AFFIXATION IN OPINION ARTICLES OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER ON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1st, 2015

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Graduate Degree of Islamic Education (S. Pd.I) in English

Written By:

MEI ASTUTI SIREGAR
Reg. Number 11 340 0017

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2015**

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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2015**

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Item   : 7 (seven) exemplars   Dean Tarbiyah and teaching training faculty
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After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to

MEI ASTUTI SIREGAR, entitled "**Affixation in Opinion Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015**", we approved that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for Graduate degree of Islamic Education (S.Pd.I) in English.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the Thesis Examiner Team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

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Title of Thesis : **AFFIXATION IN OPINION ARTICLES OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER ON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1st, 2015**

Written By : MEI ASTUTI SIREGAR

Reg. Number : 11 340 0017

The Thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirement for the degree of Graduate of Islamic Education(S.Pd.I) in English.

Padangsidimpuan, Desember 2015
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Title   :   **Affixation in Opinion Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper On Tuesday September 1st, 2015**
Year   :   **2015**

ABSTRACT

This research discussed about Affixation in Opinion Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1, 2015. This research is motivated to make easier in understanding printed text through affixes that attached to free morpheme. The Jakarta Post is a one of daily English newspaper in Indonesia. It is one of Indonesian newspaper that uses English. It consists of various article, such as; city, opinion, environment, celebrity, entertainment, sport, business, and special report.

The objectives of this research are identifyingaffixation in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015, finding the word function dominant in opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper On Tuesday September 1, 2015 and explaining the reasons of word function dominant in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015. To solve the problem, the researcher conducted descriptive research and used content analysis which kind of manifest coding. The researcher did reading, noting and grouping for collecting the data. The data source of this research was three opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

Based on the research resulted, the researcher find affixes in both of inflectional and derivational process. The word function that dominant is affixes in forming noun. It was supported by there were 238 affixes in forming noun (52,3%), there were 49 affixes in forming adjective (10,7%), there were 132 affixes in forming verb (29%) and there were 36 affixes in forming adverb (8%) on three articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Theoretically, reasons of dominant word function were affixes in forming noun are more than affixes in forming adjective, verb and adverb. There were 40 affixes in forming noun, 19 affixes in forming adjective, 7 affixes in forming verb and 8 affixes in forming adverb. Second, noun also can be formed in both of inflectional and in derivational process. The third is noun in a sentence can be found at the beginning or subject and at the last or object of the sentence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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Thank you for all the things done to everyone who gave helps whether mentioned or not to finish the thesis.

This thesis is still so far from being perfect based on weakness of the researcher. Therefore, I expect the constructive criticism and suggestions from the readers to improve this thesis.

Padangsidimpuan, September 2015
Researcher

MEI ASTUTI SIREGAR
Reg. No.11.340.0017

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Language is very important for our life,it takes a part as acommunication tool among human. People will get difficulty in expressing theirideas, opinions, and feeling without language. English is world-widely spoken tocommunicate each other in every fields, such as education, economy, technology,social and cultures. Therefore most countries makes English as thefirst languagestudied after their native language. Indonesia as a developing country sees thatstudying English as foreign language is very important to survive in thisglobalization.

Considering the importance of English, the government has included it asone of thesubject that should be taught by the students. Esnglish is taught at school starting from elementary school up to university.The purpose of teaching foreign language, in this case is English is to make students masteron the four language skills. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, andwriting. To gain fourskills above, we should master on the language components suchas the knowledge of structure, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary but these are not easy.

One of the most important components is vocabulary. Vocabulary is used to express ideas and to communicate to people in civilized world.It is important to study about vocabulary because when learning aforeign language, and lack of the vocabulary, it is difficulttounderstandand to gain the meaning of the language

itself. But ifvocabularies has enough, it is easy to learn a new language and to understand themeaning of the language.

One of the ways to enrich vocabularies in English is forming new words by attachingsome affixes to the basic word or root morpheme.Affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that it must always be attached to aroot morpheme. It isbasically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which iseither the rootin order to add the formation of a word. The process of attaching affixes to the root morphemeis called as affixation.

Affixation is very important in understanding language. It is helpfull in getting the meaning of the speaker and also when reading the printed text: it can be book, article, magazine, and newspaper. The writer's ideas can be taken based on the affixes that are attached to the root morpheme that he/ she writes.

The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is called morphology. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.Morphemes are the minimal meaningful unit which may constitute words or parts of words, e.g. re-, de-, un-, -ish, -ly, -ceive, -mand, tie, boy, and like in the combinations receive, demand, untie, boyish, likely. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of a language include all combinations that form words or parts of

words. Combinations of words into phrases and sentences are treated under the syntax.[1]

In Linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation and a branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. As the analysis of word structure, morphology involves types of word formation, such as derivation, compounding, clipping, acronym, blend, borrowing, backformation, coinage, conversion, and multiple process. By using those types of word formation, morphology phenomena in news paper, book, article, magazine, and mass media can be analyzed.[2]

Newspaper is a kind of mass media. It gives the information in daily life, either news or entertainment. By reading newspaper, the events or incidents which happen indaily lifecan be known. The Jakarta Post is the most daily popular Indonesian newspaper which uses English and is also famed both nationally and internationally. As English Department Students, reading The Jakarta Post Newspaper is very important thing. Besides can learn English structure, grammar or vocabulary enrichment, it is also give the information aboutthe events/incidents which happened in Indonesia and other spare worlds. So, automatically many information can be knownby reading it.

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[1]Eugene A. Nida, *Morphology (The Descriptive Analysis of Word)(*America: Cush1ngMalloy,1952*)*, p. 1.

[2]Dian Sari, *"What is an Affix"* (http://reference-definitions.blurtit.com/70827/what-is-an-affix, accessed at April 1, 2015 retrieved on 10: 15 AM)

The researcher will analyze affixation inJakarta Post Newspaper onTuesday September 1st, 2015 especially in three opinion articles because one of interesting news for person to be read is opinion news, because it discusses about people's opinion about some problem.Opinion news also discuss by society.

Based on the explanations above, by taking three articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaperthe researcherinterested to analyze the affixation in opinion article and the researcher conductedthe title of the research **Affixation in Opinion Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015.**

B. **The Limitation of The Research**

This research limited to analyze affixation especially in prefixes and suffixes in three opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

C. **The Formulation of the Problems**

The formulation of the problem of this research below:

1. How are affixes in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015?

2. What word functionsare dominant in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015?

3. Why areword functions dominant inopinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015?

D. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the aims of the research is:

1. To know affixes in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

2. To find the words function that dominant in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

3. To explain the reason of word function dominant in opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

E. The Significances of the Research

This research is expected to be useful at least in four domains, they are for the science of education, teacher, IAIN, and other researcher. Below are the illustrations of description of significances for these parties.

1. This research will give contribution and enrich study to the science of language education in general and specifically to linguistic.

2. This research is useful for English teacher as source of teaching. They can get learning material to be presented in the classroom made affixation as a material for students to be learnt.

3. This research can enrich the vocabulary and knowledge of English learners about affixation in English words. They can use their understanding of it for English language activity. For example write a journal, article, essay, etc. and their daily conversations.

4. To other researcher, it can be made as a reference in the field of language.

F. The Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in assuming the title of the research, then it would be clarified the definition of key terms in title: Affixation in Opinion Article of Jakarta Post Article on Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

1. Affixation

Affixation is process of adding affix in order to make or to form a new word.   According   Samsuri, afiksasiadalahpenggabunganakarataupokokdenganafik.[3]   It   means   that, affixation is merging root or basic word with affix. Afiksasiadalah proses penambahanafikpadasuatusatuan,

baiksatuanituberupabentuktunggalmaupunbentukkompleks,

untukmembentuk kata.[4] It means that, affixation is a process of adding an affix to the unit; whether it is a single unit or complex unit to form new words.

So, affixation is the process of adding words at the beginning or ending of basic words and can be on the both of it. By attaching affixes to the basic word, it creates new words in different meaning and different part of speech of the basic word.

2. Opinion article

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[3]Samsuri, *AnalisisBahasa*(Jakarta: Erlangga, 1981), p. 190.
[4]Tarigan, Henry Guntur, *PengantarKosaKata*(Bandung: PenerbitAngkasa, 1984), p. 105.

According the Oxford's Learner's Pocket Dictionary defines opinion is a belief or judgment about something, not necessary based on fact or knowledge.[5]It means that opinion is someone's idea in seeing something, which is not important based on fact or reality and knowledge. According the Oxford's Learner's Pocket Dictionary defines article as 1). Piece of writing in newspaper, etc. 2). Separate part of an agreement or contract.[6] It means article itself is written information are included mass media, it can be on newspaper, magazine, and other written media.

So, opinion article is article that consist of someone's belief or judgment about something which is loading in media printing and loading about news or information concerning on someone's judgment or belief about something that not necessary based on fact or knowledge.

3. The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The Jakarta Post is a daily English newspaper in Indonesia.[7]It is one of Indonesian newspaper that uses English. It consists of various article, such as ; city, opinion, environment, celebrity, entertainment, sport, business, and special report. Oxford's dictionary defines newspaper is printed publication, usually issued every day, with advertisements.[8]It is one of written publication that informs people about everyday issued and world

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[5]Martin H Manser, *Op. Cit.,* p. 813.
[6]*Ibid.,*p. 19.
[7]Muhammad Yusuf, *"The Jakarta Post"(http. www. Jakarta post.com*, accessed at April 4, 2014 retrieved on 11:12 AM)
[8]A.S Hornby, *OxfordAdvance Learners' Dictionary*(London: Oxford University, 1974), p. 567.

information. In this written publication, the writer inserts some product advertisements.It means that newspaper is communication means written information that contain of news, editorial, article, sometimes accompanied with article result of artistry, picture, caricature, letter from readers, and advertisement. Paper or printed paper and distributed, usually daily or weekly and contain news, and advertisement.

So, Affixation In Opinion Article Of The Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1, 2015 is the research about words changing process because of adding some affixes to the beginning or ending of basic word which creates or makes new words and word changing, it can be in meaning or grammatical forms of a basic word in a piece of writing in English newspaper.

G. Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of this thesis are divided into five chapter, each chapter consist of many sub chapters detail as follow:

Chapter one discusses about Introduction, it consists of:The Background of the Problem, The Limitation of the Research, The Formulation of the Problem, The Objectives of the Research, The Significances of The Research, The Definition of Key terms and The Outline of the Thesis.

Chapter two discusses about Theoretical description, it consists of: Definition of analysis, Definition of Affixation, Type of Affixation, The Process of Affixation, Opinion Article, and Review of related findings.

Chapter three discusses about Research Methodology, it consists of: The Kinds of The Research, The Data Sources, The Instrument of The Resarch, The Technique of Collecting Data, The Technique of Checking Trustworthiness of Data and The Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter four discusses about Result Findings, it consists of: The Data, The description of the data, and Discussion.

Chapter five discusses about Conclusionsabout The Research and Suggestions for all.

CHAPTER II

TEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. The Description of Affixation

1. Defenition of Affixation

Affixation is one process which most commonly in language. Affixation happened if a bound morpheme is attached to a free morpheme. By attaching bound morpheme to free morpheme, the fuction of word, the word class of the word and the meaning of the word can change. Robert Sibarani states, affixation is the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning or category/ the grammatical function of the word.[1]

So, affixation is the process of forming or making new words by attacing or adding some affixes to the base or basic word, it can be at the beginning or the ending of the base or basic word. This process can change the meaning of one word to be two, three and to show the grammatical function. For example the word "happy". This word can be changed in to happiness, unhappy, unhappiness.

2. Type of Affixes

There are two types of affixes. It will consider in turn.

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[1]Sibarani Robert, *An Introduction to Morphology*(Medan: Poda, 2006), p.30.

a. Prefixes

Affixes that precede the main part of the word are called prefixes.[2]Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning . Prefix is a letter added to the front of a word that can change the meaning of the word.

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. *un, mis*). These are called prefixes.[3]Prefix is a letter or group of letters attached to the beginning of word that partindicates its meaning. For example, the word prefix itself begins with a prefix-pre, with generally means before. Understanding of the common prefixes can help deduce the meaning of new words that encounter.

However, some of prefixes (such as in-) has more than one meaning.

Table 1. Example of prefixes

No.	Prefix	Formula	Word	Class	Meaning
1.	Re-	Pre + V	Redo	Verb	Doing something again
2	In-	Pre + Adj	Inside	Adj	Part of something
3.	Dis-	Pre + V	Disagree	Verb	Has different opinion
4.	Be-	Pre + Adj	Belittle	Verb	Un important
5.	Un-	Pre + Adj	Unlimited	Adj	High quality

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[2]Martin Haspelmath*, Understanding Morphology*(London: Great Britain for Hodder Education, 2010) , p. 20.
[3]George Yule, *The Study of Language* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), p. 59.

b. Suffixes

A suffix is added to the end of the word that can change the meaning of the word. The opposite of prefix is suffix. Foresman said that a suffix is a derivative word parts added to the end of the word.Suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word.Affixes that follow the main part of the word are called suffixes.[4] Same with prefixes, suffixes are morpheme that scan not stand alone without attaching to the free morpheme or basic word. The word's meaning will change after attaching suffix to the basic word. It can be denoted negative meaning, formed abstract noun, denoted plural form, and soon.

