THE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION IN SPORT ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER AT 330TH EDITIONS WEDNESDAY APRIL 4, 2012

A THESIS

Submitted to State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN)
Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for Degree of Islamic Education Scholar (S.Pd.I) in
English Program

By:

SRI MULYANI SIREGAR
Reg. No: 08 3400075

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF TARBIYAH
STATE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
STAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2013

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2013

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Kepada Yth.

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di-

Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb.

      Setelah membaca, menelaah dan memberikan saran-saran untuk perbaikan seperlunya terhadap skripsi a.n SRI MULYANI SIREGAR yang berjudul *The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012*, maka kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi ini sudah dapat diterima untuk melengkapi tugas-tugas dan memenuhi syarat-syarat guna mencapai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) dalam Ilmu Tadris Bahasa Inggris jurusan Tarbiyah STAIN Padangsidimpuan.

      Untuk itu dalam waktu yang tidak lama kami, harapkan saudari tersebut dapat dipanggil untuk mempertanggungjawabkan skripsinya dalam sidang Munaqasyah.

      Demikian kami sampaikan, semoga dapat dimaklumi dan atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb.

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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Dengan nama Allah Yang Maha Pengasih lagi Maha Penyayang. Saya yang bertanda tangan d bawah ini:

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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya serahkan ini adalah benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, kecuali kutipan-kutipan dari buku-buku bahan bacaan dan hasil wawancara.

Seiring dengan hal tersebut, bila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa skripsi ini merupakan hasil jiplakan atau sepenuhnya dituliskan pada pihak lain, maka Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Padangsidimpuan dapat menarik gelar kesarjanaan dan Ijazah yang telah saya terima.

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NIM. 08 3400075

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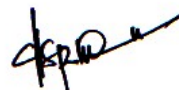**SRI MULYANI SIREGAR**
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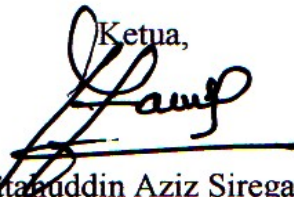
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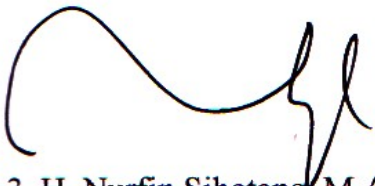
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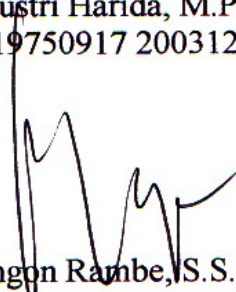
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Telah dapat diterima untuk memenuhi salah satu tugas dan syarat-syarat dalam memperoleh gelar sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) dalam Ilmu Tadris Bahasa Inggris Jurusan Tarbiyah STAIN Padangsidimpuan.

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بسم الله الر حمن ا لر حيم

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In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful

Praise is to Allah lord of the word who has bestowed upon the write in completing this script. Peace and blessing upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his companies, and his followers.

In writing this thesis, the researcher has found various difficulties. Fortunately, many people help me to finish this thesis. May be without their helped and supports this thesis would not be as it is now.

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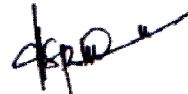
7. STAIN PADANGSIDIMPUAN Library (Drs. Samsuddin Pulungan, M.Ag), permission to use their books.

8. My beloved parents (Panindoan Siregar and Yulimah), my beloved sisters (Dian Puspitasari Siregar and Tari Siregar), and my beloved brothers (Muhammad Raja Siregar and Rahman Panigoran Siregar), all my beloved family who always give their materials, prays, motivation, and moral encouragement to finish my study.

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Researcher realizes this thesis is imperfect. Therefore, critics and suggestions are really needed to make this thesis become better in the future.

May Allah, The almighty bless them all, Amin.

Padangsidimpuan, 23 April 2013

The Writer

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ABSTRACT

This research is to investigate affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012. The Analysis included process of suffix and prefix. The analysis entails process, type, kind, and function of the affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta post newspapers at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

This research used qualitative descriptive of which kind is manifest coding. The data are taking from sport articles of the Jakarta post newspapers at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012. The researcher used the library research to analyze affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper by reading, coding, taking conclusions from overall of result, and writing result of research completely and intact.

The result of the data analysis showed with types of suffixes _s, _ing, _ity, _ed, _es, _est, _ship, _ion, _al, _ary, _ly, _ian, _er, _an, _ness, _ure, _ist, _ment, _hood, _t, _ty, _y, and _ance and types of prefixes con_, im_, dis_, un_, a_, and in_. The total of derivational was 85 and inflectional was 159. The word Function from prefix as not was 7, and with was 1. The word function from suffix used to form plural was 66, used to form an adjective was 11, used to form a verb was 93, used to form a noun was 34, used to form a present was 6, used to form adverb was 23. Total of affixation sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 were 241 with 233 suffixes and 8 prefixes.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Affixation's teaching relate with education teaching because, that is learning from morphology of studies at linguistics area that exist at English language program. Affixation's learning one of supporter in result English language education that has four skills in area English; reading, writing, listening and speaking and result of educator become guide, translator etc which relate in English.

Affixation is a process which most general in linguistic. Besides, Affixation is study branch of morphology studying about root form, change of word, and impact of change of meaning. Affixation can make different word or meaning from addition of word. Affixation is very important in linguistic, education of Language and in writing. Affixation can use to addition of word or change of word and meaning.

In linguistic is study about affixation because one of the linguistic study about morphology, it is including about affixation. Importance of affixation in linguistic are knowing locations of additions of word, concentrating on meaning study, and showing process affixation. Affixation very important each usage word and put word according to its place in linguistic. The important of affixation in linguistic is revealed in the following illustration.

First, a basic word becomes affixation that will know locations for addition of word. The word addition in basic word put in beginning or ending, which often call with suffix in addition of word in beginning and prefix in addition of word in ending. Knowing locations for additions of word are using two, three or more addition of word. So, to use affixation have to know locations of addition of word.

Second, concentrating on meaning study is one of importance of affixation in linguistic. Affixation also used to get meaning. A word adds with other word will get different meaning from basic word. Besides, many additions word in affixation. So that, assorted of additions of word will get many words meaning.

Finally, the important of showing process affixation is expectation of using additions will not happened mistake in location of addition of word. Process affixation is happening of as according to additions of existing word. Affixation is happen the change when addition basic word with word in beginning or ending word. So, process of affixation is combining of word in beginning or ending word.

Affixation also study in the education of language. Affixation important to use language can know about affixation, know about word formed which related to addition of word, and can use affixation in conversation and writing. So, affixation is very important in education of language.

The following illustration will present some significance of affixation in the case of education of language. First, in case of education of language,

affixation is very important to be known, because affixation very effect to word and form different words of basic word. Affixation has many additions coming from and also suffix or affix to be coupled with other word. One of importance in education of language is affixation.

Second, important to know form of word from addition of word is not wrong in combine of word and know to came addition of word in affixation. Form of word can be seen from beginning and ending word until that new word. So, affixation is studying knowledge addition in a word.

Third, affixation is very important used in conversation and writing. In conversation sure used words to form sentence and can speaking. The word used affixation, it very used as according to wanted word in writing. So, affixation is needed in writing and conversation.

