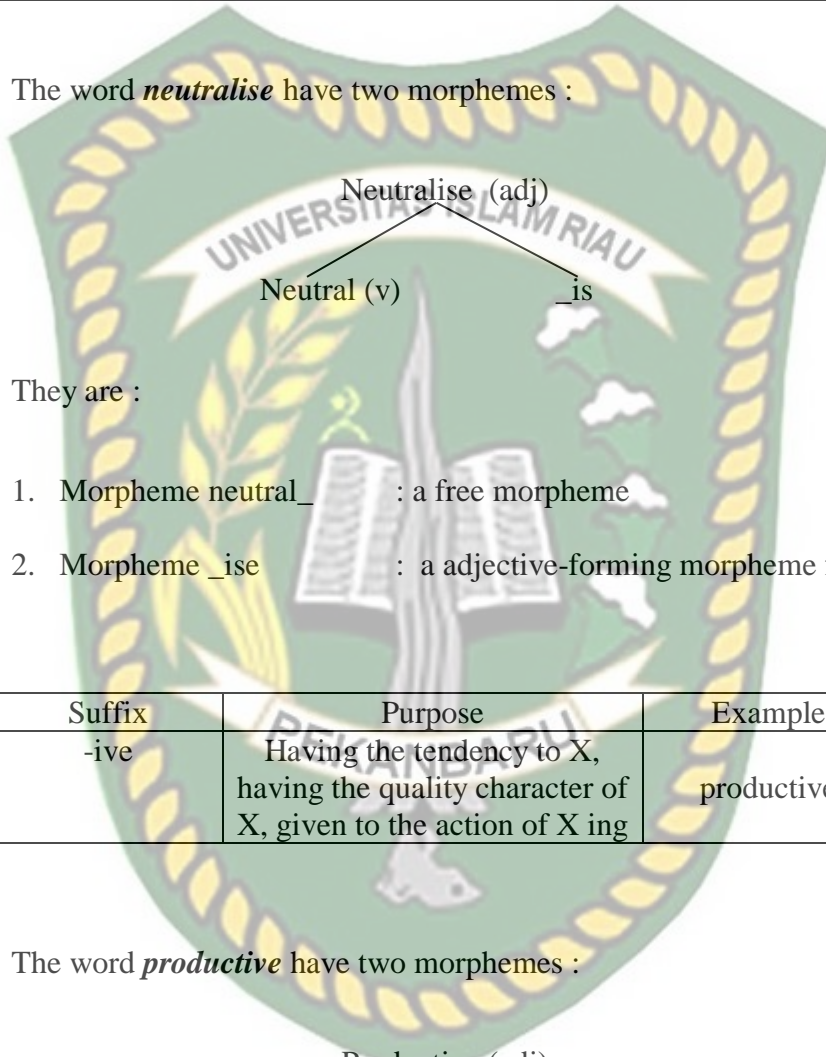


They are :

1. Morpheme wait_ : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme _ing : a adjective-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ise/ize	To bring about whatever the adjective signals	Neutralize

The word **neutralise** have two morphemes :

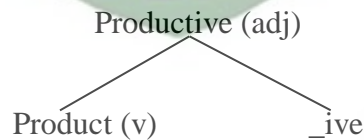


They are :

1. Morpheme neutral_ : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme _ise : a adjective-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ive	Having the tendency to X, having the quality character of X, given to the action of X ing	productive

The word **productive** have two morphemes :

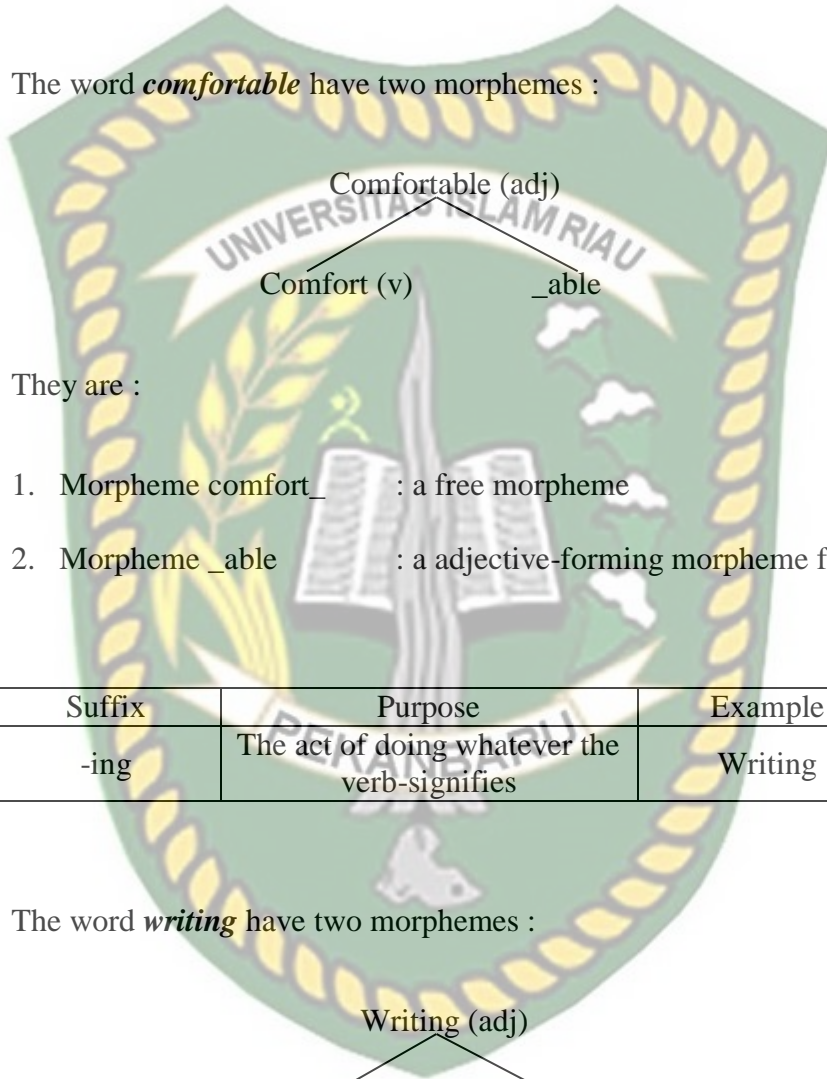


They are :

1. Morpheme product_ : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme _ive : a adjective-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-able	Able to be X-ed	Comfortable

The word **comfortable** have two morphemes :

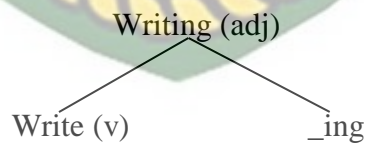


They are :

1. Morpheme **comfort_** : a free morpheme
2. Morpheme **_able** : a adjective-forming morpheme from verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ing	The act of doing whatever the verb-signifies	Writing