Table 2. Example of suffixes

No.	Suffix	Formula	Word	Class	Meaning
1	-s	V + suf	Writes	V	Forms letter with instrument ex; pen, pencil, marker
2	-est	Adj+ -est	Oldest	Adj.	Mature or has lived long time
3	-er	V + -er	Driver	N	People who bring transportation tool ex.; car, bus, taxi
4	-al	V + -al	Arrival	N	The process of arriving
5	-ion	V + -ion	Creation	N	Someone' ides

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[4]Martin Haspelmath, *Op. Cit.,* p. 20.

3. **The Process of Affixation**

   a. Inflectional

   Inflection refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical contexts. Grammatical meaning can include information about number (singular *vs*. plural), person (first, second, third), tense (past, present,future), and other distinctions as well.[5]From this definition, can be taken the conclusion that inflectional is the process in affixation that do not change the meaning and part of speech of the basic word. It also do not create new words in other part of speech. It just denotes the grammatical function. Such in forming the plural form of noun (cats, flowers, books, etc.), denoting present form in singular third person (brings, eats, teaches, etc.), denoting past form (studied, brought, cooked, etc.), denoting present participle (writing, reading, walking, etc), denoting past participle (cooked, listened, seen), denoting possession (Andy's, boy's, someone's, etc.), denoting comparative degree of adjective (best, better, stronger, strongest).

   Example:

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[5]Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*(New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 88.

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┌─────────────────┐
│      Cats       │
└─────────────────┘
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┌─────────┐                    ┌─────────┐
│   Cat   │                    │    s    │
└─────────┘                    └─────────┘
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┌─────────────┐                ┌─────────────┐
│    Free     │                │    Bound    │
│  (Lexicon)  │                │ inflectional)│
└─────────────┘                └─────────────┘
```

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┌─────────┐                    ┌─────────┐
│  Noun   │                    │  Noun   │
└─────────┘                    └─────────┘
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┌─────────┐                    ┌──────────────────┐
│  Furry  │                    │ Denotes noun in  │
│ animal  │                    │   plural form    │
└─────────┘                    └──────────────────┘
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              ┌──────────────────┐
              │ Furry animal that│
              │  more than one   │
              └──────────────────┘
```
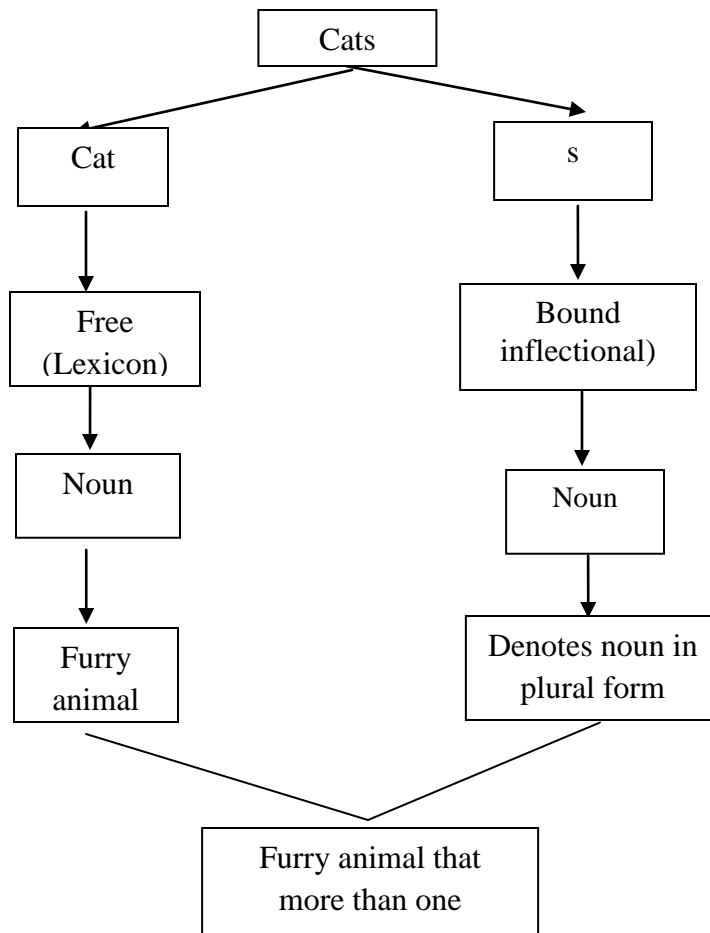
b. Derivational

Derivational patterns commonly change the word-class of the base lexeme – i.e. nouns can be derived from verbs, adjectives from nouns, and so on. For such cases, the terms denominal ('derived from a noun'), deverbal ('derived from a verb') and deadjectival ('derived from an adjective') are in general use.[6] It means that derivational pattern generally change the word class or part of speech of the basic word. It can create

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[6]Martin Haspelmath, *Op.Cit.,* p. 87.

new words or lexemes in other word class or part of speech. We can create more than one word in different meaning and different part of speech by attaching affixes in derivational process.

The basic function of derivational process is to enable the language use to make new lexemes. Lexemes belong to lexical categories such as Noun, Verb, and Adjective and the derived lexemes may belong to a different category than their bases.[7]So, derivation is a process of word formation or forming new words by adding affixes, which can be a prefixor suffix. The resulting new word will have a different meaning of the word essentially or the word class of it words.

1) Derivational prefixes.
     Some important prefixes:
   a) A [*on*]: asleep, ashore, away, aboard
   b) *A*[*out, from*]: arise, awake, alight
   c) *Ab*[*a, abs*] *from, away:* abuse, avert,abstract
   d) *Ad*[*ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, a*]: adjoin, accrod, affect, aggrieve, allege, announce, appoint, arrest, assign, attach, avail
   e) *Ambi*[*on both sides*]: ambidextrous, ambivalent, ambigous, ambition, amputate
   f) *Ante* [*anti, an*] *before*: antedate, anticipate, ancestor, ante chamber, antecedent
   g) *Anti* [*against*]: antidote, anti-romantic, anti-social, anti-national
   h) *Arch* [*chief*]: arch-bishop, arch-enemy
   i) *Auto* [*self*]: autobiography, autocrat, automobile, auto suggestion, automatic, autograph
   j) *Bene* [*well*]:benediction, benefit, benevolent, benefactor
   k) *Bi* [*two*]: bicycle, bilateral, bigamy, biweekly, biennial, bisect, binocular
   l) *Circum* [*around*]: circumference, circumstance, circumscribe, circumnavigation, circumvent, circuit
   m) *Co* [*with*]: co-operate, co-ordinate, co-existence

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[7]Geert Booij, *The Grammar Of Word (*New York: Oxford University, 2005), p. 51.

n) *Con* [*col, com, cor*] *with, together*: content, collect, combine, correct
o) *Contra, counter* [*against*]: contadict, contraband,contraceptive, contravene, conttroversy, couteract, counter balance, couterattach, counter- revolution, counterfeit
p) *De* [*down*]: descend, dethrone, depose, defame, demoralize, denationalise
q) *Demi* [*half*]: demigod, demi-official, demi-paradise
r) *Dis* [*apart*]: disjoin, differ, devide, disconnect, discord, disorganise, disparity, dispassionate
s) *En, em*[*in, on*]: endanger, engulf, enable, enrage, enlist, embolden, embody, embark, emplane
t) *Equi*[*equally*]: aquilateral, aquidistant, equivalent
u) *Ex* [*out of*]: expel, extract, extend, express, exhale, extinguish, expresident
v) *Extra* [*beyond*]: extraordinary, extravagant, extra territorial
w) *Hetro*[*different*]: heterodox, heterogeneos
x) *Hexa*[six]: hexagon, hexameter
y) *Hyper* [*over*]: hypercritical, hypersencitive, hypertension
z) *In, il, im, ir*[*not*]: insecure, illegal, imprudent, irregular, indecent, indelicate, illegible, illiteriate, illogical, invisible, incurable,indelicate, immmaterial, irrational, irressistable, irresponsible
aa) *Inter* [*beetween*]: intervene, introduce, inter caste, international, intercollegiate
bb) *Intra* [*within*]: intravenous, inttramuscular
cc) *Male, mali, mal* [*ill, evil*]: malefactor, malevolent, malignent, malicious, maltreat, malpractice, malnutricion
dd) *Mis*[*ill*]: mischief, misrule, mismanage, misappropriate
ee) *Mis*[*error*]: mislead, mishap, misconduct, mistrust
ff) *Mono* [*alone*]: monogamy, monopoly, monotheism, monotomy, mono sylable, monologue
gg) *Mete* [*met*]: metaphor, metonimy
hh) *Non* [*not*]: non-violence, nonsense, non-cooperation
ii) *Ob* [*against*]: object, occupy, offend
jj) *Omni* [*all*]: omnipressent, omnipotent, omnivorous, omniscient
kk) *Over* [*above, beyond*]: overfllow, overcharge, overfed, ovverjoyed, over bear
ll) *Pan* [*call*]: panacea, panorama, pantheism
mm) *Para* [*besides, by the side of*]: parallel, paradox,parasite
nn) *Per, pel*[*through*]: period, perimeter, peryscope
oo) *Philo, phil*[*losve*]: philosophy, philanthrophy, philander

pp) *Poly* [*many*]: polygamy, polytheism, polyandry, polysyllabic

qq) *Post* [*after*]: postwar, postcript, postmortem, postdated, postpone

rr) *Pre* [*before*]: prefix, prevent, predict, prewar, precaution, premature, prehistoric, prejudices

ss) *Pro, por, pur*[*for*]: pronoun, portray, pursue

tt) *Pseudo* [*false*]: pseudocritic, pseudo scientist

uu) *Re* [*back, again*]: reclaim, refund, renew, return, revive, renascent, research

vv) *Retro* [*back waards*]: retrospect, retrograde

ww) *Se, sed*[*apart*]: secede, separate, seduce, sedition

xx) *Semi* [*half*]: semicircle, semicolon, semiofficial, semicircular, semifinal

yy) *Sub, suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sur, sus*[*under*]: subdue, succed, suffer, suggest, summon, support, surmount, sustain, subconsious, sub human, sub caste, subpot, subordinate, sub standard, subjugate

zz) *Super, sur*[*over, above*]: superfine, superflous, superman, supernatural, superplus,human, supervise, superpass, supercharge, surplus, survive, survey

aaa) *Syn, sym, syl, sy*[*with, together*]: synonym, sympathy, syllable, system

bbb) *Trans, tra, tres*[*accros*]: transmit, transverse, trespass, transfer, transit, translate, transcribe, transcend

ccc) *Tri* [*three*]: tricycle, trinity, triangle, tricolour

ddd) *To* [*this*]: today, tonight, tomorrow

eee) *Ultra* [*beyond*]: ultramodern, ultraviolet, ultramarine

fff) *Un* [*not*]: unable, unnatural, unbalanced, unthingking

ggg) *Un* [*back, against, to reverse the action*]: undo, unwind, unblind, unearth, unman, unfold

hhh) *Under* [*beneath, below*]: undersell, undercharge, undergo, underground, underestimate, undertake

iii) *Vice* [*in place of*]: vice president, viceroy

jjj) *With* [*against, back*]: withdraw, withhold, withstand[8]

Itcan be concluded that derivational prefixes is affixes that

added to the beginning of the basic word where it can change the

meaning of the basic word. By attaching prefixes to the basic

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[8]JayanthiDaksinaMurthi, *Contemporary English Grammar* (New Delhi: Book Palace, 1998), p. 347-349.

word, it can create new word more than one in different meaning. All prefixes in derivational process have effects to the basic word. It can denote or form adjectives with sense of without or not (amoral, asocial), form adjectives with sense of against (anti romantic, anti national), denotes two (bicycle, bilateral), denotes not, back, against, (unable, unnatural, undo, unblind) an soon.