In writing, affixation is very important, because each every word which used in writing of course there will be use affixation as in newspaper, magazine, article etc. There are two importance of affixation in writing. First, extending meaning in writing also need to get meaning which all kinds of because, to get different meaning of used basic word to use addition of word. The Important affixation used to get meaning in writing. Words can be extended meaning with additions in suffix or affix. Extend of meaning can use additions of word that is affixation. Second, affixation will add vocabulary in one basic word by joining words from suffix or affix. Adding vocabulary assorted addition of existing word. In writing by using affixation surely get many words.

So, affixation is very important in linguistic, in science education of language and also in writing, because affixation used in make word wanted when in conversation and also in writing, which as base know sentence structure.

With various importance of explained affixation above, the researcher will analyze affixation in newspaper of the Jakarta Post at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 especially in sport articles. The researcher has three reasons of why analyze in sport articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012. Firstly, the Jakarta Post is one of daily newspaper which has special treatment, its medium of instruction use certifiable English there are in Indonesia marketing. This Newspaper is one of famous international newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper offer news and properties of information which up to date in the form of writing, circumstantial of information which correct analyze and accurate, and also gives news from domestic and abroad. In the Jakarta Post Newspaper get information like national, business, archipelago, opinion, city, world, sport, soul and body, entertainment, and people.

Secondary, the Jakarta Post newspaper to be analyzed because in this newspaper there are articles with sub title which different each other and various interesting information every a news. This newspaper is the place of research which do not make monotone. So, not only affixations which can analyze in this newspaper but also other items can be analyzed.

The last, the researcher analyzed affixation in the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 especially in sport articles because one

of interested person of reader of newspaper is read sport news, because sport is one of news awaited for reader. Sport news also often discuss by society. Besides, sportscast also prestigious news have many interested about athletics that is one of them sport news about football.

So, by using newspaper of the Jakarta Post, the researcher analyzed affixation in sport of article. So, from above explanation the researcher conducted the title of the research **THE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION IN SPORT ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPERS AT 330TH EDITIONS WEDNESDAY APRIL 4, 2012**.

B. Limitation of the Research

This research limited to analyze affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta post newspapers at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

C. The Formula of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the problems can be formulated as follow:

1. What were affixes in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012?

2. How were the process affixations in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012?

3. What were words functions of affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012?

D. The Purpose of the Research

The purposes of the research are:

1. To find affixations in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

2. To describe process affixations in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

3. To find words functions give affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

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, STAIN, and other researchers, and the following illustration describes the 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 Teachers as source of teaching. They can get learning material to be presented in the classroom made affixation as a contribution or presenting to student.

3. STAIN can be added information, especially at TBI about affixation in sport article of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

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

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of this research, the researcher will explain as follow:

1. Analysis

Analysis is an inspection concerning meaning and essence something. According the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "Analisis adalah penyelidikan terhadap suatu peristiwa untuk mengetahui keadaan yang sebenarnya".[1] It means that, Analysis is the research to an even to know the actually situation. According the Oxford's Learner's Pocket Dictionary defines Analyze as; 1) Series of things that are done in order achieve something. 2) Method of doing or making something, especially one used in industry. [2]

So, analysis is the explaining and examining something from general form or the big to small form to know actually situation.

2. Affixation

Affixation is a process of adding affix or singular in order to form a new word. According Samsuri, afiksasi adalah penggabungan akar atau pokok

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[1]Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2001), p. 43.
[2]Oxford Learner's, *Pocket Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University, 2003), p. 482.

dengan afik.[3] It means than, affixation is merging root or basic with affix. Affixation adalah proses penambahan affix pada suatu satuan, baik satuan itu berupa bentuk tunggal maupun bentuk kompleks, untuk membentuk kata.[4] It means that, Affixation is the process of adding an affix to the unit; whether it be a single unit or complex shapes, to form words.

So, affixation is the process of adding words at the beginning and ending of which change the meaning of basic words.

3. Sport article

According the Oxford's Learner's Pocket Dictionary defines sport is activity done for pleasure or exercise, usually according to rules.[5] According the Oxford's Learner's Pocket Dictionary defines article as: 1) Piece of writing in a newspaper, etc. 2) separate part of an agreement or a contract.[6]

So, sport article is Article about athletics which in loading in media print, loading about news or information concerning athletic activities.

4. The Jakarta Post newspaper

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia.[7] Oxford's dictionary defines newspaper is printed publication, usually issued every day, with advertisements.[8] According to Kamus Istilah

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[3]Samsuri, *Analisis Bahasa*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 1981), p. 190.
[4]Tarigan, Henry Guntur, *Pengantar Kosakata*, (Bandung : Penerbit Angkasa, 1984), p. 105.
[5]Oxford Learner's, *Op*, *Cit*., p. 418.
[6]*Ibid*., p. 19.
[7]Dian Sari, "The Jakarta Post" (*http.www.co.au*, accessed at April 4, 2012 retrieved on 10:45 AM)
[8]A.S Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionary*, (London: Oxford University, 1974), p. 567.

karya Tulis Ilmiah, newspaper is: 1) A communication means written is containing of news, editorial, article, sometime accompanied with article result of artistry, picture, caricature, letters from readers, and advertisement. 2) Paper or printed paper and distributed, usually daily or weekly and contain news, opinion, composition, and advertisement. [9]

The Jakarta Post newspaper is the new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also in bringing together four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective.

So, the analysis of affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta post newspapers at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 is the research process change of adding words which change the meaning and form in piece of writing in English newspaper.

G. Research Methodology

1. The Kind of the Research

This research used qualitative descriptive. This research used content analysis method of which kind is manifest coding. L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian stated Qualitative approach is based on the collection and analysis of nonnumeric data such as observations, interviews, and other more discursive

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[9]Komaruddin dan Yooke Tjuparmah S. Komaruddin, *Kamus Istilah Karya Tulis Ilmiah,* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2006), p. 256.

sources of information.[10] Muhammad Natsir said descriptive method as "suatu metode dalam meneliti status kelompok manusia, suatu objek, suatu sistem, pemikiran, ataupun kelas peristiwa pada saat sekarang".[11] It means that descriptive method is a method observes the status of a group person, an object, a system, a thought or an event in present.

Content analysis is a study that is depth discussion of the content of written or printed information in the mass media.[12] According Syukur kholil Manifest coding is "analisis isi yang didasarkan kepada kata-kata atau kalimat, gambar, simbol, yang dinyatakan secara eksplisit dalam suatu teks".[13]

It means that Coding Manifest is based on content analysis to words or sentence, picture, symbol, expressed by explicit in a text. So, this research is done by qualitative descriptive and uses content analysis which uses is reading, noting and grouping.

The researcher does the research with the first step that is reading the sport articles, the researcher does scan in reading sport article. Second step analysis affixation with use coding. Next step the researcher note all data. The last step the researcher agglomerate the data accord with type of affixes.

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[10]L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Educational Research: Competence for Analysis & Application*, (USA: Prectice Hall, 2000), p. 8.

[11]Muhammad Nasir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1988), p. 63.

[12]Andre Yuris, "Analisis Isi", (http:www.co.au, accessed February 17, 2008 retrieved on 10 AM)

[13]Syukur Kholil, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi,* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2006), p. 52.

2. The Sources of the Data

   The sources of the data for this research consist of:

   a. Primary data is data collected from article sport in The Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

      1) *Kiryat Shmota brings hope to Israeli outpost*.

      2) *Inter Milan still suffering a Mourinho hangover*.

      3) *Valencia helps United go five points clear with win*.

   b. Secondary data is sources complement need in script, obtained from books such as:

      1) *Pengantar Lingguistik* by Verhaar.