The word **writing** have two morphemes :



They are :

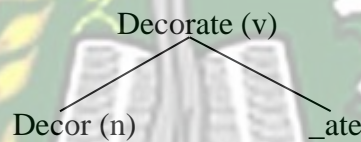
1. Morpheme **write_** : the base word, which is a verb
2. Morpheme **_ing** : a adjective-forming morpheme from verb

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of creating new words which changes the lexical category of the verb into an adjective.

c. Noun → Verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ate	Derives verbs from nouns	decorate

The word *decorate* have two morphemes :

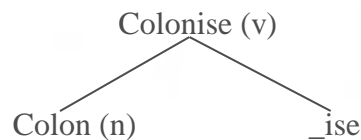


They are :

1. Morpheme decor_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _ate : a verb-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ise/-ize	To bring about whatever the noun signals	colonise

The word *colonise* have two morphemes :



They are :

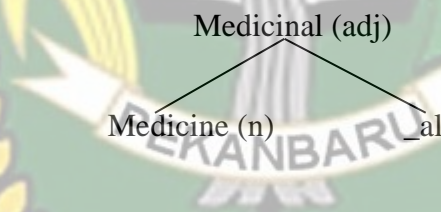
1. Morpheme colon_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _ise : a verb-forming morpheme from noun

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of making new words which changes the lexical category of nouns into verbs.

d. Noun → Adjective

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-al	Maintaining to X	medicinal

The word *medicinal* have two morphemes :

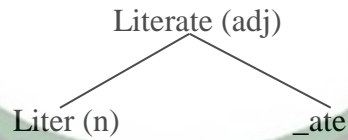


They are :

1. Morpheme medicine_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _al : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ate	Derives adjectives denoting state (There is normally a corresponding noun ending in -acy)	Literate

The word *literate* have two morphemes :

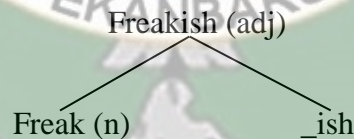


They are :

1. Morpheme liter_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _ate : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ish	Having the (objectionable) nature, qualities or character of X	freakish

The word **freakish** have two morphemes :

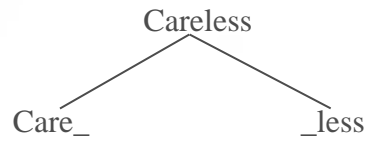


They are :

1. Morpheme freak_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _ish : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-less	without X	careless

The word **careless** have two morphemes :

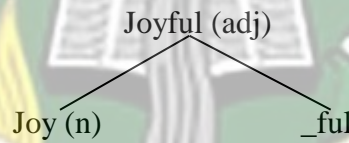


They are :

1. Morpheme *care_* : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme *_less* : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ful	Filled with X	joyful

The word *joyful* have two morphemes :

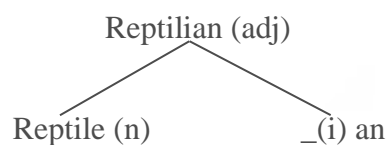


They are :

1. Morpheme *joy_* : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme *_ful* : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-(i)an	Associated with whatever the noun indicates	reptilian

The word *reptilian* have two morphemes :

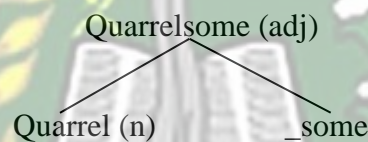


They are :

1. Morpheme reptile_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _(i)an : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-some	Forms adjectives from verbs, having quality X	quarrelsome

The word *quarrelsome* have two morphemes :



They are :

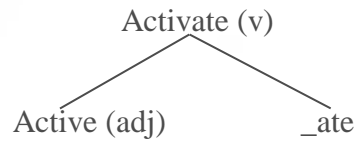
1. Morpheme quarell_ : the base word, which is a noun
2. Morpheme _some : a adjective-forming morpheme from noun

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of creating new words which changes the lexical category of nouns into adjectives.

e. Adjective → Verb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ate	Cause to become, do etc. whatever the adjective indicates	activate

The word *activate* have two morphemes :

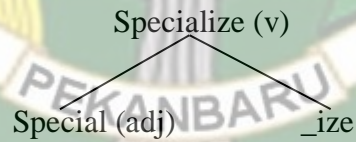


They are :

1. Morpheme active_ : the base word, which is a adjective
2. Morpheme _ate : a verb-forming morpheme from adjective

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ise/ize	'cause to become whatever the adjective indicates'	specialize

The word *specialize* have two morphemes :



They are :

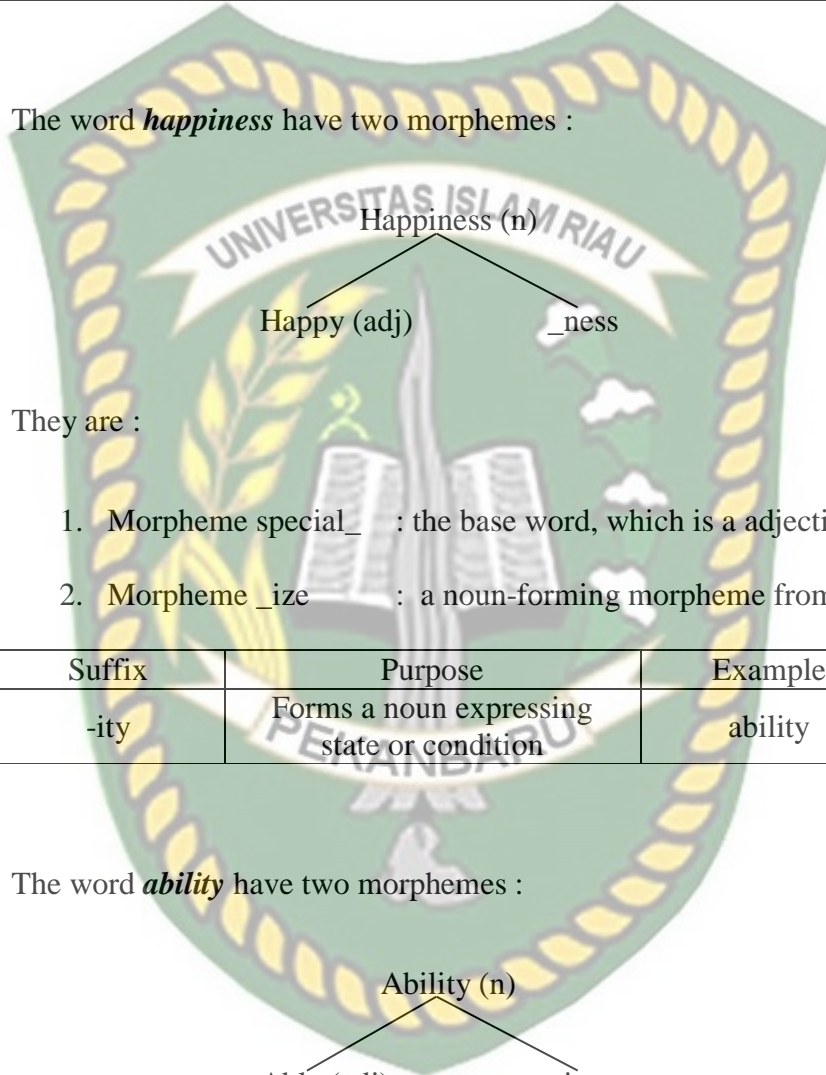
1. Morpheme special_ : the base word, which is a adjective
2. Morpheme _ize : a verb-forming morpheme from adjective