Example:

```
                        ┌──────────────┐
                        │   Enlarge    │
                        └──────────────┘
                       ↙               ↘
          ┌──────────┐                  ┌──────────┐
          │    En    │                  │  Large   │
          └──────────┘                  └──────────┘
               │                             │
               ↓                             ↓
     ┌──────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────┐
     │     Bound        │          │     Free         │
     │  (derivationa    │          │   (Lexicon)      │
     └──────────────────┘          └──────────────────┘
               │                             │
               ↓                             ↓
          ┌──────────┐                  ┌──────────┐
          │   Verb   │                  │ Adjective│
          └──────────┘                  └──────────┘
               │                             │
               ↓                             ↓
     ┌──────────────┐              ┌──────────────┐
     │ To make in   │              │  Great size  │
     │     to       │              │              │
     └──────────────┘              └──────────────┘
                    ↘            ↙
               ┌─────────────────────┐
               │  Make or become     │
               │  bigger or more     │
               │     extensive       │
               └─────────────────────┘
```
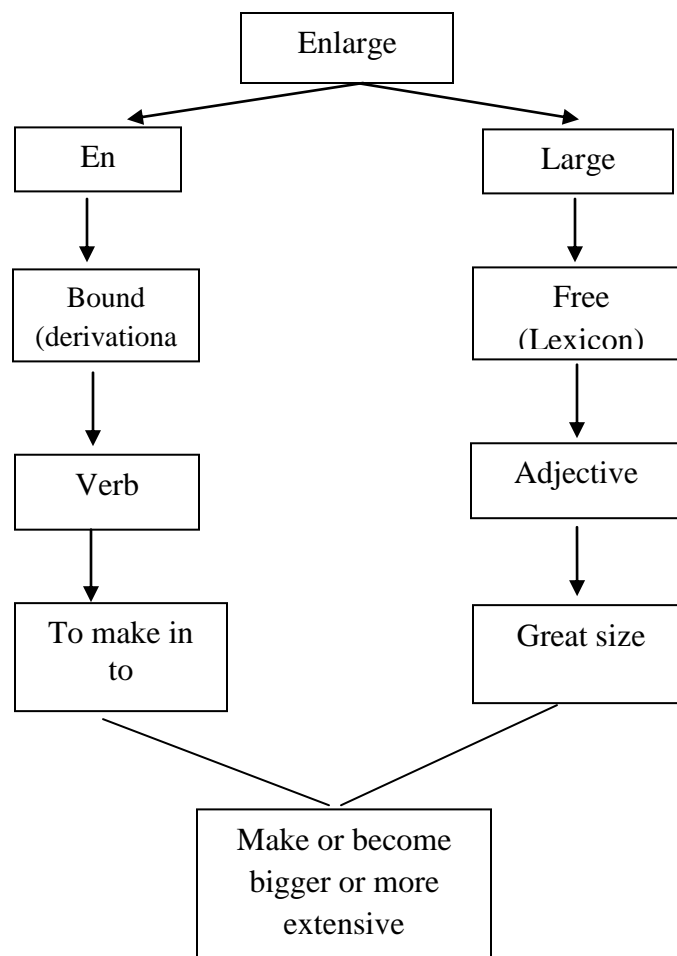
2) Derivational suffixes
   Some important suffixes:
   a) Noun suffixes (formation of abstract noun)

   Nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derives person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meanings are extended to other, related senses so that practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.[9]

   (1) *Age* : baggage, mileage, foliage, bondage, personage, marriage, breakage, leakage
   (2) *Ance, ence*: abudance, brialiance, assistance, axcellence, innonce, observance
   (3) *Cy, sy*: lunacy, aristocracy, democrazy, phantasy, fancy, accuracy, bankruptcy
   (4) *Dom* : freedoom, wisdom, kingdom, martyrdom, boredom
   (5) *Hood* : childhood, manhood, neighbourhood, womanhood
   (6) *Ing*: reading, writing, speaking, [VERBAL NOUNS]
   (7) *Ion* : action, expression, araton, radiation, tension, opinion, unioun
   (8) *Ice* : cowardice, practice, service, avarice, exercise
   (9) *Ism* : socialism, capitalism, patriotism, linguism, journalism
   (10) *Ment*: punishment, astonishment, enchantment, judgement, improvement, disappointment, announcement, appointment

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[9]Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p. 86.

(11) *Mony*: harmany, matrimony, ceremony, parsimonytestimony
(12) *Ness*: boldness, calmness, opennes, darkness, kindness, goodness, greatness, sweetness
(13) *Red*: hetred, kindred
(14) *Ship*: friendship, lecturership, lordship, hardship, leadership, captainship
(15) *Th*: loyalty, reality, cruelty, dignity, priority, rarity, surity, frailty, credulity
(16) *Uer, eur, our*: culture, stature, grandeur, tenure, honour
(17) *Y*: envy, memory, glultony, villainy, study, remedy, misery, victory

b) Noun suffixes (formation of noun denoting person or agents).

Nouns denoting persons and places can take the suffix -*(i)an*. Derivatives seem to have the general meaning 'person having to do with X' (as in *technician*, *historian*, *Utopian*), which, where appropriate, can be more specifically interpreted as 'being from X' or 'being of X origin' (e.g. *Bostonian*, *Lancastrian*, *Mongolian*, *Scandinavian*), or 'being the follower or supporter of X': *Anglican*, *Chomskyan*, *Smithsonian*. Many -*(i)an* derivatives are also used as adjectives.[10]Example:

(1) *Ard:* coward, drunkard, dullard, sluggard, niggard
(2) *Ate, ee, ey, y:* advocate, curate, magnate, examinee, payee, absentee, attorney, jury trustee, deputy
(3) *Er, or, ar, eer, ier, ary:* speaker, writer, orator, sailor, beggar, mountainer, dignitary, pamphliteer, secretary, finacier, painter, baker, lawyer, scholar, preacher, engineer, missionary, emperor, saviour, amateur, interpreter

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[10]Ingo plag, *Op. Cit.*, p. 90.

(4) *Ain, an, en, on:* captain, villain, chieftain, pagon, librarian, citizen, warden, sexton, deacon, artisan, surgeon
(5) *Ist, ast:* dentist, novelist, scientist, enthuriast
(6) *Ster:* youngster, songster, spinster, trickster
(7) *Monger:* war monger, fish monger, iron monger, rumour monger
(8) *Wright:* play wright, wheel-wright, chart wright
(9) *Ter, ther:* mother, father, brother, sister, doughter
c) Noun suffixes (formation of diminutives)
   (1) *Let:* booklet, pamphlet, rivulet, streamlet, owlet,leaflet, lancet, trumpet
   (2) *Ling:* duckling, darling, stripling, weakling
   (3) *Ock;* hillock, bullock, paddock
   (4) *El, le, ule, cel, sel, cle:* globule, granule, parcel, damsel, paarticle, chronicle, corpuscale, satchel, kernel, girdle, handle, chaple, circle, animal cule
   (5) *Erel:*chockerel, pickerel, mongrel
   (6) *En:* chicken, kitten, maiden
   (7) *Et, ette:* coronet, packet, cigarette, kitchenette, casettee
   (8) *Y, ie:* daddy, mummy, birdie, girlie, puppy
   (9) *Kin*: lambkin, napkin
d) Noun suffixes (other noun suffixes)
   (1) *Ic, ique* : logic, lunatic, physic, physique, critic, critique
   (2) *Ary, ery, ory, ry*: airary, dispensary, dormitory, nunnery, monastery, vestry, pantry, library, treasury
   (3) *Ant*: merchant, descendant, tenat, giant
   (4) *Al*: animal, capital, arrival, denial, proposal
   (5) *Ade*: crusade, brigade, cassade, blockade, barraicade[11]

Based on explanation above, the researcher can take the conclusion that there are four categorizes of noun suffixes in English, they are; noun suffixes formation of abstract noun, formation of nouns denoting person or agents, formation of diminutives and other noun suffixes.These suffixes can be used to form abstract noun, noun denoting person, diminutives and other

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[11]JayanthiDakshinaMurty, *Op. Cit.*, p. 349-351

noun suffixes by attaching these suffixes aboveto the basic word.By looking up the suffixes that are attached to the basic word, it will help us in getting the word meaning and it will enrich our vocabulary.Example:

```
                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  Expression  │
                    └──────┬───────┘
            ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
    ┌───────┴──────┐              ┌────────┴───────┐
    │   Express    │              │      ion       │
    └───────┬──────┘              └────────┬───────┘
    ┌───────┴──────┐              ┌────────┴───────┐
    │    Free      │              │     Bound      │
    │  (Lexicon)   │              │ (derivational) │
    └───────┬──────┘              └────────┬───────┘
    ┌───────┴──────┐              ┌────────┴───────┐
    │    Verb      │              │      Noun      │
    └───────┬──────┘              └────────┬───────┘
    ┌───────┴──────┐              ┌────────┴───────┐
    │ Shows the idea/│            │ Forms abstract │
    │   feeling    │              │  noun denoting │
    └───────┬──────┘              │     action     │
            │                     └────────┬───────┘
            └──────────┬───────────────────┘
                ┌──────┴──────────┐
                │ Action of showing│
                │  feeling or idea │
                └─────────────────┘
```
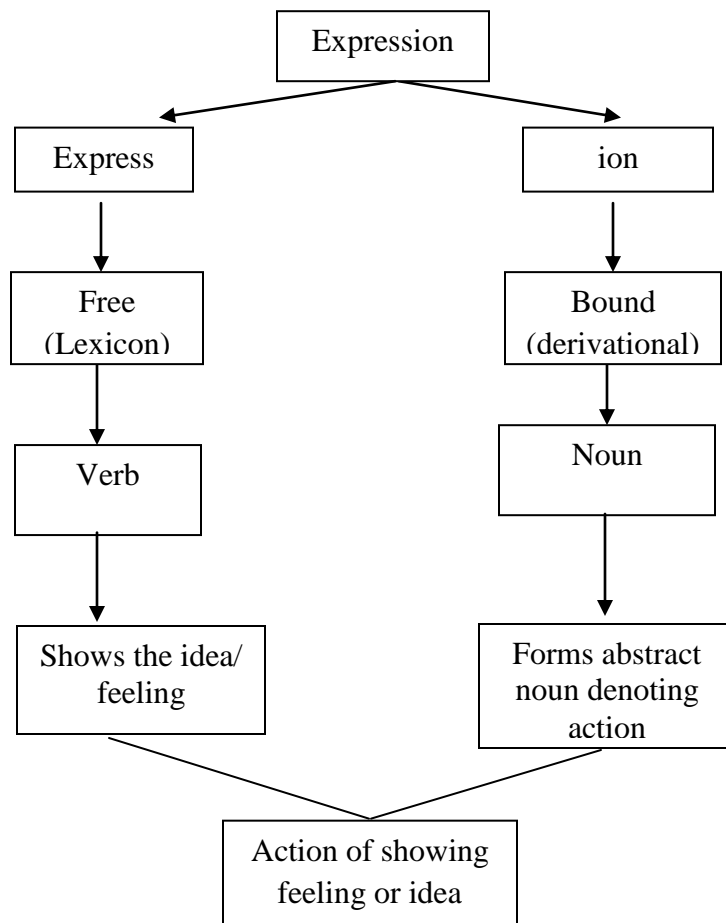
e) Adjective suffixes

Derived adjectives are even less common than derived verbs, because adjectives are used more rarely than verbs, let alone nouns.[12]

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[12]Martin Haspelmath, *Op. Cit.* p. 89

(1) *Al*: national, provincial, regional, loyal, legal, regal, mortal, fatal, social, political

(2) *Ar*: nuclear, lunar, solar, circular, familiar, regular

(3) *Ary*: necessary, contrary, honourary, arbitrary, customary, ordinary

(4) *Ant*: radiant, briliant, magnificent, obedient

(5) *Able, ible, ble, bile*: practicable, loveable, audible, visible, mobile, servile, fragile, juvenile

(6) *Ed*: learned, bearded, moneyed, deserted, gifted, talented, wretched

(7) *En*: molten, drunken, forbidden, frozen, wooden, golden, woolen, earthen

(8) *Ic, ique*: rustic, public, aquatic, supersonic, patriotic, telegraphic, antique, unique, comic(al), tragic(al), politic(al), economic(al), electric(al), magic(al)

(9) *Esque*: picturesque, grotesque, statysque

(10) *Ful*: playful, tearful, fearful, willful, hopeful, fruitful, joyful

(11) *Ine*: masculine, feminine, devine

(12) *Ish, sh*: foolish, stylish, slavish, swinish, peevish, thievish, greenish, bluish, youngish, oldish, amateurish, boorish, bookish, reddish, girlis

(13) *Ive*: progresssive, massive, active, talkactive, possessive,deceptive, attentive, sportive

(14) *Lent*: violent, turbulent, virulent, corpulent, indolent

(15) *Less*: senseless, meaningless, fearless, lawless, shameless, hopeless, boundless, speechless

(16) *Ly*: beastly, friendly, manly, cowardly, kindly, godly, scholarly, heavenly, deadly

(17) *Ory*: illusory, migratory, prefatory, introductory

(18) *Ous*: glorious, curious, dangerous, murderous

(19) *Ate*: fortunate, temperate, obstinate, delicate[13]

There are nineteen suffixes in adjective suffixes. Same with noun suffixes, these suffixes above also can be attached to the basic word to form adjective. We can create new words

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[13]JayantiDaksina Murthy, *Op. Cit.,* p. 351-352

especially forming adjective by using these suffixes. The basic word will change in meaning and part of speech when these suffixes are attached to it.