      2) *An Introduction to Morphology* by Robert Sibarani.

      3) *Linguistik Umum* by Chaer.

      4) *Inroduction to Morphology* by Habib Syukri.

      5) *An Introduction to Linguistics* by Nirmala Sari.

      6) *Contemporary English Grammar* by Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy.

      7) *Metodologi Penelitian* by Sumadi Suryabrata.

      8) *Menulis Artikel dan Tajuk Rencana* by Haris Sumadiria.

3. The Instrument of the Research

   The instrument of the research is the researcher and document.

   a. The Researcher

      "Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri yang berperan sebagai perencana, pengumpul data, penganalisis dan

pelapor hasil penelitian atau dengan kata lain instrumen penelitian ini adalah berupa manusia, yaitu peneliti sendiri (human instrument)."[14] It means that Instrument used in this research is researcher alone which personate planner, compiler of data, reporter and analyzer result of research or equally this research instrument is the form of human being that is researcher alone (instrument human). So that one of instrument research in this research is the researcher herself of key instrument, the researcher collected data then noted, analyzed after reading articles sport in the Jakarta Post newspaper Wednesday April 4, 2012.

b. Documents

According to Suharsimi Arikunto documentation method is "mencari data mengenai hal-hal atau variable yang berupa catatan, transkrip, buku, surat kabar, majalah, prasasti, notulen rapat, lengger, agenda, dan sebagainya".[15] It means that documentation method that is searching data concerning things or variable which in the form of note, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, inscription, minutes of meeting, agenda, etc. Document study is important in content analysis.

The researcher analysis in sport articles to find affixation and word function and describe the process affixation. The data are talking three sport articles. The analysis entails process, type, kind, and function of the affixation in

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[14]Sumadi Suryabrata, *Metodologi Penelitian,* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), p. 121.
[15]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahasatya, 2006), p. 231.

sport articles of the Jakarta post newspapers at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

4. The Technique of the Collecting Data

The data were collected from reading and analyzing affixation in articles sport, and then had been analyzed by using library study. The researcher did data collecting technique which suggested by Syukur Kholil as follows:[16]

1. Reading, in this case the researcher read all sport articles, start from early to the last, so that the researcher can comprehend and easier in analyze sport articles.

2. Noting, in this case after read by the researcher, all data related to purposes of research noted to facilitate in analyze data.

3. Grouping, data have been read and noted, and then grouped to be easier to in analyze and getting its result.

5. Techniques of Checking Trustworthiness of Data

Trustworthiness in qualitative research is very important because checking to the trustworthiness of the data is used to contradicted the assumption of qualitative research is not scientific. To reduce the bias of the data, and to improve the validity of the data collected, Gay suggested several strategies as follows:

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[16]Syukur Kholil, *Op. Cit.*, p.127.

1. Extend the study by staying in the field for a longer period to obtain additional data that can be compared to the earlier data or to compare participant's consistency of responses.
2. Include additional participants 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 participants
4. Try to recognize one's own biases and preferences and be honest with oneself in seeking them out.
5. Work with another researcher and independently gather and compare data collected from subgroups of the participants.
6. Allow participants to review and critique field notes or tape recordings for accuracy and meaning, but only at the end of the entire data collection period.
7. Use verbatim accounts of observation or interviews by collecting and recording data with tape recordings or detailed filed notes
8. Record in a journal one's own reflection, concerns, during the study and refer to them when examining the data collected.
9. Examine unusual result for explanation.
10. 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 responds similarly to a personal question asked on three different occasions.[17]

Lexy J. Moleong check the trustworthiness of the data suggested several strategies as follows:

1. Participations prolongation

2. Observing persistence

3. Triangulated

4. checking with friend by discuss

[17]L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Op. Cit.*, p. 225.

5. analysis negative case

6. Reference sufficiency

7. Member checking

8. Description detail

9. Auditing.[18]

From strategies above, the researcher just take checking with friend by discussing. The researcher works with friend to compare data to check the trustworthiness of the data.

6. The Technique of Data Analysis

Sumadi Suryabrata said that for descriptive data to be utilized analysis non statistic that is content analysis. According to Lexy J. Moleong, data analysis is process to managing data, organizing it in order a pattern, category and unit breakdown of basic, so in the end gathered of data.[19]

Miles and Huberman in Noeng Muhadjir steps of data analysis as: summering of data, coding, making objective note, and Making reflective note.[20]

The researcher took summering data analysis such as:

1. Reading sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper.

2. Analysis affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper.

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[18]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya Offset, 1999), p. 175.
[19]Lexy J. Moleong, *Op. Cit.*, p. 131.
[20]Noeng Muhadjir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jogjakarta: Rake Sarasan, 1992), p. 51.

3. Coding.

4. Taking conclusions from overall of result.

5. Writing result of research completely and intact.

CHAPTER II

TEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. The Description Theory of Affixation

1. The Definition of Affixation

Affixation is one process which most commonly in language. Affixation happened if a bound morpheme to be put down to a free morpheme. A free morpheme can change of function, form word class or meaning with existence of addition of word. Robert Sibarani states, affixation is the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning / category or the grammatical function of the word.[1] Affixations are type of bound morpheme. Affixation are limited in number in a language and generally classified into two types, depending on their position with reference to the root or stem of the word are suffixes and prefixes.

According Verhaar "affiksasi adalah penambahan dengan affix".[2] It means that, affixation is adding with affix. According Abdul Chaer that "affiksasi adalah proses pembubuhan afiks pada sebuah dasar atau bentuk dasar".[3] It means that, affixation is process placing of affixes at a base or basic word. Habib syukri said, affixation is a morpheme which only occurs when

[1]Sibarani, Robert, *An Introduction to Morphology*, (Medan: PODA, 2006), p. 30.
[2]Verhaar, *Pengantar Linguistik,* (Jogjakarta: Gadja Mada University Press, 1983), p. 60.
[3]Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 177.

attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base.[4]

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that affixation is the process of adding words at the beginning and ending of which change the meaning and the grammatical function of a root or stem or basic word.

a. Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

In morpheme study about free and bound morpheme, in bound morpheme include derivational and inflectional morpheme. According Robert Sibarani derivational is a bound morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning or the part of speech or both.[5] Inflectional is a general grammatical process which combines words and affixes to produce alternative grammatical forms of words.[6]

b. Kinds of affixation

There are two kinds of affixation in English that is prefix and suffix.

1. Prefix

Prefix is a letter or group of letters added at the beginning of word. According Nirmala Sari prefix is added to the beginning of free morphemes or other prefixes.[7] While Robert Sibarani states prefix is

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[4]Habib Syukri, *Inroduction to Morphology*, (Medan: English Dep. of FKIP UMSU, 2005), p. 21.

[5]Sibarani, Robert, *Op. Cit.*, p. 43.

[6]Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze Amvela, Words, Meaning and Vocabulary, (London: Cassell, 2000), p.70.

[7]Nirmala Sari, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1988), p. 96.

the affixes which are added to the beginning of word.[8] So, prefix is a letter or group of letters added to beginning of word to change the meaning and form of word.