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of making new words which changes the lexical category from adjectives to verbs.

f. Adjective → Noun

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ness	Forms a noun expressing state or condition	Happiness

The word **happiness** have two morphemes :

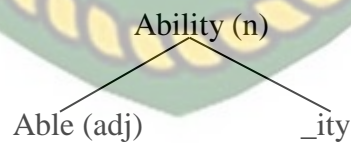


They are :

1. Morpheme special_ : the base word, which is a adjective
2. Morpheme _ize : a noun-forming morpheme from adjective

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ity	Forms a noun expressing state or condition	ability

The word **ability** have two morphemes :

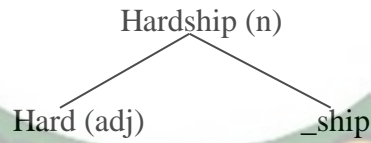


They are :

1. Morpheme able_ : the base word, which is a adjective
2. Morpheme _ity : a noun-forming morpheme from adjective

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ship	State or condition of being X	Hardship

The word *hardship* have two morphemes :



They are :

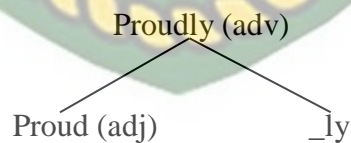
1. Morpheme hard_ : the base word, which is a adjective
2. Morpheme _ship : a noun-forming morpheme from adjective

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of making new words which changes the lexical category from adjectives to nouns.

g. Adjective → Adverb

Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ly	'forms adverbs from adjectives'	proudly

The word *proudly* have two morphemes :



They are :

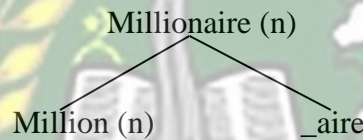
1. Morpheme proud_ : the base word, which is a adverb
2. Morpheme _ly : a adverb-forming morpheme from adjective

The researcher concludes that the type of suffix above is a process of making new words which changes the lexical category from adjectives to adverbs.

h. Noun → Noun

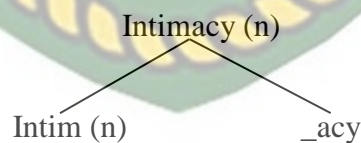
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-aire	To be possessed of X	millionaire

The word *millionaire* have two morphemes



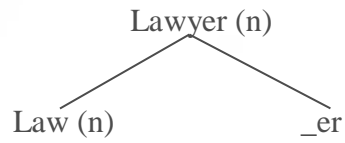
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-acy	Derives a noun of quality, state or condition from another noun or adjective (normally the base to which it is added also takes the nominal suffix -ate)	intimacy

The word *intimacy* have two morphemes :



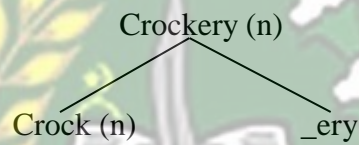
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-er	A person who practices a trade or profession connected to the noun	lawyer

The word *lawyer* have two morphemes :



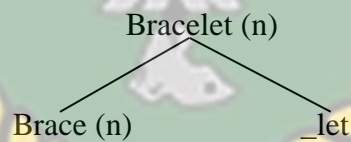
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ery	Derives nouns indicating general collective sense “-ware, stuff”	crockery

The word **crockery** have two morphemes :



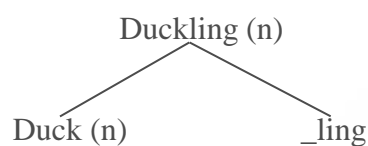
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-let	Derives a diminutive noun	bracelet

The word **bracelet** have two morphemes :



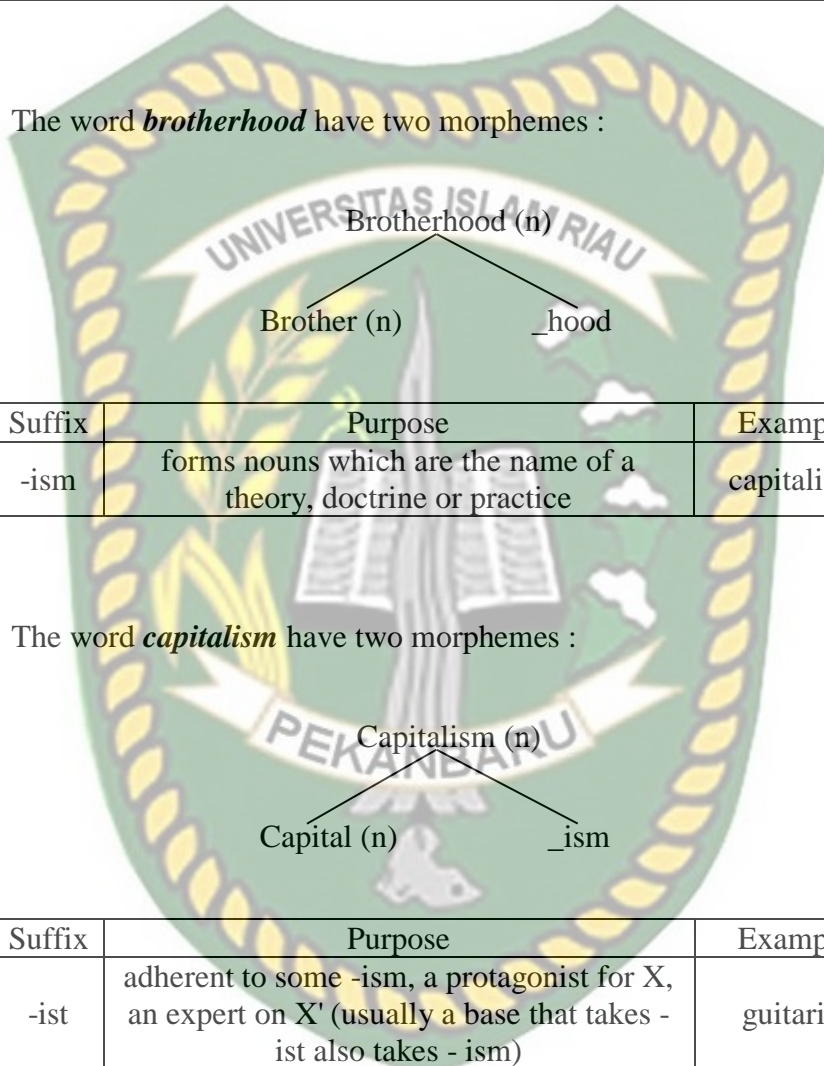
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ling	Derives a diminutive noun from another noun	duckling