Example:

```
                          ┌─────────────┐
                          │   Playful   │
                          └─────────────┘
                      ↙                       ↘
          ┌─────────────┐              ┌─────────────┐
          │    Play     │              │     ful     │
          └─────────────┘              └─────────────┘
                 ↓                            ↓
          ┌─────────────┐              ┌─────────────┐
          │    Free     │              │    Bound    │
          │  (lexicon)  │              │(derivational)│
          └─────────────┘              └─────────────┘
                 ↓                            ↓
          ┌─────────────┐              ┌─────────────┐
          │    Verb     │              │  Adjective  │
          └─────────────┘              └─────────────┘
                 ↓                            ↓
          ┌─────────────┐              ┌─────────────┐
          │ Spend time for│            │Forms adjectives│
          │doing enjoyable│            │ with a sense of│
          │    thing     │             │"characterizeby"│
          └─────────────┘              └─────────────┘
                     ↘                    ↙
                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │ Characterized of │
                    │ people who spends│
                    │  time for doing  │
                    └──────────────────┘
```
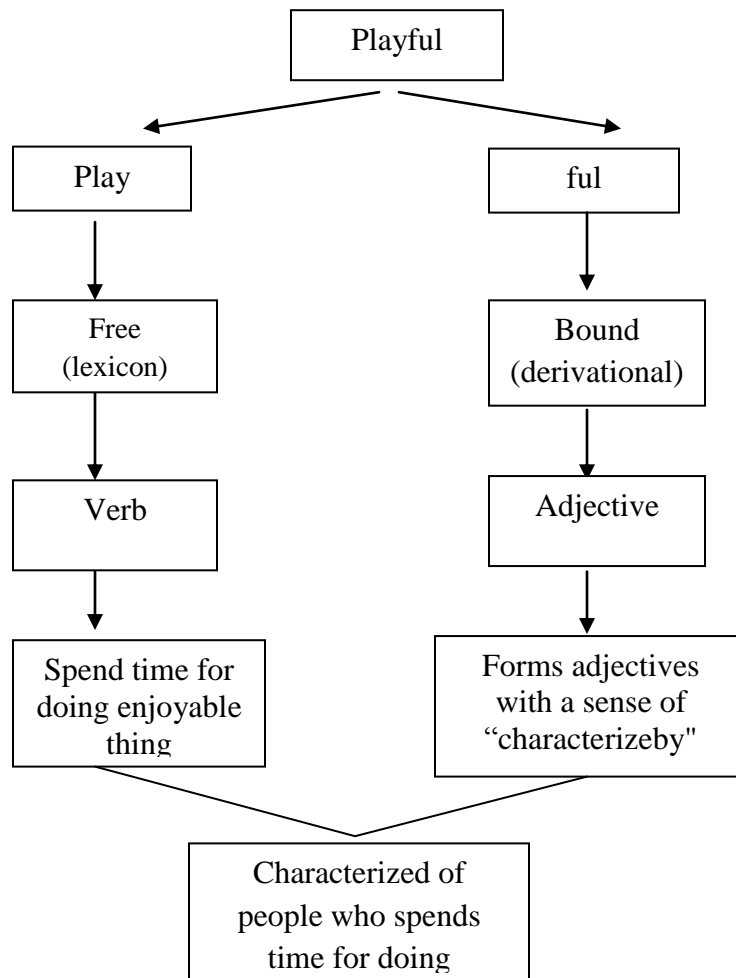
f) Verb suffixes

(1) *Ate, ite*: mediate, nominate, designate, venerate, expedite, requite, invite, excite, captivate, exterminate, assassinate

(2) *En*: broaden, brighten, lighten, fallen, strengthen, weaken, sweeten, gleadden, deaden
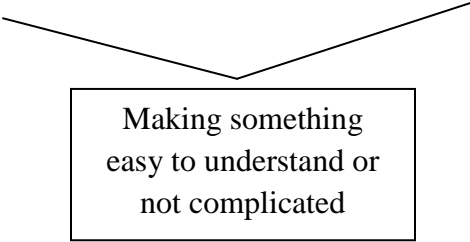
(3) *Fy*: beautify, pacity, falcify, testify, simplify, purity, fortify, sanctify, terrify

(4) *Ise, ize*: nationalise, equalize, liberalize, generalize, scandalize, monopolize, patronize, memorize, sympathize, materialize, criticize, cermonize, philosophize, civilize

(5) *Se*: cleanse, rinsqe

(6) *Ee*: chatter, glitter, glimmer, fritter, flutter

(7) *Ish:*publish, nour   ish, punish, banishs[14]

There are seven suffixes in forming verb. Same with suffixes before, in formatting verb these suffixes above can be usedby attaching these suffixes to the basic word such as adjective and noun. We can enrich our vocabulary by attaching these suffixes to the basic word.

Example:

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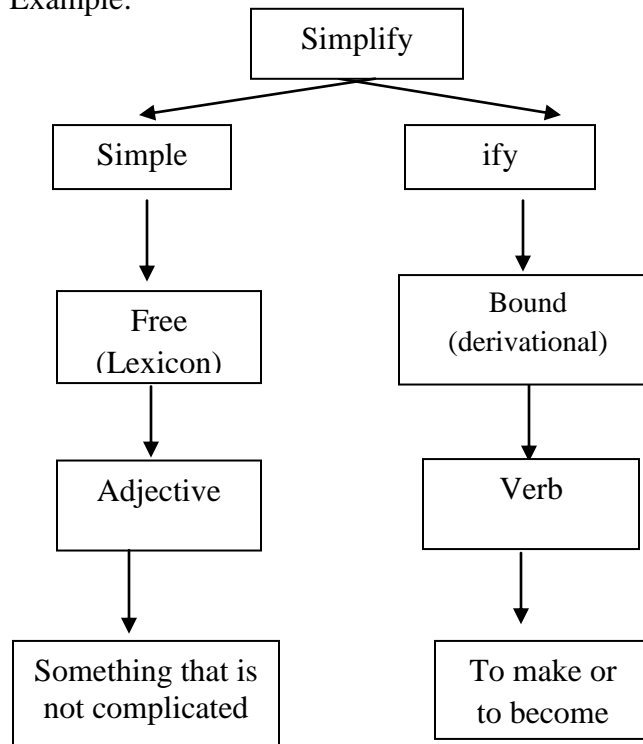
[14]*Ibid.,*p. 352.

```
         \                    /
          \                  /
           \                /
            _____
           | Making something  |
           | easy to understand or |
           | not complicated   |
            _____
```

g) Adverb suffixes
   (1) *Ly*: ably, aimlessly, beautifully, happily, clearly, cleverly, wisely, boldly, loudly, madly, roughly
   (2) *Ingly*: amazingly, lovingly, interestingly, surprisingly
   (3) *Edly*: crookedly, devotedly, mistakenly, dedicatedly, decidedly, daily, weekly, whooly, individually
   (4) *Ce*: once, twice, thrice
   (5) *St*: amidst, amongst
   (6) *Ward*: backward, forward, upward, onward, homeward
   (7) *Way*: straightway, anyway, always
   (8) *Wise*: likewise, otherwise[15]

There are eight suffixes in forming adverb.Same with all suffixes above, suffixes in adverb suffixes also gives effect to the basic word. The basic word can be changed to be adverb by attaching these suffixes above.

Example:

```
              _____
             |  Wisely   |
              _____
             /           \
       _____        _____
      |  Wise   |      |  ly   |
       _____        _____
          |                |
      _____        _____
     |  Free   |      |  Bound    |
     | (Lexicon)|     |(derivational)|
      _____        _____
          |                |
          v                v
```

---

[15]*Ibid.,*p. 352.

Adjective		Adverb

Able to make sensible decisionsby using experience and knowledge		How done

The ways of someone in making decisions based on his experience
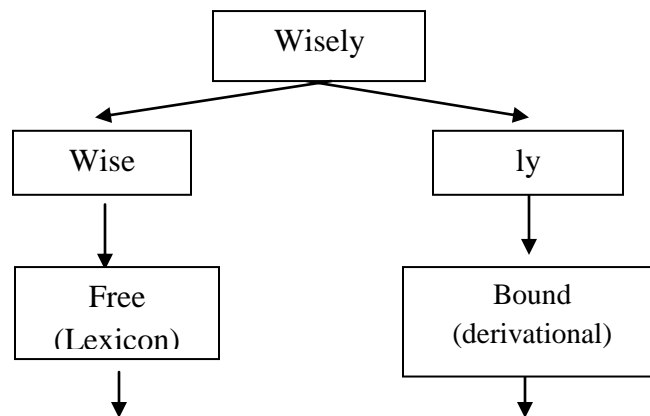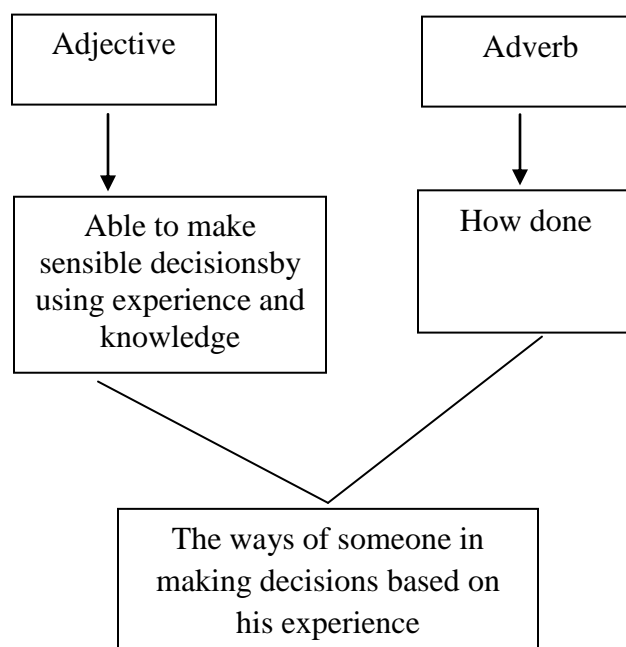
From all explanation above, it can be concluded that suffixes in derivational suffixes can create new words or lexemes in various part of speech, such as noun, verb, adjective and adverb. It is added at the end of the basic word.It is very important for us to be known because it will enrich our vocabulary and makes easier in getting the meaning of the word based on suffixes that are attached to the basic word.

4. **Opinion Article**

    a. Definition of opinion

    According to the Oxford's Learner's Pocket Dictionary defines opinion is a belief or judgment about something, not necessary based on fact or

knowledge.[16]It means that, opinion is someone's ideas about something through something or something. It is not important his opinion based on fact or knowledge. It is also basic thinking of someone in looking up the phenomenon.

b. Definition of article

Article is masterpiece write complete in newspaper or magazine containing short writing about everything like knowledge, education, computer, business, sport, etc. According the Oxford's dictionary article as; 1) Particular or separated thing. 2) Piece of writing, complete in itself, in a newspaper or other periodical. 3) Separate clause or item in an agreement.[17] It means that article s a factual composition of an event or problem as a part of newspapers, magazines, bulletins and other written texts to inform ideas, opinions or facts to the people.

According to KamusBesarBahasa Indonesia article is "karyatulislengkapdalammajalah, suratkabardansebagainya".[18] It means that article is complete writing in magazine, newspsaper, etc.

According to HarisSumadiria there are six characteristics of article such as:[19]

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[16]Martin H Manser, *Op. Cit.,* p. 813.

[17]A.S Hornby, *Oxfordadvance Learners Dictionary*(London: Oxford University, 1974), p. 43.

[18]Tim Penyusunkamuspusatpengembangan Dan Pembinaanbahasa,*KamusBesarBahasa Indonesia,* (Jakarta: Balaipustaka, 2001), p. 143.

[19]Harissumdiria, *Menulisartikeldantajukrencanan*(Bandung: Simbiosarekatama Media, 2005), p. 4.

1) Ditulisdenganatasnama (by line story).
2) Mengandunggagasan actual danataukontropersial.
3) Gagasan yang diangkatharusmenyangkutkepentingansebagianbesarkhalayakpembaca.
4) Ditulissecararreferensialdenganvisiintelektual.
5) Disajikandalambahasa yang hidup, seagar, popular dankomunikatif.
6) Singkatdantuntas.
7) Original

It means that: written on behalf (by line story), contain of actual and or controversial ideas, lifted idea must concern importance for biggest readers, written by referential with intellectual vision, presented in life, fresh, popular and communicative language, shorten and complete, and original.

B. Review of Related Finding

This research is not as beginner related to the title but there are some researchers had been researched before relevant to this title, they were:First, the research was done by the students of University of Muria Kudus, Department of English Education. The researcher name is Sri Aryati with the title "An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In *The Land Of Five Towers* Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilban".[20] In this case she concluded that it shows that it has most frequently present are suffix –*ly*as an adverb marker in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi which have a meaning that the author wants to make a clarity for the readers about the expression of the actor or

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[20]Maharani Sri Aryati, "An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane*", (Unpublished Thesis) (Muria Kudus, 2013)*

the condition that happened in his novel.

Second, the research was done by the student of English Education Department of IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The researcher's name is Sri MulyaniSiregar with the title "The Analysis Of Affixation In Sport Article Of The Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330 editions Wednesday April 4, 2012".[21] She found affixation; derivational and inflectional morphemes. She concluded that inflectional morpheme more dominant than derivational morpheme in sport article of the Jakarta Post newspaper. She found word various word functions in sport article of the Jakarta Post newspaper, such as: verb maker, adjective maker, noun maker and adverb maker.

Third, the research was done by the students of State Institute for Islamic Studies of Salatiga. The researcher's name is Sri RomadhonEkoYuliyanti with the title "The Analysis Of Derivational Process Of English Nouns As Found In Some Of The Jakarta Post Articles (Published On January, 2nd 2012)".[22]She found 90 English nouns added trough derivational process. The process of affixation changes some category of the base words, likes from verbs become nouns and from adjectives become nouns. There are 57 English nouns which derive from verb, 10 English nouns which produce from adjectives and 23 English nouns which derive from nouns.