The prefixes are mention: A-, ab-, ad-, ante-, ambi-, ante-, anti-, arch, bi-, circum-, co-, con-, contra-, de, demi-, dis-, en-, equi-, ex-, extra-, hexa-, hom-, hyper-, in-, il, im, ir-, inter-, intra-, mis-, mono-, meta-, non-, ob-, omni-, over-, pan-, post-, pre-, pro-, pseudo-, re-, semi-, sub-, super-, sym-, trans-, tri-, to-, ultra-, un-, under-, and uni-.[9]

The formula of prefix such as:

> Type of prefix + base form

1. Prefix + Noun = Verb

   Example: en + Title = entitle

2. Prefix + noun = noun

   Example: anti + malaria = anti-malaria

3. Prefix + verb = verb

   Example: dis + agree = disagree

4. Prefix + adjective = adjective

   Example: im + possible = impossible

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[8]Sibarani, Robert, *Op. Cit.*, p. 30.

[9]Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar*, (New Delhi: Book Palace, 2003), p. 347.

5. Prefix + adjective = verb

    Example: en + able = enable

2. Suffix

    According the Oxford's dictionary define suffix is a letter, sound or syllable added at the end of a word to make another word.[10] According Abdul Chaer sufiks is afiks yang diimbuhankan pada posisi akhir bentuk dasar. It means that suffix is affix which in affixation on course basic form.[11] While Nirmala Sari said suffix is added to the end of free morpheme or other suffixes.[12] So, suffix is a letter or group of letters added to ending of word on basic word to change the meaning and form of word.

    The suffixes are able, –age, –al, –an, –ance, –ant, –ary, –ful, –ation, –cide, –cy, –dom, –ed, –ee,, –eer, –en, –er, –ery, –es/-s, –ese, –ess, –est, –ette, –fic, –fy, –hood, –ial, –ian, –ical, –ing, –ion, –ism, –ist, –ity, –ive, –ize, –less, –let, –ling, –ly, –ment, –ness, –ous, –ship, –ster, –t, –th, –ty, –ule, –ure, and –y.[13]

    The formula of suffix such as:

Base form + type of suffix

[10]A.S Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionary*, (London: Oxford University, 1974), p. 865.
[11]Abdul Chaer, *Op. Cit.,* p. 178.
[12]Nirmala Sari, *Loc. Cit.*
[13]Sibarani Robert, *Op. Cit.*, p. 36.

1. Verb + Suffix = Noun

   Example: Disturb + ance = Disturbance

2. Noun + Suffix = Verb

   Example: Fright + en = fright

3. Adjective + Suffix = Verb

   Example: Soft + en = soften

4. Noun + suffix = Adjective

   Example: Gold + en = golden

5. Adjective + suffix = Adverb

   Example: Slow + ly = slowly

6. Noun + Suffix = Noun

   Example: Child + hood = childhood

7. Verb + Suffix = Verb

   Example: Follow + ing = following

8. Adjective + Suffix = Adjective

   Example: Kind + ly = kindly

3. Word Functions of Affixation

   The functions of affixes such as:

1. A-   = not

2. Ab-   = away from

3. Ad-   = to

4. Ante-   = before

5. Ambi-   = on both sides

6. Anti-   = against

7. Arch   = first, head

8. Bi-   = two

9. Circum- = around

10. Co-   = with

11. Con-   = with

12. Contra- = against

13. De-   = opposite of

14. Demi-   = half

15. Dis-   = not

16. En-   = in, on

17. Equi-   = equal

18. Ex-   = out of

19. Extra-   = very

20. Hexa-   = six

21. Hom-   = the same

22. Hyper- = over

23. In-   = not

24. Il-   = not

25. Im-   = not

26. ir-   = not

27. Inter-   = between

28. Intra-   = inside

29. Mis-   = wrong

30. Mono-   = one, alone

31. Meta-   = met

32. Non-   = not

33. Ob-   = against

34. Omni-   = all

35. Over-   = above

36. pan-   = call

37. post-   = after

38. Pre-   = before

39. Pro-   = supporting

40. Pseudo- = false

41. Re-   = again

42. Semi-   = half

43. Sub-   = secondary

44. Super-   = above, over

45. Sym-   = with

46. Trans-   = across

47. Tri-   = three

48. To-   = this

49. Ultra- = beyond

50. Un- = not

51. Under- = beneath[14]

The functions of suffixes are mention below:

1. –able = used to form an adjective

2. –age = used to form a noun

3. –al = used to form an adjective

4. –an = used to form a noun

5. –ance = used to form a noun

6. –ant = used to form an adjective

7. –ary = used to form a noun

8. –ful = used to form a noun

9. –ation = used to form a noun

10. –cide = used to form a noun

11. –cy = used to form a noun

12. –dom = used to form a noun

13. –ed = used to form verb

14. –ee = used to form a noun

15. –eer = used to form a noun

16. –en = used to form a verb

17. –er = used to form a noun

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[14]*Ibid.*

18. –ery   = used to form a noun

19. –es/-s   = used to form a plural/present

20. –ese   = used to form an adjective

21. –ess   = used to form a noun

22. –est   = used to form a superlative adjective

23. –ette   = used to form a noun

24. –fic   = used to form an adjective

25. –fy   = used to form a verb

26. –hood   = used to form a abstract noun

27. –ial   = used to form an adjective

28. –ian   = used to form an adjective

29. –ical   = used to form an adjective

30. –ing   = used to form a participle present of verb

31. –ion   = used to form a noun

32. –ish   = used to form an adjective

33. –ism   = used to form a noun

34. –ist   = used to form a noun

35. –ity   = used to form a abstract noun

36. –ive   = used to form an adjective

37. –ize   = used to form a verb

38. –less   = used to form an adjective

39. –let   = used to form a noun

40. –ling   = used to form a noun

41. –ly   = used to form an adverb

42. –ment   = used to form a noun

43. –ness   = used to form a noun

44. –ous   = used to form an adjective

45. –ship   = used to form a abstract noun

46. –ster   = used to form a noun

47. –t   = used to form a noun

48. –th   = used to form a noun

49. –ty   = used to form a noun

50. –ule   = used to form a noun

51. –ure   = used to form a noun

52. –y   = used to form a noun[15]

2. Sport Article

a. 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

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[15]Nirmala Sari, *Op. Cit.*, p. 36

agreement.[16]According Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, article is "karya tulis lengkap dalam majalah, surat kabar, dan sebagainya".[17] It means that article is complete writing in magazine, newspaper, etc.

b. Characteristic of article

According to Haris Sumadiria there are six characteristic of article such as:[18]

1. Ditulis dengan atas nama (by line story).
2. Mengandung gagasan aktual dan atau controversial.
3. Gagasan yang diangkat harus menyangkut kepentingan sebagian terbesar khalayak pembaca.
4. Ditulis secara referensial dengan visi intelektual.
5. Disajikan dalam bahasa yang hidup, segar, populer, komunikatif.
6. Singkat dan tuntas.
7. Orisinal.

It means that: written with on behalf (by line story), contained 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 completed, and original.

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[16]A.S Hornby, *Op. Cit.*, p. 43.

[17]Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, *Loc. Cit*, p.

[18]Haris Sumadiria, *Menulis Artikel dan Tajuk Rencana*, (Bandung: Simbiosa Rekatama Media, 2005), p. 4.

The explanation can be seen below:

1. Written with on behalf (by line story)

An article have to mention clearly name of written. The category of opinion article, name of researcher usually mentioned above or below title. While, article in out category like light article and practical article, name of researcher usually rather hidden with kept at the end article.

2. Contained of actual and or controversial ideas

Idea of Actual is idea which in character newly, not yet many written, to be known, or discussed of people. Articles have to avoid idea of worn out, or just something of level. Only new idea, fresh, which assumed give alternative and use assess to society.