The word **duckling** have two morphemes :



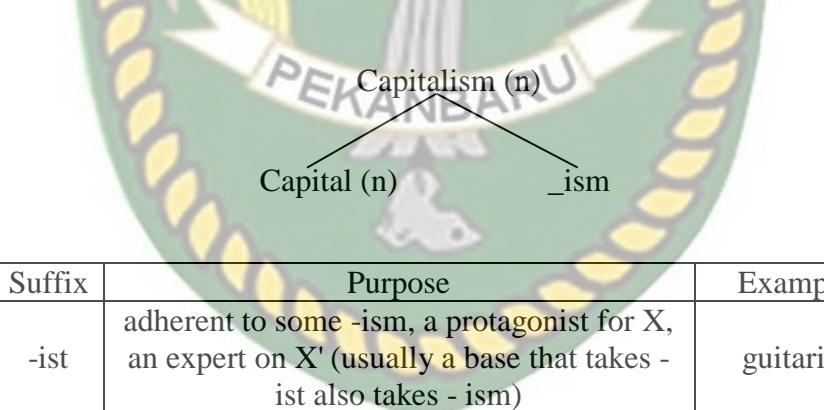
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-hood	Quality, state, rank of being X': boy-hood, sister-hood, priest-hood -ship 'state or condition of being X	Brotherhood

The word **brotherhood** have two morphemes :



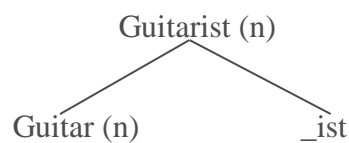
Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ism	forms nouns which are the name of a theory, doctrine or practice	capitalism

The word **capitalism** have two morphemes :



Suffix	Purpose	Example
-ist	adherent to some -ism, a protagonist for X, an expert on X' (usually a base that takes -ist also takes -ism)	guitarist

The word **guitarist** have two morphemes :



2.1.6 Affixes

Affixes are part of a shape related to the formation say to clarify the affix which are actually, process resulting from gluing or add affix on the word base, or affixes to a morph. Well it forms a new word or with complex words. Combined grammatical elements with words, stems, or phrases is to produce derivation and inflections. Affix bound to a morpheme. By location affix to basic words, affix can categorized into prefix (which precedes root), the suffix (after root) and insert is inserted into the root and installed on the root. According to Ambarita (2018), affixation is a morphological process that produces new words by placing affixes at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the root word.

On the other hand, Lieber (2016) say, an affix is a set of characters that is added to the root of a word and its part of speech can be changed or changed. This is included in lexical functional grammar. Romli & Wildan (2015) expressing, affixes are morphological processes that are common in languages around the world. Apart from that, affixes can be said to be a process of adding elements that are affixed when forming words. but in linguistics, it turns out that affixation is not the basis of words but forms new words.

Moreover, Igaab & Kareem (2018) say, affixes are defined as sounds or sounds which are then combined into word for word by changing the lexical meaning and grammatical use. According to Katamba (2005), types of affixes is prefix and suffix. An affix that goes before the root is called prefix. And affix that is appended after the root is call suffix.

2.1.3.1 Prefix

According to Altay (2006), he defined prefix as a term used in morphology. Refers to the first suffix that is added to a root or stem. The example is be-, de-, en-, ex-, etc. The prefix includes changes to parts that are not normally the case. On the other hand, According to Katamba (2005), an affix that goes before the root is called prefix. Addition from Rowe BM (2016), also mentions that the prefix which is added before the root is called as "prefix". From the opinions of the experts above, the researcher concludes that prefixes are affixes that are added before the base word.

2.1.3.2 Suffix

A suffix is an join connected after a root. According to Katamba (2005), characterizes that as fasten that's added after the base is called suffiks. For example : Pen-s, Sing-er, Kind-ness, Hope-less. A suffix can be defined as one or more letters that are joined at the end of a root word to change its meaning or syntactic work. In other words, suffixes are bindings that are found at the end of the root word that can change the lesson of the word from the root word Asianbola (2010). Addition from Haspelmath (2002), the suffix is attach that take after the most portion of the world. Example: full-on grateful. Based on the explanations of the experts above, the researcher concludes that suffixes are affixes that are located after the root word. In other words, a suffix is a kind of variable that is placed at the end of the root word to create a new word. For example, "act" is the

root word, adding the suffix "ion" will change the root word and create a new word, namely "action".

2.2 Relevance Studies

The researcher takes three relevance studies related this research, which the title is An Analysis Of Derivational Suffixes Found In English Textbook Of Tenth Grade At SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT Entitled Pathway To English. The first was written by Nur Laila Siregar (2014) Derivational Affixes Analysis Of Vocational School English Textbook At The Grade XI SMK NEGERI 1 BATANG ANGKOLA. She analyzed the derivational affixes in the English Textbook At The Grade XI SMK NEGERI 1 BATANG ANGKOLA because purposed to investigate what the derivational affixes are, how the processes of derivational affixes are and what the word functions of derivational affixes are. In her research, she used the descriptive method and qualitative research. She found that there were 452 words that have derivational affixes in that book. 370 words were for suffixes and 82 words were for prefixes. It means that there were 56 types of suffixes and 45 types of prefix/ both of prefix and suffix in a word. The second, Nana Nurfauziah Laksmi (2019) Derivational Morpheme in The Jakarta Post. She used descriptive qualitative research and she found 93 affixes used in nine articles of Jakarta Post, 11 prefixes and 82 suffixes. The source of data in her research was obtained from The Jakarta Post on March – May 2019th edition. The data were prefixes and suffixes on entertainment news of The Jakarta Post. The third, Rizka Irfandita Yuwono (2017) The Analysis Of

Derivational Affixes Found In E.B White's Novel Charlotte's Web And Its Application In Teaching Vocabulary At The Tenth Grade Of Senior High School. She used descriptive research design because it aims to determine the affix of derivatives in a novel entitled Charlotte's Web. After analyzing the data, she knows the data is well analyzed because the affix of derivatives in this research can be used to sharpen our sensitivity in understanding the word and the process of formation as easy as possible. She found the type of derived percentage is the final percentage because the data indicates that there is 89% for the suffix, and the prefix is 11%. The application of the result, it is focused in teaching vocabulary and the part of speech materials in senior high school.