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[21]Sri Mulyanisiregar, "The Analysis Of Affixation In Sport Article Of The Jakarta Post Newspaper On Friday October 3, 2012" (Padangsidimpuan Iain, 2012)

[22]Sri RomadhonEkoYuliyanti, "The Analysis Of Derivational Process Of English Nouns As Found In Some Of The Jakarta Post Articles" (Published On January, 2nd 2012)", (Unpublished Thesis) (Salatiga, 2013)

From review of related findings above, they analyze about morphology that are free and bound morpheme, affixation, prefixes, suffixes, derivational and inflectional morphemes, and allomorphs. They searched in sport article of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher did not find the same research that is analysis about morphology especially in opinion article of The Jakarta Post newspaper.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Kind of The Research

This research used descriptive research. This research used content analysis method of which kind is manifest coding. Muhammad Natsir said descriptive method as "suatu metode dalam meneliti status kelompok manusia, suatu objek, suatu sistem, pemikiran ataupun kelas peristiwa pada saat sekarang".[1] It means that descriptive method is a method observes the status of group person, an object, a system, a thought or an event in present.

Berelson in Lexy J. Moleong states that content analysis as "kajian isi sebagai suatu tekhnik penelitian untuk keperluan secara objektif, sistematis dan kuantitatif tentang manifestasi komunikasi".[2] It means that content analysis as a technique in research for needing as objective, systematic, and quantitative about manifestation in communication.

Content analysis is a study that is depth discussion of the content of written or printed information in mass media. According to Syukur Kholil said that manifest coding is "analisis isi yang di dasarkan pada kata – kata atau kalimat, gambar, simbol yang dinyatakan secara explicit dalam teks".[3]It means that manifest coding is a kind of analysis that analyzes words, sentence, pictures, and symbols that

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[1]Muhammad Natsir, *MetodePenelitian* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1998) , p. 63.
[2]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitaif*(Bandung: Remaja RosdaKarya, 2004), p. 163
[3]SyukurKholil, *MetodePenelitianKomunikasi*(Bandung: CiptaPustaka Media, 2006), p. 52.

states or expresses explicitly in a text. So, this research is done by descriptive research and uses content analysis which use manifest coding.

The researcher did the research with the first step was reading the opinion articles. Second step was analysis affixation with use coding. Next step was the researcher noted all data. The last step was the researcher analyzed the data in three articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1, 2015.

B. The Data Source

The sources of the data for this research were three articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1st, 2015, they are:

1. Profit Shifting by Multinationals, (Why) Should We Care

2. Worrying Side of Mobile Telephony Diffusion

3. The Bersih 4: Remember the Sacrifices

C. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is morphological analysis. Morphology not only deals with the analysis of existing words into their constituent pieces. The language user is able to make new words or forms of words, and it is this form of creativity that is the focus of morphology. Words can be divided into different kinds of morphemes such as roots and affixes, the morphological atoms of language.[4]The analytic approach has to do with breaking words down, and it

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[4]Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Word: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*(New York: Oxford University Press, 2005),p. 34

is usually associated with basic word, prefix, and suffixes in derivational and inflectional process.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher analyses opinion article by finding words that consist of affixes: prefixes and suffixes which inflectional or derivational. Then, find out word function after attaching some affixes to the basic word. Instrument is completion which can be seen in appendix 11.

D. **Technique of the Collecting Data**

The data collected from reading and analyzing affixation in opinion articles. The researcher did data collecting technique which suggested by Syukur Kholil as follows:[5]

1. Reading, in this case the researcher read all opinion article, start from early until the last, so that the researcher can comprehend and easier in analyzing opinion articles.

2. Noting, in this case after reading the opinion articles then all data that relate to purposes of the research noted to facilitate in analyzing the data.

3. Grouping, in this case data that have been read and noted, and then groped to easier in analyzing and getting its result.

E. **Technique of Checking Ttrustworthiness of Data**

Trustworthiness in qualitative research is very important because checking for trustworthiness is used to contradict the assumption of qualitative research is

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[5]SyukurKholil, *Op. Cit.,* p. 127.

not scientific. To reduce the bias of the data and to improve the validity of the

data collected, Gay suggested several strategies as follow:

1. Extend the study by staying in the field for a longer period obtain additional data that can be compared to the earlier dataor to compare participant's consistency of responses.
2. Include additional participant to broaden the representativeness of the study and thus the database.
3. Make a concerted fort to obtain participant trust and comport, thus providing more detailed, honest information from participant.
4. Try to recognize one's own biases and preferences and be honest oneself in seeking them out.
5. Work with another researcher and independently gather and compare data collected from subgroup of the participant.
6. Use verbatim accounts of observation or interviews by collecting and recording data with tape recordings or detailed field notes.
7. Record in a journal one's own reflection, concern, during studying and refer to them when examining the data collected.
8. Examine unusual result for explanations.
9. Triangulate by using different data sources to confirm one another, as when interview, and recollections of other participants produce the same description of an event, or when a participant response similarly to a personal question asked on three different occasions.[6]

Lexy J Moleong check the truthworthiness of the data suggested

several strategies as follows:

1. Participations prolongation
2. Observing persistence
3. Triangulated
4. Checkhing with friends by discussing
5. Analysis negative case
6. References sufficiency
7. Member checking
8. Description detail
9. Auditing[7]

[6] L. R. Gay& PeterAirasian, *Op. Cit.,* p. 225.
[7]Lexy J. Leong, *Metode Penelitioan Kualitatif,*(Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya Offset, 1999), p. 131.

To make this research result far from bias, from strategies above, the researcher just take checking with friends by discussing. The researcher works with friend to compare data for checking the trustworthiness of the data.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Lexy J. Moleong, data analysis is process in managing data, organizing it in order a pattern, categorizing and unit breakdown of basic, so in the end gathered of data.[8]

Related to the formulation of the problem of this research, the researcher will analyze data as follow:

1. Identifying affixes in opinion articles of Jakarta Post newspaper On Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

2. Finding the words function that dominant in opinion articles of Jakarta Post newspaper On Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

3. Explaining word function dominant in opinion articles of Jakarta Post newspaper On Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

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[8]*Ibid.*, p. 175.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT FINDINGS

A. The Data

It has been stated in the previous chapter that the data which were used in this research are from three Opinion articles in Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015. Three articles of opinion article in Jakarta Post Newspaper were obtained to be analyzed, they are:*Profit Shifting by Multinationals, (Why) Should We Care, Worrying Side of Mobile Telephony Diffusion*and*The Bersih 4: Remember the Sacrifices.*

B. Analysis of the Data

Having colleting the data taken from opinion articles in the Jakarta Post Newspaper, then researcher analyzed the data by using the following steps: first, identifying affixes in opinion articles of Jakarta Post NewspaperonTuesday September 1st, 2015. It consisted of description of affixation processes and finding words functions after attaching affixes to the root morpheme.Second, counting the total of each affixationto find out the most dominant affixation. Third, explainingwhy the word function is dominant.

1. Affixes in Opinion Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015

There were affixation in opinion articles that exist in Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015loads the articles, it can be looked at the appendix 4, 5 and 6.

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In the first article (*Profit Shifting by Multinationals, (Why) Should We Care*), the researcher found affixes in derivational and inflectional process. In derivational process, there were prefixes as follow; Multi-, Co-, Dis-, In-, Pre-, Re-. Meanwhile, suffixes were – ing, -ise, -er, --al, -ence, -an, -ion, -ship, -ment, -ce, -ity, -ory, -ance, -cy, -ise, -able, -ive, -al, -d, -ous, -ary, -ic, and –ly. In inflectional process there were suffixes as follow; -s/es, -'s, -d/ed, -ing, -er, and -est.

In the second article (*Worrying Side of Mobile Telephony Diffusion*), the researcher found affixes in derivational and inflectional process. In derivational process, there were prefixes as follow; Tele-, Co-, and Em-. Meanwhile, suffixes were –ing, -ment, -ity, -ure, -age, -ion, -ship, -an, -er, -or, -al, -ive, -ic, -ary, -ize, -ate, -y, -able, ous, and –ly. In inflectional process there were suffixes as follow; -s/es, -'s, -d/ed, -ing, -er, and -est.

In the third article (*The Bersih 4: Remember the Sacrifices*), the researcher found affixes in derivational and inflectional process. In derivational process, there were prefixes as follow; Re-, Mis-, Un-, Multi-, Non-, and In-. Meanwhile, suffixes were –er, -an, -ion, -al, -ant, -ness, -ment, -ty, -ous, -ity, -or, -ship, -ing, -ent, -ence, -ism, -ance, -ive, -cy, -ize, -able, -and –ly. In inflectional process there were suffixes as follow; -s/es, -'s, -d/ed, -ing, and-er.

2. The Dominant Word Function in Opinion Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015

After identifying the three opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1, 2015, then the researcher accounted all affixations in these threearticles to find out the dominant word function in three opinion articles. It can be looked in the appendix 7, 8 and 9.

In appendix 7, it showed there were 168 affixes where 93 affixes (55,35%) in forming noun, 16 affixes (9,52%) in forming adjective, 45 affixes(26,8%)in forming verb, and 14 affixes(8,33%)in forming adverb. It means that in the first article forming noun was the dominant word function.It can be described on the percentage on table below.

Table 3. Percentage description of first article

No.	Word Formation	Total Affixes	Percentages
1.	Forming Noun	93	55,35%
2.	Forming Adjective	16	9,52%
3.	Forming Verb	45	26,8%
4.	Forming Adverb	14	8,33%
	Total	168 Affixes	100%

In the appendix 8, it showed there were 143 affixes where 69 affixes (48,25%) in forming noun, 20 affixes (14%)in forming adjective, 46 affixes (32,16%) in forming verb, and 8 affixes(5,59%) in forming adverb. It means that in the second article forming noun was the dominant word function.It can be described on the percentage.

Table 4. Percentage description of second article

No.	Word Formation	Total Affixes	Percentages
1.	Forming Noun	69	48,25%
2.	Forming Adjective	20	14%
3.	Forming Verb	46	32,16%
4.	Forming Adverb	8	5,59%
Total		143 Affixes	100%

In the appendix 9, it showed there were 144 affixes where76 affixes (52,78%) in forming noun, 13 affixes(9,02%) in forming adjective, 41 affixes (28,48%) in forming verb, and 14 affixes (9,72%) in forming adverb. It means that in the third article forming noun was the dominant word function.It can be described on the percentage.

Table 5. Percentage description of third article

No.	Word Formation	Total Affixes	Percentages
1.	Forming Noun	76	52,78%
2.	Forming Adjective	13	9,02%
3.	Forming Verb	41	28,48%
4.	Forming Adverb	14	9.72%
Total		144 Affixes	100%

So, in three articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1, 2015, there were 455 affixes where 238 affixes in forming noun, 49 affixes in forming adjective, 132 affixes in forming verb and 36 affixes in forming adverb.

The total of affixation in three articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper can be described on the percentage on table below. It showed, there were 238 affixes

in forming noun (52,3%), there were 49 affixes in forming adjective (10,7%), there were 132 affixes in forming verb (29%) and there were 36 affixes in forming adverb (8%).From the percentages and the total of affixes could be found what word function was dominant in three opinion articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015.

Table 6. Percentage description of three articles

No.	Word Formation	Total Affixes	Percentages
1.	Forming Noun	238	52,3%
2.	Forming Adjective	49	10,7%
3.	Forming Verb	132	29%
4.	Forming Adverb	36	8%
Total		455 Affixes	100%

3. **The Reasons of Word Function Dominant in Opinion Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015**

Forming noun is the dominant word function in three articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015. Theoretically, affixes in forming noun are more than affixes in forming verb, adjective and adverb. There are 40 affixes in forming noun, 19 affixes in forming adjective, 7 affixes in forming verb and 8 affixes in forming adverb. So, automatically forming noun is more than forming adjective, verb and adverb.

The second reason is forming noun can be formed in both of inflectional and in derivational process. Meanwhile it cannot be found in forming adverb.

On these three articles above, there are many inflectional processes in forming noun denotes plural form.

The last reason is in building a sentence, there are three components in constructed a sentence. They are Subject, Verb and Object. Noun in a sentence can be found at the beginning or subject and at the last or object of the sentence. The subject is usually the 'doer', or the person/thing described. The verb conveys an action or state. The object is the person/thing at the receiving end of the action, hence *music* is the object of the verb *makes*.[1] It means that subject and object of the sentence is noun. So, exactly affixes in forming noun are more than affixes in forming adjective, verb and adverb.

C. Discussion

From the data analysis above, it was gotten that affixation in opinion article of the Jakarta Post Newspaperon Tuesday September 1st, 2015 with total of affixation was 437. Where, there were 238 affixes in forming noun, 49 affixes in forming adjective, 132 affixes in forming verb and 36 affixes in forming adverb.The dominant word function was affixes in forming noun. While according to research was done by Sri Aryati, she found in her research was 704 derivational affixes, where 18 verb maker, 229 noun maker, 208 adjective maker and 249 adverb maker. While Sri Mulyani Siregar had result in her research was 244, where 236 suffixes and 8 prefixes. Then, Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti had

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[1]Jayanthi Daksina Murthi, *Contemporary English Grammar* (New Delhi: Book Palace, 1998), p. 241

result 90 English nouns added trough derivational process. The process of affixation changes some category of the base words, likes from verbs become nouns and from adjectives become nouns. There are 57 English nouns which derive from verb, 10 English nouns which produce from adjectives and 23 English nouns which derive from nouns.