3. Lifted idea must concern importance for biggest readers

Written article give the more benefit to importance of society. Like news about economics, education, athletic, etc.

4. Written by referential with intellectual vision

As intellectual masterpiece of someone, article anything which written have to be supported by a set reading, knowledge, and relevant theory. So, articles have to be written by referential to get complete article.

5. Presented in life, fresh, popular, communicative language

Language which presented in newspaper, tabloid, and magazine use simple language, clear, life, fresh, communicative and popular so that reader get information with easy.

6. Shorten and completed

One of article characteristic that is articles have to shorten and is complete. Shorten mean article not verbiage, circulating or throw time of reader. While complete that is not continue to next edition, equally finish at edition today.

7. Original

Article made result of masterpiece alone, article not a result of others masterpiece. Article contained in newspaper not a result of plagiarizing or ploughing.

B. Review of Related Findings

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 student of English Education Department in UNIMED. The researcher's name is Fithri Elfina with the title "An Analysis of Morphemes in Sport Article of The Jakarta Post".[19] In this case she

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[19]Fithri Elfina, An Analysis of Morphemens in Sport Article of the Jakarta Post, (*unpublished thesis*), (Medan: UNIMED pres, 2006).

concluded that there is morpheme in sport article. There are free and bound morphemes, affixation, derivational and inflectional, and allomorphs.

Second, the research was done by the student English Education Department in UNIMED. The researcher's name Wardah Jamilan with the title "The Similarities and Differences of Affixes between Acehnese Language and English Language".[20] She found similarities and differences of affixes between Acehnese Language and English Language.

Third, the research was done by student English Education Department in North Sumatra University. The researcher's name Hanim Masniari Lubis with the title "An Analysis of Affixation in the Novel "Robinson Crusoe" By Daniel Defoe".[21] In his research, he can show most dominant affix and the number of prefixes and suffixes in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*.

From review of related findings above, they analyzed about morphology that are free and bound morphemes, affixation, prefixes and suffixes, derivational, and inflection, and allomorphs. They searched in Sport Article of the Jakarta Post and novel *Robinson Crusoe*. The researcher did not find the same research that is analysis affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post. So, the researcher did analysis about morphology especially in sport articles of Sport Article of the Jakarta Post newspaper.

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[20]Wardah Jamilan, The Similarities and Differences of Affixes between Acehnese Language and English Language, (*unpublished thesis*), (Medan: UNIMED pres, 2006).

[21]Lubis Hanim Masniari, An Analysis of Affixation in the Novel "Robinson Crusoe" By Daniel Defoe, (*unpublished thesis*), (Medan: USU pres, 2007).

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

It has been stated in the previous chapter that the data which were used are from sport articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th edition Wednesday April 4, 2012. Three articles of sport articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper were obtained to be analyzed, they are: *Kiryat Shmona brings hope to Israel outpost, Inter Milan still suffering a Mourinho hangover, and Valencia helps United go five points clear with win.*

B. Description of the Data

Having collecting the data taken from sport articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper, the data would be analyzed by the following steps: firstly, to find affixation, to describe process affixation, and to find words functions give affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012. Second, counting the total of each affixation and to find out the most dominant affixation.

1. Affixation in sport articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012

There were sport article that exists in the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 loads three sporting articles which is:

a. Kiryat Shmona brings hope to Israel outpost

There are affixations in this sport article such as:

1. Word   : Brings

       Affix   : _s

       Process   : Noun + s

                     Bring + s

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change noun to be present

2. Word   : Champions

       Affix   : _s

       Process   : N + s

                     Champion + s

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

3. Word   : Bringing

       Affix   : _ing

       Process   : Verb + ing

                     Bring + ing

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

4.   Word   : Vitality

       Affix   : _ity

       Process   : Adjective + ity

                      Vital + ity

       Type   : Derivational

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change adjective to be noun

5.   Word   : Rockets

       Affix   : _s

       Process   : Noun + s

                      Rocket + s

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

6.   Word   : Fired

       Affix   : _ed

       Process   : Verb + ed

                      Fire + ed

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

7. Word   : Militants

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                  Militant + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

8. Word   : Secured

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Adjective + ed

                  Secure + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change adjective to be past of verb

9. Word   : Matches

     Affix   : _es

     Process   : Noun + es

                  Match + es

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

10. Word   : Opening

  Affix   : _ing

  Process   : Verb + ing

         Open + ing

  Type   : Inflectional

  Kind   : Suffix

  Function : Change verb to be present participle of verb

11. Word   : Nearest

  Affix   : _est

  Process   : Adjective + est

         Near + est

  Type   : Inflectional

  Kind   : Suffix

  Function : Change adjective to be superlative adjective

12. Word   : Challengers

  Affix   : _s

  Process   : Noun + s

         Challenger + s

  Type   : Inflectional

  Kind   : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

13. Word   : Following

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

               Follow + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

14. Word   : Championship

    Affix   : _ship

    Process   : Noun + ship

               Champion + ship

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be abstract noun

15. Word   : Smiling

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Adjective + ing

               Smile + ing

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change adjective to be verb

16. Word   : Faces

       Affix   : _s

       Process   : Noun + s

                       Face + s

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

17. Word   : Population

       Affix   : _ion

       Process   : Verb + ion

                       Populate + ion

       Type   : Derivational

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change verb to be noun

18. Word   : Smallest

       Affix   : _est

       Process   : Adjective + est

                       Small + est

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change adjective to be superlative adjective

19. Word   : Helped

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                    Help + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

20. Word   : Traditional

     Affix   : _al

     Process   : Noun + al

                    Tradition + al

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be adjective

21. Word   : Preliminary

     Affix   : _ary

     Process   : Noun + ary

                    Prelim + ary

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be noun

22. Word   : Rounds

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                   Round + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

23. Word   : Beating

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                   Beat + ing

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

24. Word   : Situated

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Situate + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

25. Word   : Technically

     Affix   : _ly

Process   : Adjective + ly

                Technical + ly

Type   : Derivational

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

26. Word   : Years

Affix   : _s

Process   : Noun + s

                Year + s

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

27. Word   : Lies

Affix   : _s

Process   : Verb + s

                Lie + s

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change verb to be present

28. Word   : Tributaries

Affix   : _es

Process   : Noun + es

Tribute + es

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

29.   Word   : Deadly

Affix   : _ly

Process   : Verb + ly

Dead + ly

Type   : Derivational

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change verb to be adverb

30.   Word   : Infiltrations

Affix   : _s

Process   : Noun + s

Infiltration + s

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

31.   Word   : Mainly

Affix   : _ly

Process   : Adjective + ly

Main + ly

Type   : Derivational

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

32.   Word   : Based

      Affix   : _ed

      Process   : Noun + ed

                   Base + ed

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be past of verb

33.   Word   : Palestinian

      Affix   : _ian

      Process   : Noun + ian

                   Palestine + ian

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be noun

34.   Word   : Residents

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Noun + s

                   Resident + s

      Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

35. Word : Briefly

  Affix   : _ly

  Process : Noun + ly

        Brief + ly

  Type   : Derivational

  Kind   : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be adjective

36. Word : Iranian

  Affix   : _ian

  Process : Noun+ ian

        Iran + ian

  Type   : Derivational

  Kind   : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be verb

37. Word : Backed

  Affix   : _ed

  Process : Noun + ed

        Back + ed

  Type   : Inflectional

  Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be past of verb

38. Word   : Guerrillas

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                     Guerrilla + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

39. Word   : Thousands

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                     Thousand + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