The relationship between this research and previous research is all about the linguistic area, namely morphology. However, this research is different from previous studies. This research is to analyze words that have changes in meaning and class of words after adding additions to the text contained in the English book entitled "Pathway To English published by Erlangga. The data source used in Nur Laila Siregar's thesis (2014) is the same in this research but there are differences in the subjects studied, which is what the derivational affixes are, how the processes of derivational affixes are and what the word functions of derivational affixes are. While in this research is how processes of derivational affixes are and what the word functions of derivational affixes are. While in this research is how the word process that has a change in meaning and class said after adding an addition to the text in the English book class X entitled "Pathway To English". In addition, the level of books studied is also different. And this research is different

from Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita (2019). The difference lies in the object studied, namely Jakarta pos. while this research the object is an English textbook grade X entitled "Pathway To English". In addition, the level of books studied is also different. And this research is different from Nana Nurfauziah Laksmita (2019). The difference lies in the object studied, namely Jakarta pos. While this research the object is an X-class English textbook entitled "Pathway To English. And finally, this research is different from Rizka Irfandita Yuwono (2017). Where the difference also lies in the object studied, namely E.B White's Novel Charlotte's Web And Its Application In Teaching Vocabulary. While this research the object is an English textbook grade X entitled "Pathway To English".



2.3 Conceptual Framework

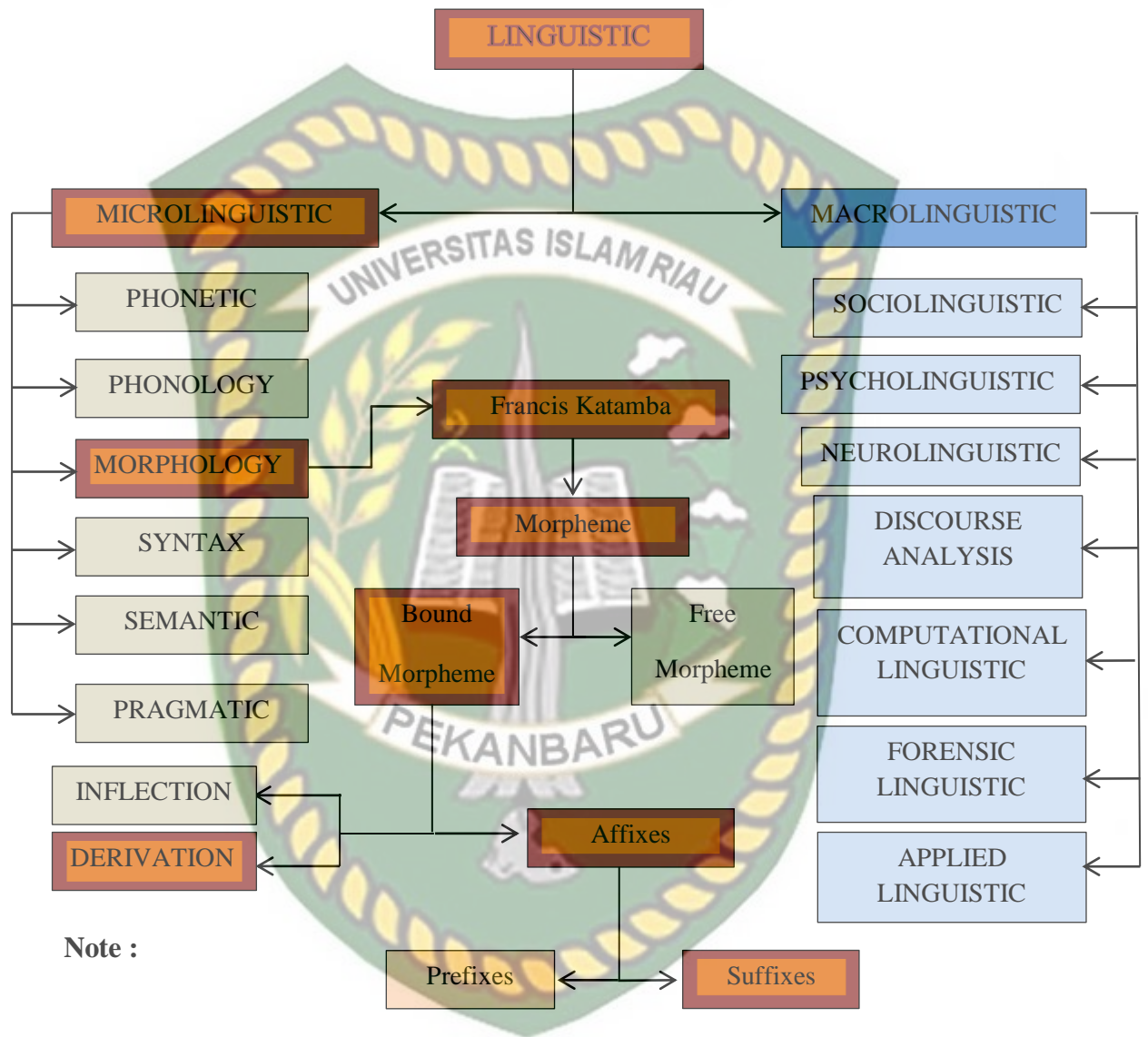


Figure 2.3 1 Conceptual Framework



Linguistics is a branch of science that studies language. Where linguistics is divided into two branches of science, namely macrolinguistics and microlinguistics. Francis Katamba stated that morphology is a branch of science that studies morphemes. Then, the morpheme itself is also divided into two parts, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone to form words. While bound morphemes are the opposite of free morphemes, namely morphemes that can't stand alone or require other morphemes to form words. The process of bound morpheme turns out to be able to create new words which can change the lexical category known as derivational. The derivational process uses affixes to create new words. One of the types of derivational processes is the suffix.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Data Description

Researcher found are three forms of derivational suffixes, namely nominal suffixes, adjectives suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. With the data : 6 formation suffix for noun suffixes with 20 words, 7 formation suffix for adjective suffixes with 13 words, and 1 formation suffix for adverbial suffixes with 4 words. The total number of derivational suffixes found in English textbook used at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT for class X entitled Pathway To English is 37 words.

3.2 Data Analysis

In writing the data analysis the researcher used some brackets. Where the round brackets () indicated how many data and the square brackets [] indicated the page to how many words that have derivational suffixes in English Textbook.

3.2.1 Noun Marker

(1) [11] I read about your hotel in an **advertisement** in “People” magazine.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (1) [11] shows “advertisement” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “advertisement” is “advertise” which is verb. After getting the suffix –ment the word advertisement

changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ment as “noun marker”. The meaning of “advertisement” is ways to promote a products.

(2) [11] This is to inquire about the **availability** of accomodation in your hotel in August this year.