There were some differences in analyzing and result. There were analyzed derivational process and article in sport article of the Jakarta Post Newspaper. The place of the research also different, there are in sport article in newspaper and in a novel.

From data analysis above, the researcher checked trustworthiness data by discussing with friends, they are Yesi Manda Sari Sirergar, and Desi hardiani Harahap. Yesi Manda Sari Siregar found 456 affixes where 156 derivational affixes and 230 inflectional affixes. Then Desi hardiani Hrp found 455 affixes where 156 derivational affixes and 229 inflectional affixes. So, they found affixations in opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper. They found affixation based on their knowledge. So, the data were valid.

CHAPTER VCONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on analysis of the data of affixation in opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1, 2015, the researcher took the conclusions as follow:

1. In the first article (*Profit Shifting by Multinationals, (Why) Should We Care*), it showed there were 168 affixes where 93 affixes (55,35%) in forming noun, 16 affixes (9,52%) in forming adjective, 45 affixes (26,8%) in forming verb, and 14 affixes (8,33%) in forming adverb. It means that in the first article forming noun was the dominant word function.In the second article (*Worrying Side of Mobile Telephony Diffusion*), it showed there were 143 affixes where 69 affixes (48,25%) in forming noun, 20 affixes (14%) in forming adjective, 46 affixes (32,16%) in forming verb, and 8 affixes (5,59%) in forming adverb. It means that in the second article forming noun was the dominant word function.In the third article (*The Bersih 4: Remember the Sacrifices*), it showed there were 144 affixes where 76 affixes (52,78%) in forming noun, 13 affixes (9,02%) in forming adjective, 41 affixes (28,48%) in forming verb, and 14 affixes (9,72%) in forming adverb. It means that in the third article forming noun was the dominant word function.

2. The word function in three opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1, 2015 as follow: forming noun was 238, forming adjective was 49, forming verb was 132, and forming adverb was 36. There were 238 affixes in forming noun (52,3%), there were 49 affixes in forming adjective (10,7%), there were 132 affixes in forming verb (29%) and there were 36 affixes in forming adverb (8%).So, the dominant function was forming noun.The dominant word function in three opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper was affixes in forming noun.

3. The reasons of dominant word function opinion articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday September 1, 2015 as follow: affixes in forming noun are more than others. There are 40 affixes in forming noun, 19 affixes in forming adjective, 7 affixes in forming verb and 8 affixes in forming adverb. Second, forming noun also can be formed in inflectional and in derivational process. The last is Noun in a sentence can be found at the beginning or subject and at the last or object of the sentence.

B. Suggestions

Based on conclusions stated above, the researcher proposes some suggestions to be taken as consideration, there are follows:

1. It is suggestion to apply affixation. It is very important because it can enrich our vocabularies. We can form new words more than one by attaching affixes to the basic word. It is also help us in mastering the four language skills such as in listening, reading, speaking and writing. In listening, it will make us

easier in understanding what speaker said. In reading, it makes us easier in getting the information and the ideas in the text. In speaking, it makes us easier in giving the information by choosing the words as simple as possible. The last is in writing, it is also makes us easier in explaining our ideas through writing and we can make reader easy in understanding our writing.

2. It is suggestion to apply affixation because we can form new words in different meaning and word class from a basic word.For example word *teach* (verb),it can be change to noun form (teacher). Suffix –er in that word denotes the agent who works in transferring his knowledge in a school.Affixes that are attached to the basic words also give us the indication of tense form. For example *My mother cooked the cake.* It shows that mother cook the cake in the last time. We know it from suffixes *–ed* that attach to the verb.

3. It is suggestion to the next researcher to use the affixation theory on doing the further research on affixation in a text such as article in order to improve their knowledge and understanding about affixation and able to forming new words based on affixation.It is suggestion to the reader to use the research become references to understanding about affixation to find the meaning and the purpose of their books easier.

CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

Name	: Mei AstutiSiregar
Place and Birthday	:Hutapadang, Mey 5th, 1993
Sex	: Female
Religion	: Moslem
Address	: Hutapadang, Kec. PadangsidimpuanHutaimbaru, Kota Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatera
Phone Number	: 085357110510

B. Parents

Father	: Budi LuhurSiregar
Mother	: RatnaWatiDalimunthe

C. Background of Education
   1. Graduated from Elementary School in SD Negeri200407Hutapadangin 2005
   2. Graduate from Junior High School SMP N 9 Padangsidimpuan in 2008
   3. Graduated from Senior High School SMK Negeri 1 Padangsidimpuan in 2011
   4. Students of State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan from 2011

Appendix 4

There were affixations in this opinion article such us:

Table 3. Affixation in the first article (Profit shifting by multinationals, (why) should we care)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivational		Inflectional	Word Function
					Prefix	Suffix	Suffix	
1.	Shifting	Noun	Shift	Verb		- ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
2.	Multinationals	Noun	Nation	Noun	Multi-	-al	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form and being more than two.
3.	Globally	Adverb	Global	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
4.	Integrated	Verb	Integrate	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
5.	Aggravated	Verb	Aggravate	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
6.	Increasing	Noun	Increase	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
7.	Expertise	Noun	Expert	Adjective		-ise		Forming noun from

								adjective.
8.	Planners	Noun	Plan	Verb		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
9.	Recognizing	Verb	Recognize	Verb			-ing	Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
10.	Exploiting	Verb	Exploit	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
11.	Significantly	Adverb	Significant	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
12.	Opportunities	Noun	Opportunity	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
13.	Boundaries	Noun	Boundary	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
14.	Acceptable	Adjective	Accept	Verb		-able		Forming adjective denotes capable.
15.	Planning	Noun	Plan	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
16.	Provides	Verb	Provide	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
17.	Multinational	Noun	Nation	Noun	Multi-	-al		Forming noun denotes person and being more than two.
18.	Enterprises	Noun	Enterprise	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
19.	Confidence	Noun	Confident	Adjective		-ence		Forming abstract

								noun.
20.	Taking	Verb	Take	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
21.	Aggressive	Adjective	Aggress	Verb		-ive		Forming adjective denotes condition.
22.	Positions	Noun	Position	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
23.	Reported	Verb	Report	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
24.	Recently	Adverb	Recent	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of when done
25.	Substantial	Adjective	Substance	Noun		-al		Forming adjective denotes sense of character.
26.	Profits	Noun	Profit	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
27.	World's	Noun	World	Noun			-'s	Forming noun denotes possession.
28.	Largest	Adjective	Large	Adjective			-est	Forming adjective denotes superlative degree.
29.	Managed	Verb	Manage	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
30.	Commencing	Noun	Commence	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
31.	Facing	Verb	Face	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.

No.	Word	POS	Root	POS				Description
32.	European	Noun	Europe	Noun		-an		Forming noun denoting person.
33.	Authorities	Noun	Author	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
34.	Reporting	Verb	Report	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
35.	Taxes	Noun	Tax	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
36.	Years	Noun	Year	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
37.	Attributed	Verb	Attribute	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
38.	Based	Verb	Base	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
39.	Employed	Adjective	Employee	Noun		-d		Forming adjective from noun denotes attribute.
40.	Retailer	Noun	Retail	Verb		-er		Forming noun denotes person.
41.	Paid	Verb	Pay	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
42.	Looking	Verb	Look	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
43.	Purposely	Adverb	Purpose	Noun		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
44.	Shifted	Verb	Shift	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
45.	Countries	Noun	Country	Noun			-es	Forming noun

								denotes plural form.
46.	Paying	Noun	Pay	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
47.	Higher	Adjective	High	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative degree.
48.	Rates	Verb	Rate	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
49.	Notorious	Adjective	Notary	Noun		-ous		Forming adjective denotes having quality.
50.	Probably	Adverb	Probable	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
51.	Successfully	Adverb	Success	Verb		-ful, -ly		Forming adverb denotes fullness and sense of how done.
52.	Sheltered	Verb	Shelter	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
53.	Taxation	Noun	Tax	Noun		-tion		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
54.	Apple's	Noun	Apple	Noun			-'s	Forming noun denotes possession.
55.	Means	Verb	Mean	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
56.	Ownership	Noun	Own	Noun		-er, -ship		Forming noun denotes person and

								condition.
57.	Arrangements	Noun	Arrange	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
58.	Utilizing	Noun	Utilize	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
59.	Regulation	Noun	Regulate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
60.	Loopholes	Noun	Loophole	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
61.	Knowing	Verb	Know	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
62.	Placed	Verb	Place	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
63.	Organization	Noun	Organ	Verb		-ize, -ion		Forming noun denotes process.
64.	Co-operation	Noun	Operate	Verb	Co-	-ion		Forming noun denotes result and auxiliary.
65.	Development	Noun	Develop	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
66.	Released	Verb	Release	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
67.	Addressing	Noun	Address	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
68.	Strategies	Noun	Strategy	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
69.	Gaps	Noun	Gap	Noun			-s	Forming noun

								denotes plural form.
70.	Differences	Noun	Different	Adjective		-ence	-s	Forming noun from adjective denotes abstract noun.
71.	Rules	Noun	Rule	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
72.	Various	Adjective	Variance	Noun		-ous		Forming adjective denotes sense of having quality.
73.	Location	Noun	Locate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes result
74.	Lower	Adjective	Low	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative degree.
75.	Mostly	Adverb	Most	Noun		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
76.	Identifies	Verb	Identify	Verb			-es	Forming verb in present form.
77.	Disadvantages	Noun	Advantage	Noun	Dis-		-s	Forming noun denotes negative in plural form.
78.	Creates	Verb	Create	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
79.	Competitive	Adjective	Competition	Noun		-ion		Forming noun denotes result.
80.	Companies	Noun	Company	Noun		-es		Forming noun denotes plural form.
81.	Inefficient	Adjective	Efficient	Adjective	In-			Forming adjective

								denotes sense of negative.
82.	Allocation	Noun	Allocate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
83.	Resources	Noun	Resource	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
84.	Investment	Noun	Invest	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
85.	Decisions	Noun	Decision	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
86.	Activities	Noun	Activity	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
87.	Pre-tax	Noun	Tax	Noun	Pre-			Forming noun denotes sense of being before.
88.	Finally	Adverb	Final	Noun			-ly	Forming adverb denotes how done.
89.	Discourages	Noun	Courage	Noun	Dis-		-s	Forming noun denotes negative in plural form.
90.	Compliance	Noun	Compliant	Adjective		-ce		Forming noun from adjective denotes abstract noun.
91.	Majority	Noun	Major	Adjective		-ity		Forming noun denotes condition.
92.	Payers	Noun	Pay	Verb		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
93.	Legally	Adverb	Legal	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb

								denotes sense of how done.
94.	Reasons	Noun	Reason	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
95.	Compounded	Verb	Compound	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
96.	Importance	Noun	Important	Adjective		-ce		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
97.	Developing	Noun	Develop	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
98.	Positioned	Verb	Position	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
99.	Efforts	Noun	Effort	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
100.	Advanced	Adjective	Advance	Noun		-d		Forming adjective from noun denotes attribute.
101.	Economies	Noun	Economy	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
102.	Consequently	Adverb	Consequent	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
103.	Including	Verb	Include	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
104.	Members	Noun	Member	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
105.	Adopted	Verb	Adopt	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes

								past form.
106.	Points	Noun	Point	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
107.	Signatory	Noun	Sign	Noun		-ate, -ory		Forming noun denotes person in group.
108.	National	Noun	Nation	Noun		-al		Forming noun denotes person.
109.	Evaluating	Verb	Evaluate	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
110.	Issues	Noun	Issue	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
111.	Potential	Adjective	Potency	Noun		-al		Forming adjective denotes character of.
112.	Challenges	Noun	Challenge	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
113.	Raised	Verb	Raise	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
114.	Inherently	Adverb	Inherent	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
115.	Conflicting	Noun	Conflict	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
116.	Makes	Verb	Make	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
117.	Collaboration	Noun	Collaborate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
118.	Easier	Adjective	Easy	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective

								denotes comparative degree.
119.	Observes	Verb	Observe	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
120.	Government	Noun	Govern	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
121.	Turning	Verb	Turn	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
122.	Avoiding	Noun	Avoid	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
123.	Paying	Noun	Pay	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
124.	Taxes	Noun	Tax	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
125.	Reveals	Verb	Reveal	Verb			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
126.	Knowingly	Adverb	Knowing	Noun		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
127.	Facilitated	Verb	Facilitate	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
128.	Avoidance	Noun	Avoid	Verb		-ance		Forming noun denotes capacity.
129.	Neatly	Adverb	Neat	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
130.	Demonstrates	Verb	Demonstrate	Verb			-s	Forming verb in

								present form.
131.	React	Verb	Act	Verb	Re-			Forming verb denotes repetition.
132.	Discussion	Noun	Discuss	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
133.	Representatives	Adjective	Present	Verb	Re-	-ate, -ive	-s	Forming adjective denotes condition and repetition.
134.	Operating	Noun	Operate	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
135.	Stated	Verb	State	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
136.	Contributed	Verb	Contribute	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
137.	Contribution	Noun	Contribute	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes result.
138.	Claimed	Verb	Claim	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
139.	Running	Noun	Run	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
140.	Businesses	Noun	Business	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
141.	Indicates	Verb	Indicate	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
142.	Giving	Verb	Give	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
143.	Matters	Noun	Matter	Noun			-s	Forming noun

								denotes plural form.
144.	Essentials	Noun	Essences	Noun		-al	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
145.	Indonesian	Noun	Indonesia	Noun		-an		Forming noun denotes person.
146.	Authority	Noun	Author	Noun		-ity		Forming noun denotes person and ability.
147.	Experts	Noun	Expert	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
148.	Transparency	Noun	Transparent	Adjective		-cy		Forming noun from adjective denotes abstract noun.
149.	Addressing	Noun	Address	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its action.
150.	Information	Noun	Inform	Verb		-ate, -ion		Forming noun denotes result.
151.	Possesses	Verb	Possess	Verb			-es	Forming verb in present form.
152.	Expertise	Noun	Expert	Noun		-ise		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
153.	Institutional	Adjective	Institute	Noun		-ion, -al		Forming adjective denotes sense the kind of.
154.	Encountering	Verb	Encounter	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.