40. Word   : Largely

    Affix   : _ly

    Process   : Adjective + ly

                     Large + ly

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

41. Word   : Remained

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                     Remain + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

42. Word   : Argentinean

     Affix   : _an

     Process   : Noun + an

                     Argentine + an

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be adjective

43. Word   : Striker

     Affix   : _er

     Process   : Noun + er

                     Strike + er

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be noun

44. Word   : Joined

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                Join + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

45. Word   : Fears

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                Fear + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

46. Word   : Going

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

                Go + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

47. Word   : Allayed

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                  Allay + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change verb to be past of verb

48. Word   : Becomes

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Verb + s

                  Become + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change verb to be present

49. Word   : Security

     Affix   : _ty

     Process   : Adjective + ity

                  Secure + ity

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change adjective to be noun

50. Word   : Worries

     Affix   : _es

     Process   : Verb + es

                   Worry + es

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change verb to be present

51. Word   : Remoteness

     Affix   : _ness

     Process   : Adjective + ness

                   Remote + ness

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change adjective to be abstract noun

52. Word   : Joblessness

     Affix   : _ness

     Process   : Adjective + ness

                   Jobless + ness

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change adjective to be abstract noun

53. Word   : Employers

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                    Employer + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

54. Word   : Willing

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

                    Will + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

55. Word   : Venture

    Affix   : _ure

    Process   : Verb + ure

                    Vent + ure

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be noun

56. Word   : Scheduled

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                      Schedule + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

57. Word   : Flights

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                      Flight + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

58. Word   : Routes

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                      Route + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

59. Word   : Huts

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                    Hut + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

60. Word   : Formed

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Noun + ed

                    Form + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be past of verb

61. Word   : Funded

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Noun + ed

                    Fund + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be past of verb

62. Word   : Industrialist

    Affix   : _ist

    Process   : Adjective + ist

                Industrial + ist

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change adjective to be noun

63. Word   : Location

    Affix   : _ion

    Process   : Verb + ion

                Locate + ion

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change verb to be noun

64. Word   : Merged

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                Merge + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change verb to be past of verb

65. Word   : Clubs

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                   Club + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

66. Word   : Records

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                   Record + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

67. Word   : Entered

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Enter + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

68. Word   : Relegated

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Relegate + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

69. Word   : Defender

     Affix   : _er

     Process   : Verb + er

                   Defend + er

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be noun

70. Word   : Confounded

     Affix   : Con_

     Process   : Con + Verb

                   Con + founded

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Prefix

     Function   : With, together

71. Word   : Eventually

      Affix   : _ly

      Process   : Adjective + ly

                      Eventual + ly

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

72. Word   : Words

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Noun + s

                      Word + s

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

73. Word   : Intended

      Affix   : _ed

      Process   : Verb + ed

                      Intend + ed

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

74. Word : Showing

  Affix : _ing

  Process : Noun + ing

      Show + ing

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be verb

75. Word : Portly

  Affix : _ly

  Process : Noun + ly

      Port + ly

  Type : Derivational

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be adjective

76. Word : Spoils

  Affix : _s

  Process : Noun + s

      Spoil + s

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

77. Word   : Extension

     Affix   : _ion

     Process   : Noun + ion

                   Extent + ion

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be noun

78. Word   : Named

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Name + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

79. Word   : Replacement

     Affix   : _ment

     Process   : Verb + ment

                   Replace + ment

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be noun

80. Word   : Amazing

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                   Amaze + ing

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

81. Word   : Lots

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                   Lot + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

82. Word   : Memories

     Affix   : _es

     Process   : Noun + es

                   Memory + es

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

83. Word   : Ranks

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                      Rank + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

84. Word   : Boyhood

     Affix   : _hood

     Process   : Noun + hood

                      Boy + hood

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be abstract noun

85. Word   : Winning

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                      Win + ing

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

86. Word   : Feeling

      Affix   : _ing

      Process   : Noun + ing

                     Feel + ing

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be verb

87. Word   : Dreamt

      Affix   : _t

      Process   : Noun + t

                     Dream + t

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be verb

88. Word   : Lifting

      Affix   : _ing

      Process   : Noun + ing

                     Lift + ing

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be verb

89. Word   : Reality

     Affix   : _ity

     Process   : Adjective + ity

                     Real + ity

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change adjective to be noun

90. Word   : Modesty

     Affix   : _ty

     Process   : Adjective + ty

                     Modes + ty

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change adjective to be adjective

91. Word   : Cooperation

     Affix   : _ion

     Process   : Verb + ion

                     Cooperate + ion

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be noun

92. Word   : Players

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                    Player + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

93. Word   : Balanced

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                    Balance + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

94. Word   : Bickering

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                    Bicker + ing

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

95. Word   : Thinks

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                      Think + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

96. Word   : Playing

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                      Play + ing

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

97. Word   : Bickering

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                      Bicker + ing

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

98. Word   : Dressing

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Noun + ing

                     Dress + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be verb

99. Word   : Explained

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                     Explain + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

The researcher analysis the affixation from first article of the Jakarta post, this case can be looked at appendix I.

b. Inter Milan still suffering a Mourinho hangover

There are affixations in this sport article such as:

1. Word   : Suffering

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

<div align="center">Suffer + ing</div>

	Type	:	Inflectional
	Kind	:	Suffix
	Function	:	Change verb to be present participle of verb
2.	Word	:	Going
	Affix	:	_ing
	Process	:	Verb + ing
			Go + ing
	Type	:	Inflectional
	Kind	:	Suffix
	Function	:	Change verb to be present participle of verb
3.	Word	:	Sacked
	Affix	:	_ed
	Process	:	Noun + ed
			Sack + ed
	Type	:	Inflectional
	Kind	:	Suffix
	Function	:	Change noun to be past of verb
4.	Word	:	Following
	Affix	:	_ing
	Process	:	Verb + ing
			Follow + ing

Type	: Inflectional
Kind	: Suffix
Function	: Change verb to be present participle of verb

5.
Word	: Results
Affix	: _s
Process	: Noun + s
	Result + s
Type	: Inflectional
Function	: Change noun to be plural of noun

6.
Word	: Games
Affix	: _s
Process	: Noun + s
	Game + s
Type	: Inflectional
Kind	: Suffix
Function	: Change noun to be plural of noun

7.
Word	: Italian
Affix	: _an
Process	: Noun + an
	Italy + an
Type	: Derivational
Kind	: Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be abstract noun

8.   Word   : Decided

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

        Decide + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

9.   Word   : Happened

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

        Happen + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

10.   Word   : Winners

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

        Winner + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

11. Word   : European

   Affix   : _an

   Process   : Noun + an

         Europe + an

   Type   : Derivational

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function   : Change noun to be abstract noun

12. Word   : Champions

   Affix   : _s

   Process   : Noun + s

         Champion + s

   Type   : Inflectional

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

13. Word   : Nearly

   Affix   : _ly

   Process   : Adjective + ly

         Near + ly

   Type   : Derivational

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

14. Word   : Years

     Affix   : _s

     Process : Noun + s

                Year + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

15. Word   : Passed

     Affix   : _ed

     Process : Noun + ed

                Pass + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Used to form a verb

16. Word   : Haunts

     Affix   : _s

     Process : Noun + s

                Haunt + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

17. Word   : Training

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Noun + ing

                 Train + ing

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change noun to be noun

18. Word   : Trophies

    Affix   : _es

    Process   : Noun + es

                 Trophy + es

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

19. Word   : Missed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                 Miss + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change verb to be past of verb