Based on the data (2) [11], it shows “availability” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “availability” is available which is adjective. After getting the suffix -ity the word availability changed its class from adjective to noun. The function of suffix -ity as “noun marker”. The meaning of “availability” is a condition where an item is easy to get.

(3) [11] This is to inquire about the availability of **acomodation** in your hotel in August this year.

In this sentence, is shows “acomodation” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “acomodation” is accommodate which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word accomodation changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “acomodation is activities to resolve a problem between groups.

(4) [11] Please let me know your tariff and availability of the dates I have mentioned and a cost **comparison** with other weekdays.

As the example in data (4) [11], it shows “comparison” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “comparison” is compare which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word comparison changed its class from

verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “comparison” is a way to distinguish something.

(5) [11] I would appreciate it if you would call me regarding this **reservation** as soon as you can.

In this sentence, it shows “reservation” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “reservation” is reserve which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word reservation changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “reservation” is booking tickets, tables, hotel rooms and more for someone at a certain time.

(6) [29] Many advice columns appear in newspapers, magazines and on the Internet, and offering advice concerning daily life, such as **education**, machines, computers, marriage, kids and also students.

Based on the data (6) [29], it shows “education” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “education” is educate which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word education changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “education” is learning the knowledge, skills and habits of a group of people that are passed down from one generation to the next through teaching, training and research.

(7) [29] Many advice columns appear in newspapers, magazines and on the Internet, and offering advice concerning daily life, such as education, machines, computers, **marriage**, kids and also students.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (7) [29] shows “marriage” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “marriage” is marry which is verb. After getting the suffix –age the word marriage changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix –age as “noun marker”. The definition of “marriage” is the ceremony of binding the marriage vows which is celebrated or carried out by two men and women with the intention of formalizing the marriage bond according to religious norm, legal norms and social norms.

(8) [47] In Western astrology, astrological signs are the twelve 30° sectors of the ecliptic, starting at the vernal equinox (one of the intersections of the ecliptic with the celestial **equator**), also known as the First Point of Aries.

As the example in data (8) [47] , it shows “equator” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “equator” is equate which is verb. After getting the suffix –or the word equator changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix –or as “noun marker”. The meaning of “equator” is an imaginary line drawn in the center of the planet between the poles and parallel to the planet’s axis of rotation.

(9) [47] The concept of the zodiac originated in Babylonian astrology. According to astrology, celestial phenomena relate to human **activity** on the principle of “as above, so below,” so that the signs are held to represent characteristic modes of expression, or primary energy patterns indicating specific qualities of experience, through which planets manifest their dimension of experience.

In this sentence, it shows “activity” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “activity” is active which is adjective. After getting the suffix -ity the word activity changed its class from adjective to noun. The function of suffix -ity as “noun marker”. The meaning of “activity” is an action that does regularly and becomes a habit.

(10) [47] The concept of the zodiac originated in Babylonian astrology. According to astrology, celestial phenomena relate to human activity on the principle of “as above, so below,” so that the signs are held to represent characteristic modes of **expression**, or primary energy patterns indicating specific qualities of experience, through which planets manifest their dimension of experience.

In this sentence, it shows “expression” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “expression” is express which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word expression changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix-ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “expression” is showing or stating intentions, ideas, feelings and so on.

(11) [47] Western Zodiac is founded on the **movements** and relative positions of celestial bodies such as the Sun, Moon and planets, which are analyzed by their movement through signs of the zodiac during the year.

Based on the data (11) [47], it shows “movements” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “movements” is move which is verb, “s” indicates the subject is plural in word “movements. After getting the suffix

-ment the word movements changed its class from verb to noun. The function of -ment as “noun marker”. The meaning of “movements” is matter or state of motion.

(12) [47] The Chinese Zodiac relates each year to an animal and its repured attributes, according to a 12-year cycle in a **combination** of five elements (earth, water, heaven, fire and wind).

As the example in data (12) [47] , it shows “combination” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “combination” is combine which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word combination changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “combination” is a bunch of things.

(13) [89] Her **administration** was the longest in the 20th century and was the only woman prime minister the UK had ever had.

Based on the data (13) [89], it shows “administration” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “administration” is administer which is verb. After getting the suffix -ion the word administration changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “administration” is activities or forms of business that are closely related to various policy arrangements with the aim of achieving organizational targets.

(14) [90] She adopted several political and economic policies that emphasized deregulation, flexible labor markets, privatization of state-owned companies and **reduction** of the power of trade unions.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (14) [90] shows “reduction” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “reduction” is reduce which is verb. After getting the suffix –ion the word reduction changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The definition of “reduction” the act of making something in smaller size.

(15) [90] Actually, her **popularity** was decreasing during her first administration because of the severe recession, but she regained support due to the 1982 Falklands War, resulting in her reelection in 1983.

Based on the data (15) [90], it shows “popularity” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “popularity” is popular which is adjective. After getting the suffix –ity the word popularity changed its class from adjective to noun. The function of suffix -ity as “noun marker”. The meaning of “popularity” is the fact that something or someone is liked or supported by many people.

(16) [112] “We know that **visibility** was very bad, I understand the visibility was down to about 25 meters with thick fog.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (16) [112] shows “visibility” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “visibility” is visible which is adjective. After getting the suffix –ity the word visibility changed its

class from adjective to noun. The function of suffix -ity as “noun marker”. The definition of “visibility” is the state that can be seen and observed.

- (17) [133] Come to **this** show and look out for the numerous fashion-inspired events and activities: style workshops hosted by top stylists, fashion-themed **photography** exhibitions and, if you’re lucky, a chance to hobnob with fashion types at parties and cocktail “dos”.

Based on the data (17) [133], it shows “photography” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “photography” is photograph which is verb. After getting the suffix -y the word photography changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -y as “noun marker”. The meaning of “photography” is the process of painting or writing using light media.

- (18) [133] Come to **this** show and look out for the numerous fashion-inspired events and activities: style workshops hosted by top stylists, fashion-themed photography **exhibitions** and, if you’re lucky, a chance to hobnob with fashion types at parties and cocktail “dos”.

In this sentence, it shows “exhibitions” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “exhibitions” is exhibit which is verb, “s” indicates the subject is plural in word “exhibitions. After getting the suffix -ion the word exhibitions changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -ion as “noun marker”. The meaning of “exhibitions” is an activity of presenting art to be communicated so that it can be appreciated by the wider community.

- (19) [152] A typical flashlight consists of a light bulb mounted in a **reflector** with a transparent cover to protect the light source and reflector, a battery and a switch.

As the example in data (19) [152], it shows “reflector” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “reflector” is reflect which is verb. After getting the suffix -or the word reflector changed its class from verb to noun. The function of suffix -or as “noun marker”. The meaning of “reflector” is a device that reflects light, sound or electromagnetic radiation.