155.	Impediments	Noun	Impede	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
156.	Collecting	Noun	Collect	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
157.	Rudimentary	Adjective	Rude	Adjective		-ment, -ary		Forming noun denotes result and character.
158.	Idealistic	Adjective	Ideal	Noun		-ic		Forming adjective denotes characteristic.
159.	Proposed	Verb	Propose	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
160.	Nations	Noun	Nation	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
161.	Starting	Verb	Start	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
162.	Developed	Verb	Develop	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
163.	Agreeing	Noun	Agree	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
164.	Closing	Noun	Close	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
165.	Connectivity	Noun	Connect	Verb		-ive, -ity		Forming noun denotes ability.
166.	Professional	Noun	Profession	Noun		-al		Forming noun denotes action of the verb.

167.	Officials	Noun	Office	Noun		-al	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
168.	Equipped	Verb	Equip	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.

Appendix 5

b. Worrying side of mobile telephony diffusion

There were affixations in this opinion article such us:

Table 4. Affixation in the second article (Worrying side of mobile telephony diffusion)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivational		Inflectional	Word Function
					Prefix	Suffix	Suffix	
1.	Worrying	Noun	Worry	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
2.	Telephony	Adjective	Telephone	Verb		-y		Forming adjective denotes sense characterized by.
3.	Engagement	Noun	Engage	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
4.	Citizens	Noun	Citizen	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
5.	Types	Noun	Type	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
6.	Devices	Noun	Device	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
7.	Flourishing	Noun	Flourish	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from

								verb denotes its result.
8.	Helped	Verb	Help	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
9.	Economic	Adjective	Economy	Noun	-ic			Forming adjective denotes sense of characteristic.
10.	Productivity	Noun	Product	Noun	-ive, -ity			Forming noun denotes attribute and ability.
11.	Especially	Adverb	Special	Adjective	-ly			Forming adverb denotes how done.
12.	Living	Verb	Live	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
13.	Published	Verb	Publish	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
14.	Based	Verb	Base	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
15.	Available	Adjective	Avail	Noun	-able			Forming adjective denotes capability.
16.	Expenditure	Noun	Expend	Verb	-ure			Forming noun denotes abstract noun with sense of result.
17.	Packages	Noun	Pack	Noun	-age	-s		Forming noun denotes plural form.
18.	Ranks	Noun	Rank	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
19.	Services	Verb	Service	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes plural form.
20.	Higher	Adjective	High	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative

							degree.
21.	Housing	Noun	House	Noun		-ing		Forming noun denotes group.
22.	Highest	Adjective	High	Adjective			-est	Forming adjective denotes superlative degree.
23.	Living	Verb	Live	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
24.	Components	Noun	Component	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
25.	Additionally	Adverb	Add	Verb		-ion, -al, -ly		Forming adverb denotes action and how done.
26.	Jumped	Verb	Jump	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
27.	Astonishing	Noun	Astonish	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
28.	Surprisingly	Adverb	Surprising	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes how done.
29.	Developing	Noun	Develop	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
30.	Countries	Noun	Country	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
31.	Sides	Noun	Side	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
32.	Greater	Adjective	Great	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative degree.
33.	Benefits	Noun	Benefit	Noun			-s	Forming noun in

								plural form.
34.	Concerned	Verb	Concern	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
35.	Numerous	Adjective	Number	Noun		-ous		Forming adjective denotes having quality.
36.	Studies	Verb	Study	Verb			-es	Forming verb denotes present form.
37.	Linkage	Noun	Link	Verb		-age		Forming noun in abstract noun.
38.	Economic	Adjective	Economy	Noun		-ic		Forming adjective denotes sense of characteristic.
39.	Plays	Verb	Play	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
40.	Increasingly	Adverb	Increase	Verb		-ing, -ly		Forming adverb denotes result how done.
41.	Vulnerable	Adjective	Vulner	Noun		-able		Forming adjective denotes capable.
42.	Expansion	Noun	Expanse	Noun		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
43.	Telecommunication	Noun	Communicate	Verb	Tele-	-ate, -ion		Forming noun from verb denotes sense of being far
43.	Networks	Noun	Network	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
44.	Suited	Verb	Suit	Adjective		-ed		Forming verb from adjective denotes

							action.
45.	Demands	Verb	Demand	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
46.	Populations	Noun	Populate	Verb		-ion	-s	Forming noun denotes condition in plural form.
47.	Concerns	Verb	Concern	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
48.	Majority	Noun	Major	Noun		-ity		Forming noun denotes condition.
49.	Emerging	Noun	Emerge	Verb		-ing		Forming noun denotes result.
50.	Mainly	Adverb	Main	Noun		-ly		Forming adverb denotes how done.
51.	Aims	Noun	Aim	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
52.	Maintaining	Noun	Maintain	Verb		-ing		Forming noun denotes action.
53.	Weaker	Adjective	Weak	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative degree.
54.	Daily	Adverb	Day	Noun		-ly		Forming adverb denotes how done.
55.	Activities	Noun	Activity	Verb			-es	Forming noun denotes habitual action in plural form.
56.	Fixed	Verb	Fixe	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
57.	Substitutes	Verb	Substitute	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes

								present form.
58.	Consequently	Adverb	Consequent	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes how done.
59.	Relationship	Noun	Relate	Verb		-ion, -ship		Forming noun denotes action and character of.
60.	Adoption	Noun	Adopt	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
61.	Prosperity	Noun	Prosper	Verb		-ity		Forming noun denotes condition.
62.	Alleviation	Noun	Alleviate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
63.	African	Noun	Africa	Noun		-an		Forming noun denotes person.
64.	Conducted	Verb	Conduct	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
65.	Adoptions	Noun	Adopt	Verb		-ion	-s	Forming noun denotes action in plural form.
66.	Surveys	Verb	Survey	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
67.	Revealed	Verb	Reveal	Verb			-d	Forming verb in past form.
68.	Subscribers	Noun	Subscribe	Verb		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
69.	Indonesia's	Noun	Indonesia	Noun			-'s	Forming noun denotes possession.
70.	Economics'	Noun	Economy	Noun			-'s	Forming noun denotes possession.
71.	Users	Noun	Use	Verb		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes

No.	Word	Category	Root	Category		Suffix	Suffix	Description
								person in plural form.
72.	Potential	Adjective	Potent	Adjective		-al		Forming adjective denotes attribute.
73.	Wiser	Noun	Wise	Adjective		-r		Forming noun denotes person.
74.	Telecenters	Noun	Telecenter	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
75.	Gadgets	Noun	Gadget	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
76.	Computers	Noun	Compute	Verb		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes material plural form.
77.	Information	Noun	Inform	Verb		-ate, -ion		Forming noun denotes result.
78.	Acquiring	Verb	Acquire	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
79.	Skills	Noun	Skill	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
80.	Enables	Verb	Enable	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
81.	Educational	Noun	Educate	Verb		-ion, -al		Forming noun denotes action.
82.	Employment	Noun	Employ	Noun		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
83.	Contributes	Verb	Contribute	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
84.	Reported	Verb	Report	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
85.	Farmers	Noun	Farm	Noun		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.

86.	Living	Verb	Live	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
87.	Occupied	Verb	Occupy	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
89.	Alleviation	Noun	Alleviate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
90.	Initiative	Noun	Initiate	Verb		-ive		Forming noun denotes way.
91.	Introduced	Verb	Introduce	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
92.	Partnership	Noun	Partner	Noun		-ship		Forming noun denotes character.
93.	Established	Verb	Establish	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
94.	Programs	Noun	Program	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
95.	Cooperation	Noun	Operate	Verb	Co-	-ion		Forming noun denotes action and auxiliary.
96.	Called	Verb	Call	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
97.	Providing	Noun	Provide	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
98.	Provides	Verb	Provide	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
99.	Collecting	Verb	Collect	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
100.	Availability	Noun	Available	Adjective		-ity		Forming noun denotes ability.
101.	Limited	Verb	Limit	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past

							form.
102.	According	Verb	Accord	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
103.	Patterns	Noun	Pattern	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
104.	Assessed	Verb	Assess	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
105.	Initiatives	Noun	Initiate	Verb		-ive	-s	Forming noun denotes way in plural form.
106.	Regrettable	Adjective	Regret	Adjective		-able		Forming adjective denotes capable.
107.	Schemes	Verb	Scheme	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.
108.	Intermediary	Noun	Intermediate	Adjective		-ary		Forming noun denotes condition.
109.	Scattered	Verb	Scatter	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
110.	Organization	Noun	Organ	Verb		-ize, -ion		Forming noun denotes process of part.
111.	Characteristics	Noun	Character	Noun		-ic	-s	Forming noun denotes aptitude in plural form.
112.	Accounts	Noun	Account	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
113.	Making	Verb	Make	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
114.	Development	Noun	Develop	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
115.	Thanks	Verb	Thank	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes

								present form.
116.	Asymmetric	Adjective	Asymmetry	Noun		-ic		Forming adjective denotes sense of characteristic.
117.	Farmers'	Noun	Farm	Noun		-er	-s, -'s	Forming noun denotes possession in plural form.
118.	Prosperity	Noun	Prosper	Verb		-ity		Forming noun denotes condition.
119.	Flagship	Non	Flag	Noun		-ship		Forming noun denotes condition.
120.	Comprehensive	Adjective	Comprehend	Verb		-ive		Forming adjective denotes condition.
121.	Systematically	Adverb	Systematic	Adjective		-al, -ly		Forming adverb denotes characteristic and how done.
122.	Developed	Verb	Develop	Verb			-ed	Forming verb in past form.
123.	Bodies	Noun	Body	Noun			-es	Forming noun denotes plural form.
124.	Working	Verb	Work	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
125.	Providing	Verb	Provide	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
126.	Lowest	Adjective	Low	Adjective			-est	Forming adjective denotes superlative degree.
127.	Services	Verb	Service	Verb			-s	Forming verb denotes present form.

128.	Communication	Noun	Communicate	Verb		-ate, -ion		Forming noun denotes product.
129.	Department	Noun	Depart	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
130.	Building	Verb	Build	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
131.	Allowing	Verb	Allow	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
132.	Institutions	Noun	Institution	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
133.	Aims	Noun	Aim	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
134.	Empower	Verb	Power	Noun	Em-			Forming verb denotes action.
135.	Following	Verb	Follow	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
136.	Assessment	Noun	Assess	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
137.	Indicator	Noun	Indicate	Verb		-or		Forming noun denotes agent.
138.	Crops	Noun	Crop	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
139.	Growing	Verb	Grow	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
140.	Penetration	Noun	Penetrate	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
141.	Operationalized	Verb	Operate	Verb		-ion, -al, -iz	-ed	Forming verb denotes to make in past form.
142.	Sectoral	Adjective	Sector	Noun		-al		Forming adjective

								from noun.
143.	Accentuate	Verb	Accent	Noun		-ate		Forming verb from noun denotes action.