- (20) [152] Two wires pass through the columns and the whole **assembly** is enclosed in a thin glass envelope.

In this sentence, it shows “assembly” which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “assembly” is assemble which is verb. After getting the suffix -y the word assembly changed its class from verb to noun. The function suffix of -y as “noun marker”. The meaning of “assembly” is the process of combining something.

3.2.2 Adjective Marker

- (21) [11] The most **attractive** thing to me is that I want to spend this year’s vacation at a seaside area and get involved in some water-sport activities.

Based on the data (21) [11], it shows “attractive” which attached derivational suffixes as an adjective, the root of “attractive” is attract which is verb. After getting the suffix -ive the word attractive changed its class from verb

to adjective. The function of suffix -ive as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “attractive” is something beautiful.

(22) [29] E-mailing advisers are popular because readers can open up their **personal** problems without exposing their identity to the world.

In this sentence, it shows “personal” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “personal” is person which is noun. After getting the suffix -al the word personal changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -al as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “personal” is individuals who act for themselves related to proof of competence.

(23) [29] They could **potentially** be criticized raising the hopes of their correspondents for commercial again.

As the example in data (23) [29], it shows “potentially” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as a noun, the root of “potentially” is potential which is noun. After getting the suffix -ly the word potentially changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -ly as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “potentially” is abilities that have the possibility to be develop.

(24) [29] They could potentially be criticized raising the hopes of their correspondents for **commercial** again.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (24) [29] shows “commercial” which attached derivational suffixes as adjective, the root of “commercial” is commerce which is noun. After getting the suffix -ial the word commercial

changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -ial as “adjective marker”. The definition of “commercial” is sales advertising.

(25) [47] In Western astrology, **astrological** signs are the twelve 30° sectors of the ecliptic, starting at the vernal equinox (one of the intersections of the ecliptic with the celestial equator), also known as the First Point of Aries.

Based on the data (25) [47], it shows “astrological” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “astrological” is astrology which is noun. After getting the suffix –al the word astrological changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -cal as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “astrological” is a divination activity on the earth and humans based on various observations and interpretations of celestial bodies such as stars and their constellations, sun, moon and planets.

(26) [47] Western Zodiac is founded on the movements and **relative** positions of celestial bodies such as the Sun, Moon and planets, which are analyzed by their movement through signs of the zodiac during the year.

In this sentence, it shows “relative” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “relative” is relate which is verb. After getting the suffix -ive the word attractive changed its class from verb to adjective. The function of suffix -ive as “adjective marker”. The meaning of ”relative” something that is not absolute.

(27) [71] They ran wild and increased in number because they were **dangerous** to control.

As the example in data (27) [71] , it shows “dangerous” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective , the root of “dangerous” is danger which is noun. After getting the suffix -ous the word dangerous changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -ous as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “dangerous” is something risky and disaster.

(28) [71] They tried **biological** experiments.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (28) [71] shows “biological ” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “biological ” is biology which is noun. After getting the suffix -cal the word biological changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -cal as “adjective marker”. The definition of “biological” is science related to biology.

(29) [71] They used agricultural and **environmental** efforts.

As the example in data (29) [71], it shows “environmental” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as adjective, the root of “environmental” is environment which is noun. After getting the suffix -al the word environmental changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -al as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “environmental” is the state of something that is described in the atmosphere.

(30) [90] She adopted several political and **economic** policies that emphasized deregulation, flexible labor markets, privatization of state-owned companies and reduction of the power of trade unions.

As the example in data (30) [90] , it shows “economic” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “economic” is economy which is noun. After getting the suffix –ic the word economic changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix-ic as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “economic ” is be careful in spending money, use of goods, language, time; not wasteful realize her dream.

(31) [90] She adopted several political and economic policies that emphasized deregulation, flexible labor markets, **privazation** of state-owned companies and reduction of the power of trade unions.

In this sentence, it shows “privazation” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “privazation” is privatize which is verb. After getting the suffix –ion the word privazation changed its class from verb to adjective. The function of suffix -ion as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “privazation” is transfer of publicly owned means of production.

(32) [133] Come to this show and look out for the numerous fashion-inspired events and activities: style workshops hosted by top stylists, fashion-themed photography exhibitions and, if you’re **lucky**, a chance to hobnob with fashion types at parties and cocktail “dos”.

In this sentence, it shows “lucky” which attached derivational suffixes as adjective, the root of “lucky” is luck which is noun. After getting the suffix –y the word lucky changed its class from noun to adjective. The function of suffix -y as “adjective marker”. The meaning of “lucky” is have a good chance.

(33) [152] A **typical** flashlight consists of a light bulb mounted in a reflector with a transparent cover to protect the light source and reflector, a battery and a switch.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (33) [152] shows “typical” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “typical” is type which is noun. After getting the suffix –al the word typical changed its class from verb to adjective. The function of suffix -cal as “adjective marker”. The definition of “typical” is has it own characteristics.

3.2.3 Adverb Marker

(34) [112] “**Extremely**. I was so glad to realize that we were okay.”

Based on the data (34) [112], it shows “extremely” which attached derivational suffixes as a adverb, the root of “extremely” is extreme which is adjective. After getting the suffix –ly the word extremely changed its class from adjective to adverb. The function of suffix -ly as “adverb marker”. The meaning of “extremely” is moreover (case, circumstances, etc.) ; very; too.

(35) [112] “**Actually**, there was a worse accident in front of me.

The derivational suffixes word in the data (35) [112] shows “actually” which attached derivational suffixes as a adjective, the root of “actually” is actual which is adjective. After getting the suffix –ly the word actually changed its class from adjective to adverb The function of suffix -ly as “adverb marker”. The definition of “actually” is a situation that describes the real.

(36) [152] A flash light or an electric torch is a hand-held, portable, **electrically-** powered light source.

As the example in data (36) [152], it shows “electrically” in the sentence above which attached derivational suffixes as adverb the root of “electrically” is electric which is adjective. After getting the suffix –ly the word electrically changed its class from adjective to adverb The function of suffix -ly as “adverb marker”. The meaning of “electrically” is something to do with electricity.

(37) [152] It is **commonly** used for finding keyholes, supplementing dark-adapted vision, or helping you find your way when walking in the dark.

In this sentence, it shows “commonly” which attached derivational suffixes as a adverb, the root of “commonly” is common which is adjective. The function of suffix -ly as “adverb marker”. The meaning of “commonly” is habits that are standard and have become the property of the public.