Appendix 6

c. The Bersih 4: Remember the Sacrifices

There were affixations in this opinion article such us:

Table 5. Affixation in the third article (The bersih 4: remember the sacrifices)

No	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivational		Inflectional	Word function
					Prefix	Suffix	Suffix	
1.	Sacrifices	Noun	Sacrifice	Noun			-s	Forming noun denotes plural form.
2.	Exercised	Verb	Exercise	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
3.	Restraint	Verb	Straint	Verb	Re-			Forming verb denotes sense of doing again.
4.	Showed	Verb	Show	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
5.	Compared	Verb	Compare	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
6.	Rallies	Noun	Rally	Noun			-es	Forming noun in plural form.
7.	Ironically	Adverb	Ironical	Adjective		-al, -ly		Forming adverb denotes how done.
8.	Lowered	Verb	Lower	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes

								past form.
9.	Raised	Verb	Raise	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
10.	Crowds	Noun	Crow	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
11.	Observer	Noun	Observe	Verb		-er		Forming noun denotes person or agent.
12.	Watching	Verb	Watch	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
13.	Reverse	Verb	Verse	Verb	Re-			Forming verb conveys a sense of repetition.
14.	Points	Noun	Point	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
15.	Malaysian	Noun	Malaysia	Noun		-an		Forming noun denotes person.
16.	Officials	Noun	Office	Noun		-al	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
17.	Reacted	Verb	Act	Verb	Re-		-ed	Forming verb denotes sense of doing again ins past form.
18.	Directives	Noun	Direct	Verb		-ive	-s	Forming noun denotes function.
19.	Misguided	Verb	Guide	Verb	Mis-		-ed	Forming verb denotes being wrong in past form.
20.	Fears	Noun	Fear	Noun			-s	Forming noun in

#								
								plural form.
21.	Riots	Noun	Riot	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
22.	Lightly	Adverb	Light	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
23.	Thinking	Noun	Think	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
24.	Forgetting	Verb	Forget	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
25.	Protests	Verb	Protest	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
26.	Hoping	Noun	Hope	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
27.	Sacrificed	Verb	Sacrifice	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
28.	Observes	Verb	Observe	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
29.	Looks	Verb	Look	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
30.	Moments	Noun	Moment	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
31.	Parties	Noun	Part	Noun			-es	Forming noun in plural form.
32.	Involved	Verb	Involve	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
33.	Testing	Noun	Test	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from

								verb denotes its result.
34.	Fully	Adverb	Full	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
35.	Understanding	Noun	Understand	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
36.	Ramification	Noun	Ramify	Verb		-ate, -ion		Forming noun from verb.
37.	Actions	Noun	Act	Verb		-ion	-s	Forming noun from verb denotes action.
38.	Bigger	Adjective	Big	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative degree.
39.	National	Noun	Nation	Noun		-al		Forming noun denotes person.
40.	Participants	Noun	Participate	Verb		-ant	-s	Forming noun being someone in plural form.
41.	Grievances	Noun	Grieve	Noun			-es	Forming noun in plural form.
42.	Mainly	Adverb	Main	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
43.	Political	Adjective	Politic	Adjective		-al		Forming adjective denotes character.
44.	Malaysians	Noun	Malaysia	Noun		-an	-s	Forming noun denotes person in

No.	Word		Root		Prefix	Suffix	Suffix	Description
								plural form.
45.	External	Noun	Extern	Adjective		-al		Forming adjective denotes forming.
46.	Internal	Noun	Intern	Adjective		-al		Forming adjective denotes forming.
47.	Factors	Noun	Factor	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
48.	Confronting	Verb	Confront	Noun		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
49.	Hopelessness	Noun	Hope	Verb		-less, -ness		Forming abstract noun with sense of low.
50.	Pockets	Noun	Pocket	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
51.	Resentment	Noun	Resent	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes action.
52.	Politicians	Noun	Politic	Noun		-an	-s	Forming noun denotes person in plural form.
53.	Loyalty	Noun	Loyal	Adjective		-ty		Forming abstract noun.
54.	Remains	Verb	Remain	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
55.	Means	Verb	Mean	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
56.	Undivided	Verb	Divide	Verb	Un-		-ed	Forming verb denotes sense of being opposite in past form.

57.	Expected	Verb	Expect	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
58.	Times	Noun	Time	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
59.	Multiracial	Adjective	Racial	Adjective	Multi-			Forming adjective denotes being more than two.
60.	Multireligious	Adjective	Religion	Noun	Multi-	-ous		Forming adjective denotes being more than two and expresses quality.
61.	Multicultural	Noun	Culture	Noun	Multi-	-al		Forming noun denotes being more than two and expresses action of the verb.
62.	Sizeable	Adjective	Size	Noun		-able		Forming adjective denotes capable.
63.	Election	Noun	Elect	Verb		-ion		Forming noun denotes action.
64.	Statistics	Noun	Statistic	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
65.	Getting	Verb	Get	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
66.	Necessarily	Adverb	Necessary	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
67.	Synonymous	Noun	Synonym	Noun		-ous		Forming abstract noun.

68.	Having	Verb	Have	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
69.	Majority	Noun	Major	Noun		-ity		Forming noun denotes condition.
70.	Dictatorship	Noun	Dictate	Verb		-or, -ship		Forming noun denotes person and the character.
71.	Directions	Noun	Direct	Verb		-ion	-s	Forming noun denotes result.
72.	Leaders	Noun	Lead	Verb		-er	-s	Forming noun denotes person or agent in plural form.
73.	Government	Noun	Govern	Verb		-ment		Forming noun denotes result.
74.	Merely	Adverb	Mere	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
75.	Staging	Noun	Stage	Noun		-ing		Forming noun denotes action.
76.	Reality	Noun	Real	Noun		-ity		Forming noun denotes quality.
77.	Legitimately	Adverb	Legitimate	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
78.	Elected	Verb	Elect	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
79.	Years	Noun	Year	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
80.	Unpopular	Adjective	Popular	Adjective	Un-			Forming adjective

								with the sense of being negative.
81.	Leadership's	Noun	Lead	Verb		-er, -ship	-'s	Forming noun denotes person and character belong to someone's possession.
82.	Credibility	Noun	Credible	Adjective		-ity		Forming noun denotes quality.
83.	Challenged	Verb	Challenge	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
84.	Severely	Adverb	Severe	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
85.	Dented	Adjective	Dent	Noun			-ed	Forming adjective from noun denotes attribute.
86.	Ruling	Noun	Rule	Noun			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
87.	Recognized	Verb	Recognize	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
88.	Sentiments	Noun	Sentiment	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
89.	Especially	Adverb	Special	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
90.	Opinions	Noun	Opinion	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
91.	Surely	Adverb	Sure	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb

								denotes sense of how done.
92.	Protester	Noun	Protest	Verb		-er		Forming noun from verb denotes person.
93.	Fairly	Adverb	Fair	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
94.	Representative	Adjective	Present	Verb	Re-	-ate, -ive		Forming adjective denotes condition and repetition.
95.	Views	Noun	View	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
96.	Areas	Noun	Area	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
97.	Rumblings	Noun	Rumble	Noun			-ing, -s	Forming noun denotes action in plural form.
98.	Effective	Adjective	Effect	Noun		-ive		Forming adjective denotes function.
99.	Addressing	Noun	Address	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes the action of the verb.
100.	Concerns	Verb	Concern	Verb			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
101.	Shifting	Noun	Shift	Noun			-ing	Forming noun denotes action.
102.	Nonexistent	Noun	Exist	Verb	Non-	-ent		Forming noun denotes being something and

								absences.
103.	Tired	Verb	Tire	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
104.	Listening	Verb	Listen	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
105.	Shrinking	Verb	Shrink	Verb			-ing	Forming verb denotes present participle.
106.	Community	Noun	Commune	Noun		-ity		Forming noun denotes quality.
107.	Terms	Noun	Term	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
108.	Accepts	Verb	Accept	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
109.	Independence	Noun	Depend	Verb	In-	-ence		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
110.	Composition	Noun	Composite	Noun		-ion		Forming noun denotes product.
111.	Country's	Noun	Country	Noun			-'s	Forming noun belong to someone's possession.
112.	Tourism	Noun	Tour	Verb		-ism		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
113.	Promotions	Noun	Promote	Verb		-ion	-s	Forming noun denotes result in plural form.
114.	Boldly	Adverb	Bold	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how

								done.
115.	Visiting	Noun	Visit	Verb		-ing		Forming noun from verb denotes its result.
116.	Society	Noun	Social	Noun		-ty		Forming noun denotes quality.
117.	Diversity	Noun	Diverse	Adjective		-ity		Forming noun denotes quality.
118.	Inefficiency	Adjective	Efficient	Adjective	In-	-cy		Forming adjective denotes quality.
119.	Safely	Adverb	Safe	Adjective		-ly		Forming adverb denotes sense of how done.
120.	Importance	Noun	Important	Adjective		-ance		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
121.	Representation	Noun	Presentate	Verb	Re-	-ion		Forming noun denotes action and repetition.
123.	Races	Verb	Race	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
124.	States	Verb	State	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
125.	Resulted	Verb	Result	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
126.	Cynics	Noun	Cynic	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
127.	Bloated	Verb	Bloat	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.

128.	Bigger	Adjective	Big	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denotes comparative degree.
129.	Countries	Noun	Country	Noun			-es	Forming noun in plural form.
130.	Smaller	Adjective	Small	Adjective			-er	Forming adjective denote comparative degree.
131.	Realize	Verb	Real	Noun		-ize		Forming verb from noun denotes sense to make.
132.	Complexities	Noun	Complex	Noun		-ity	-es	Forming noun denotes quality in plural form.
133.	Legitimacy	Noun	Legitimate	Adjective		-cy		Forming noun denotes abstract noun.
134.	Planes	Noun	Plane	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
135.	Struggled	Verb	Struggle	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
136.	Unforeseen	Verb	Foreseen	Verb	Un-			Forming verb with the sense of being negative.
137.	Makes	Verb	Make	Verb			-s	Forming verb in present form.
138.	Projections	Noun	Project	Verb		-ion	-s	Forming noun denotes result in plural form.

139.	Revised	Verb	Revise	Verb			-ed	Forming verb denotes past form.
140.	Targets	Noun	Target	Noun			-s	Forming noun in plural form.
141.	Continued	Verb	Continue	Verb			-d	Forming verb denotes past form.
142.	Financial	Adjective	Finance	Noun		-al		Forming adjective from noun.
143.	Grumblings	Noun	Grumble	Noun			-ing, -s	Forming noun denotes action in plural form.
144.	Understandable	Adjective	Understand	Verb		-able		Forming adjective denotes capable.

Appendix 7 (Total of word functions in the first article)

No.	Word Functions							
	Noun	Total	Adjective	Total	Verb	Total	Adverb	Total
1.	N + s/es	32	Adj. + -able	1	V + -ed	22	Adj. + -ly	14
2.	N + 's	2	V + -ive	2	V + -ing	13		
3.	V + -ing	18	N + -al	2	V + -s/es	9		
4.	Adj. + -ise	1	Adj. + -est	1	Re- + V	1		
5.	N + -er	2	N + -d	2				
6.	N + -al	5	Adj. + -er	3				
7.	Adj. + -ence	2	N + -ous	2				
8.	N + -an	2	In + Adj.	1				
9.	N + -ion	11	Adj. + -ary	1				
10.	N + -ship	1	N + -ic	1				
11.	V + -ment	5						
12.	Dis- + N	2						
13.	Pre- + N	1						
14.	Adj. + -ce	2						
15.	Adj. + -ity	3						
16.	N + -ory	1						
17.	V + -ance	1						
18.	Adj. + -cy	1						
19.	N + -ise	1						
Total		93		16		45		14

Appendix 8 (Total of word functions in the second article)

No.	Word Functions							
	Noun	Total	Adjective	Total	Verb	Total	Adverb	Total
1.	V + -ing	6	V + -y	1	V + -d/ed	17	Adj. + -ly	8
2.	V + -ment	5	N + -ic	3	V + -ing	14		
3.	N + -s	20	N + -able	2	V + -s/es	11		
4.	N + -ity	2	Adj. + -er	4	Em- + n	1		
5.	V + -ure	1	Adj. + -est	2				
6.	N + -age	2	N + -ous	1				
7.	N + -ing	1	N + -al	2				
8.	V + -ion	10	V + -ive	1				
9.	V + -ship	3	V + -y	1				
10.	N + -an	1	N + -ic	3				
11.	N + -er	4						
12.	V + -ity	2						
13.	V + -er	1						
14.	V + -al	1						
15.	V + -ive	2						
16.	Adj. + -ity	1						
17.	Adj. + -ary	1						
18.	V + -or	1						
19.	N + -ic	1						
20.	N + -'s	4						
Total		69		20		46		8

Appendix 9 (Total of word functions in the third article)

No.	Word Functions							
	Noun	Total	Adjective	Total	Verb	Total	Adverb	Total
1.	N + -s/es	23	Adj. + -al	3	V + -d/ed	21	Adj. + -ly	14
2.	N + -er	1	Multi- + Adj.	1	V + -ing	6		
3.	N + -an	3	N + -ous	1	Re- + V	3		
4.	N + -ion	8	N + -able	1	Un- + V	2		
5.	N + -al	4	Un- + Adj.	1	N + -ize	1		
6.	V + -ant	1	V + -ive	1	V + -s/es	8		
7.	V + -ness	1	Adj. + -ty	1				
8.	V + -ment	2	Adj. + -er	3				
9.	Adj. + -ty	1	V + -able	1				
10.	N + -ous	1						
11.	N + -ity	7						
12.	N + -ship	1						
13.	N + -er	1						
14.	V + -ing	7						
15.	V + -ent	1						
16.	V + -ence	1						
17.	V + -ism	1						
18.	Adj. + -ance	1						
19.	V + -ive	1						
20.	Adj. + -cy	1						
21.	N + 's	2						

22.	V + -er	1						
23.	N + -ion	1						
Total		76		13		41		14