3.3 Discussion

From the results of the data found, it turns out that there are differences with previous research by Laila, Nur (2014). Where the results of the research are 452 words consisting of 370 words containing suffixes and 82 words containing prefixes. It is different with Nurfauziah, Nana (2019). In his research, the results found were 93 affixes with 11 prefixes and 82 suffixes. Likewise with Irfandita, Rizka (2017), where the research results contained 895 suffixes and 11% prefixes. It is different with this research. The results found are only 37 words with 7 adjective suffixes, 6 noun suffixes and 1 adverb. It turns out that this study doesn't contain verb suffixes and the number of derivational suffixes found is less than previous studies.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Researcher want to provide conclusions related to what has been described and discussed in the previous chapter. Based on the results of the data analysis described in the previous chapter, the researcher has concluded this research. Morphology is a branch of science that studies the process of formation and structure of a word. Where words can be divided into smaller parts and have different word structures. By adding suffixes to the basic words, it turns out to be able to change the meaning and class of the words. It turns out that from the results found there are lots of endings that can change the word class in the previous word.

The suffix is the main key in morphology to change the meaning and the previous word class. The suffix is also able to change these four things such as; phonological, orthographic, semantic, and word class changes. By studying the process of word formation, it is indirectly able to increase vocabulary. In simple terms, suffixes are divided into four parts, namely: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

After analyzing the use of derivational words in the class X English textbook entitled "Pathway To English", the researchers found several types of suffixes belonging to derivational words, namely: -ment, -ion, -age, -or , -ity, -y

(noun marker), -ive, -al, -ly, -ial, -ous, -cal, -ic (adjective marker), -ly (adverb marker). However, no verb marker are found in this English textbook.

From all the reading texts in the English textbook used by class X entitled "Pathway To English" the researcher found the use of words that have derivational suffixes. There are 6 noun formation suffixes with the number of words found as many as 20 words and there are also some similar words, 7 adjective formation suffixes with the number of words found as many as 13 words and there are also the same words, then 1 adverb formation suffix with the number found 4 words. The total number of derivational words found in the English textbook used at SMA NEGERI 1 RENGAT BARAT for class X entitled "Pathway To English" is 37 words and the result is 50% dominated by adjective formation suffixes.

4.2 Suggestion

After finding the results of the types of derivational words in the reading text in each chapter of an English book for class X high school, the researcher gives the following suggestions:

1. For Teacher

The teacher can apply the types of derivational words by separating words that have affixes in order to find out which are the base words and the affixes. Indirectly, this activity can increase and hone students' skills in English vocabulary. The more words they know, the more vocabulary they

have. This research can be used as their reference to increase knowledge about morphology.

2. For Students

By studying derivational suffixes, students will find it easier to find new meanings from a basic word that is separated from its derivational suffixes and can also help students to more easily understand the meaning of foreign words in a text, especially those that have derivational words. Because derivational suffixes are able to change the meaning and class of words from the previous word. Read a lot of text and find derivational suffixes and learn to find meaning in a text through the process of words that have derivational suffixes.

3. For other researchers

For other researchers, this research is expected to be able to help and can also be used as a reference to conduct further research in the same field and object by improving or using it as a reference for conducting research related to derivational suffixes in an English textbook in the topic or field that is related to derivational suffixes. This research is very important because it will provide some additional knowledge and information to other researchers and also to find out various other derivational suffixes in a reading text in English textbooks.

REFERENCES

- Allerton, D. J. (2017). *Essensial of Gramatical Theory (A Consensus View of Syntax and Morphology)*. Routledge.
- Altay, I. F. (2006). Ways of Creating Prefixes and Suffixes and Foreign Language Teaching. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 56–71.
- Alwasilah, K. (2015). *Linguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Angkasa.
- Ambarita, E. (2018). Denominal Nominals in Toba Batak: A Generative Transformational Study. *Journal of English Linguistics and Language Teaching (JELLT)*.
- Asiyanbola, A. A. A. (2010). Study of affixation in selected HIV-AIDS related papers written in English. *The International Journal of Language, Society and Culture*, 31, 29-35.
- Bogdan, R. C., & Biklen, S. K. (1992). *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Efransyah, E. (2019). Teaching Derivational Process to Compose Proper Sentence. *ELTIN JOURNAL, Journal of English Language Teaching in Indonesia*, 7(1), 23. <https://doi.org/10.22460/eltin.v7i1.p23-34>
- Fasold, R. W. and Linton, J. C. (2014). *An Introduction Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Harsa, L. N. (2016). *Introduction to Words and Morphemes*.
- Haspelmath, M. (2002). *Understanding Morphology Second Edition*. Hodder

Education.

Hippisley, A. and G. S. (2017). *The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology*.

Cambridge University Press.

Igaab, Z. K., & Kareem, I. A. (2018). Affixaation in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study. *English Language and Literature Studies*, 92–103.

<https://doi.org/10.5539/ells.v8n1p92>

Katamba, F. (2005). *English Words*. Taylor & Francis e-Library.

Laurie Bauer. (2015). *English Language and Linguistics*. Oxford University Press.

Lieber, R. (2016). *Introducing Morphology, Second Edition*. Cambridge University Press.

Lieber, R. (2017). *Derivational Morphology. Online Publication*.

Luh, N., & Hendrayani, S. (2018). *Affixation of Nusa Penida (Bunga Mekar Vilage) Dialect : A Descriptive Study*.

Mahadwipa, N. . &. (n.d.). *No Title*.

Nandito, K. (2016). *Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes*. 22–29.

Nurngaini, I., Hastuti, D. P., & Andriani, R. (2019). Derivation And Inflection Word Formation Used In Al Jazeera News, 11(2),. *Used In Al Jazeera News*, 11(2), 151–158.

O’Grady, W. (2005). *Contemporary Linguistics. An Introduction 5d*. Bedford/St. Mar Martin.

Prof. Dr. H. Warul Walidin AK., M., Dr. Saifullah, S. Ag., M. A., & Tabrani. ZA, S. Pd.I., M.S.I., M. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded*

Theory (M. A. Masbur (ed.)). FTK Ar-Raniry Press.

Rijal, S. (2016). *A Basic Introduction to English Morphology*. Duta Media Publishing.

Romli, Muhammad dan Wildan, M. (2015). Afiksasi dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Sunda. *Sasindo*, 2, 1–9.

Roni, A. (2018). *An Analysis of Affixation Error in Essay Writing by Third Grade Students of English Department of Mataram University Academic Year 2017/2018*. UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM.

Rowe BM, L. D. (2016). *A Concise Introduction to Linguistics*. 4th edn. Routledge.

Rugaiyah. (2016). *Pengantar Penelitian Kualitatif dan Analisa Bahasa*. Forum Kerakyatan.

Silalahi, D, E. (2015). The English learners' comprehension on figurative language at FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar. *Journal of English Ducation Linguistic and Literature (JEELL)*.

Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuanlitatif*. Alfabeta.

Yule. (2010). *The Study of Language (Fourth)*. Cambridge University Press.