20. Word   : Personality

      Affix   : _ity

      Process   : Adjective + ity

                        Personal + ity

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change adjective to be abstract noun

21. Word   : Relationship

      Affix   : _ship

      Process   : Noun + ship

                        Relation + ship

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be abstract noun

22. Word   : Players

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Noun + s

                        Player + s

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

23. Word   : Feeling

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

                  Feel + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

24. Word   : Recently

    Affix   : _ly

    Process   : Noun + ly

                  Recent + ly

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be adjective

25. Word   : Revealed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                  Reveal + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

26. Word   : Killed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                  Kill + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

27. Word   : Simply

    Affix   : _y

    Process   : Adjective + y

                  Simple + y

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change adjective to be noun

28. Word   : Impact

    Affix   : Im_

    Process   : Im + noun

                  Im + pact

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Prefix

    Function   : Not

29. Word   : Virtually

      Affix   : _ly

      Process   : Adjective + ly

                      Virtual + ly

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

30. Word   : Succeeded

      Affix   : _ed

      Process   : Verb + ed

                      Succeed + ed

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

31. Word   : Definitely

      Affix   : _ly

      Process   : Adjective + ly

                      Definite + ly

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

32. Word : Contributing

  Affix : _ing

  Process : Verb + ing

      Contribute + ing

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change verb to be present participle of verb

33. Word : Series

  Affix : _es

  Process : Noun + es

      Seri + es

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

34. Word : Mistakes

  Affix : _s

  Process : Noun + s

      Mistake + s

  Type : Inflectional

  Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

35. Word : Hiring

  Affix : _ing

Process   : Noun+ ing

                 Hire + ing

Type   : Derivational

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be noun

36.   Word   : Managers

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Noun + s

                   Manager + s

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

37.   Word   : Signing

      Affix   : _ing

      Process   : Noun + ing

                   Sign + ing

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be noun

38.   Word   : Seasons

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Noun + s

Season + s

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

39. Word   : Former

    Affix   : _er

    Process   : Noun + er

               Form + er

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be noun

40. Word   : Considering

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Noun + ing

               Consider + ing

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be noun

41. Word   : Clashed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Noun+ ed

               Clash + ed

	Type	: Inflectional
	Kind	: Suffix
	Function	: Change noun to be past of verb
42.	Word	: Immediately
	Affix	: _ly
	Process	: Adjective + ly
		Immediate + ly
	Type	: Derivational
	Kind	: Suffix
	Function	: Change adjective to be adverb
43.	Word	: Wanted
	Affix	: _ed
	Process	: Verb + ed
		Want + ed
	Type	: Inflectional
	Kind	: Suffix
	Function	: Change verb to be past of verb
44.	Word	: Playing
	Affix	: _ing
	Process	: Verb + ing
		Play + ing
	Type	: Inflectional

Kind : Suffix

Function : Change verb to be present participle of verb

45. Word : Matters

Affix : _s

Process : Noun + s

Matter + s

Type : Inflectional

Kind : Suffix

Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

46. Word : Leaned

Affix : _ed

Process : Adjective + ed

Lean + ed

Type : Inflectional

Kind : Suffix

Function : Change adjective to be verb

47. Word : Actually

Affix : _ly

Process : Adjective + ly

Actual + ly

Type : Derivational

Kind : Suffix

Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

48. Word   : Winner

    Affix   : _er

    Process   : Noun + er

                  Win + er

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be noun

49. Word   : Coaching

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Noun + ing

                  Coach + ing

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be noun

50. Word   : Revolutionary

    Affix   : _ary

    Process   : Noun + ary

                  Revolution + ary

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be adjective

51. Word   : Tactical

    Affix   : _al

    Process   : Adjective + al

                    Tactic + al

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change adjective to be adjective

52. Word   : Failed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                    Fail + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

53. Word   : Leads

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                    Lead + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

54. Word   : Widely

     Affix   : _ly

     Process   : Adjective + ly

                      Wide + ly

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

55. Word   : Respected

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                      Respect + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

56. Word   : Clubs

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun+ s

                      Club + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

57. Word : Coming

  Affix : _ing

  Process : Verb + ing

     Come + ing

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change verb to be present participle of verb

58. Word : Ageing

  Affix : _ing

  Process : Noun + ing

     Age + ing

  Type : Derivational

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be noun

59. Word : Jaded

  Affix : _ed

  Process : Noun + ed

     Jade + ed

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change noun to be past of verb

60. Word   : Hardly

     Affix   : _ly

     Process   : Adjective + ly

                 Hard + ly

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

61. Word   : Initially

     Affix   : _ly

     Process   : Noun + ly

                 Initial + ly

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be adjective

62. Word   : Results

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                 Result + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

63. Word   : Slowly

      Affix   : _ly

      Process   : Adjective + ly

                     Slow + ly

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

64. Word   : Novelty

      Affix   : _ty

      Process   : Verb + ty

                     Novel + ty

      Type   : Derivational

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be noun

65. Word   : Started

      Affix   : _ed

      Process   : Verb + ed

                     Start + ed

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

66. Word   : Display

    Affix   : Dis_

    Process   : Dis + verb

                Dis + play

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Prefix

    Function : Not

67. Word   : Chinks

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                Chink + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

68. Word   : Choices

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                Choice + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

69. Word   : Equally

     Affix   : _ly

     Process   : Verb + ly

                     Equal + ly

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be adverb

70. Word   : Unfortunate

     Affix   : Un_

     Process   : Un + adjective

                     Un + fortunate

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Prefix

     Function   : Not

71. Word   : Picking

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                     Pick + ing

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

72. Word   : Firstly

     Affix   : _ly

     Process   : Verb + ly

                   First + ly

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be adverb

73. Word   : Emotional

     Affix   : _al

     Process   : Noun + al

                   Emotion + al

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be adjective

74. Word   : Comes

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Verb + s

                   Come + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be present

75. Word   : Letting

      Affix   : _ing

      Process   : Verb + ing

                      Let + ing

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

76. Word   : Likes

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Verb + s

                      Like + s

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change verb to be present

77. Word   : Replacements

      Affix   : _s

      Process   : Noun + s

                      Replacement + s

      Type   : Inflectional

      Kind   : Suffix

      Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

78. Word   : Concerned

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                 Concern + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

79. Word   : Invested

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                 Invest + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

80. Word   : Policy

    Affix   : _y

    Process   : Noun + y

                 Police + y

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be noun

81. Word   : Being

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

                  Be + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

82. Word   : Finished

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                  Finish + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

83. Word   : Italian

    Affix   : _an

    Process   : Noun + an

                  Italy + an

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be noun

84. Word   : Words

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                  Word + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

85. Word   : Unveiled

     Affix   : Un_

     Process   : Un + verb

                  Un + veiled

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Prefix

     Function : Not

86. Word   : Talented

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Noun + ed

                  Talent + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be past of verb

87. Word   : Unknown

     Affix   : Un_

     Process   : Un + verb

                   Un + known

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Not

88. Word   : Leading

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Noun + ing

                   Lead + ing

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be noun

89. Word   : Does

     Affix   : es_

     Process   : Verb + es

                   Do + es

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change verb to be present

90. Word   : Characters

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                   Character + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

91. Word   : Doomed

     Affix   : ed_

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Doom + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

The researcher analysis the affixation from second article of the Jakarta post, this case can be looked at appendix I.

c. Valencia helps United go five points clear with win

There are affixations in this sport article such as:

1.   Word   : Retaining

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

Retain + ing

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

2. Word   : Minutes

Affix   : _s

Process   : N + s

Minute + s

Type   : Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

3. Word   : Typically

Affix   : _ly

Process   : Adjective + ly

Typical + ly

Type   : Derivational

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change adjective to be adverb

4. Word   : Relegation

Affix   : _ion

Process   : Verb+ ion

Relegate + ion

	Type	:	Derivational
	Kind	:	Suffix
	Function	:	Change verb to be abstract noun
5.	Word	:	Threatened
	Affix	:	_ed
	Process	:	Verb + ed
			Threaten + ed
	Type	:	Inflectional
	Kind	:	Suffix
	Function	:	Change verb to be past of verb
6.	Word	:	Rovers
	Affix	:	_s
	Process	:	Noun + s
			Rover + s
	Type	:	Inflectional
	Kind	:	Suffix
	Function	:	Change noun to be plural of noun
7.	Word	:	Placed
	Affix	:	_ed
	Process	:	Noun + ed
			Place + ed
	Type	:	Inflectional

Kind   : Suffix

Function   : Change noun to be adjective

8.   Word   : Games

       Affix   : _s

       Process   : Noun + s

                     Game + s

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

9.   Word   : Remaining

       Affix   : _ing

       Process   : Noun + ing

                     Remain + ing

       Type   : Derivational

       Kind   : Suffix

       Function   : Change noun to be noun

10.   Word   : Points

       Affix   : _s

       Process   : Noun + s

                     Point + s

       Type   : Inflectional

       Kind   : Suffix

Function	:	Change noun to be plural of noun

11.   Word   :   Ahead

       Affix   :   A_

       Process   :   A + noun

                         A + head

       Type   :   Derivational

       Kind   :   Prefix

       Function   :   Not

12.   Word   :   Odds

       Affix   :   _s

       Process   :   Adjective + s

                         Odd + s

       Type   :   Inflectional

       Kind   :   Suffix

       Function   :   Change noun to be plural of noun

13.   Word   :   Winger

       Affix   :   _er

       Process   :   Noun + er

                         Wing + er

       Type   :   Derivational

       Kind   :   Suffix

       Function   :   Change noun to be noun

14.　Word　　　　: Driving

　　　Affix　　　　: _ing

　　　Process　　　: Verb + ing

　　　　　　　　　　　Drive + ing

　　　Type　　　　: Inflectional

　　　Kind　　　　: Suffix

　　　Function　　: Change verb to be present participle of verb

15.　Word　　　　: Ended

　　　Affix　　　　: _ed

　　　Process　　　: Verb + ed

　　　　　　　　　　　End + ed

　　　Type　　　　: Inflectional

　　　Kind　　　　: Suffix

　　　Function　　: Change verb to be past of verb

16.　Word　　　　: Prolonged

　　　Affix　　　　: _ed

　　　Process　　　: Verb + ed

　　　　　　　　　　　Prolong + ed

　　　Type　　　　: Inflectional

　　　Kind　　　　: Suffix

　　　Function　　: Change verb to be past of verb

17. Word : Pressure

  Affix : _ure

  Process : Verb + ure

      Press + ure

  Type : Derivational

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change verb to be noun

18. Word : Inside

  Affix : In_

  Process : In + noun

      In + side

  Type : Derivational

  Kind : Prefix

  Function : Not

19. Word : Swerving

  Affix : _ing

  Process : Verb + ing

      Swerve + ing

  Type : Inflectional

  Kind : Suffix

  Function : Change verb to be present participle of verb

20. Word   : Grabbed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Grab + ed

                  Verb + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

21. Word   : Minutes

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                  Minute + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

22. Word   : Sports

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                  Sport + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

23. Word   : Trailed

   Affix   : _ed

   Process : Noun + ed

        Trail + ed

   Type   : Inflectional

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function : Change noun to be past verb

24. Word   : Rangers

   Affix   : _s

   Process : Noun + s

        Ranger + s

   Type   : Inflectional

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

25. Word   : Rivals

   Affix   : _s

   Process : Noun + s

        Rival + s

   Type   : Inflectional

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

26. Word   : Looked

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Look + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

27. Word   : Experienced

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Noun + ed

                   Experience + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be verb

28. Word   : Panicked

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Noun + ed

                   Panic + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be adjective

29. Word   : Ticking

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Noun + ing

                   Tick + ing

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be noun

30. Word   : Opted

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                   Opt + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change verb to be past of verb

31. Word   : Physicality

     Affix   : _ity

     Process   : Adjective + ity

                   Physical + ity

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change adjective to be noun

32. Word   : Scuffed

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                  Scuff + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

33. Word   : Opportunity

    Affix   : _ity

    Process   : Adjective + ity

                  Opportune + ity

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change adjective to be noun

34. Word   : Saved

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                  Save + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

35. Word   : Visitors

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                    Visitor + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

36. Word   : Continued

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                    Continue + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change verb to be past of verb

37. Word   : Vastly

     Affix   : _ly

     Process   : Adjective + ly

                    Vast + ly

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function : Change adjective to be adverb

38. Word   : Improving

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Verb + ing

                        Improve + ing

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be a present participle of verb

39. Word   : Forced

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                        Force + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change verb to be past of verb

40. Word   : Balanced

     Affix   : _ed

     Process   : Verb + ed

                        Balance + ed

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be past of verb

41. Word   : Officials

    Affix   : _s

    Process : Noun + s

             Official + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

42. Word   : Ruled

    Affix   : _ed

    Process : Verb + ed

             Rule + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change noun to be past of verb

43. Word   : Previously

    Affix   : _ly

    Process : Adjective + ly

             Previous + ly

    Type   : Derivational

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function : Change adjective to be adverb

44. Word   : Managing

    Affix   : _ing

    Process   : Verb + ing

                    Manage + ing

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change verb to be present participle of verb

45. Word   : Efforts

    Affix   : _s

    Process   : Noun + s

                     Effort + s

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

46. Word   : Predicted

    Affix   : _ed

    Process   : Verb + ed

                    Predict + ed

    Type   : Inflectional

    Kind   : Suffix

    Function   : Change noun to be past of verb

47. Word   : Pundits

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                    Pundit + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

48. Word   : Championship

     Affix   : _ship

     Process   : Noun + ship

                    Champion + ship

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be abstract noun

49. Word   : Teams

     Affix   : _s

     Process   : Noun + s

                    Team + s

     Type   : Inflectional

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be plural of noun

50. Word   : Twists

   Affix   : _s

   Process : Noun + s

         Twist + s

   Type   : Inflectional

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function : Change noun to be plural of noun

51. Word   : Especially

   Affix   : _ly

   Process : Adjective + ly

         Especial + ly

   Type   : Derivational

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function : Change noun to be adverb

52. Word   : Hosting

   Affix   : _ing

   Process : Noun + ing

         Host + ing

   Type   : Derivational

   Kind   : Suffix

   Function : Change noun to be noun

53. Word   : Performance

     Affix   : _ance

     Process   : Verb + ance

                     Perform + ance

     Type   : Derivational

     Function   : Change verb to be noun

54. Word   : Winning

     Affix   : _ing

     Process   : Noun + ing

                     Win + ing

     Type   : Derivational

     Kind   : Suffix

     Function   : Change noun to be noun

The researcher analysis the affixation from last article of the Jakarta post, this case can be looked at appendix I.

So, from explanation above the researcher analysis affix, process and function, in sport articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th edition Wednesday April 4, 2012, that all doing for success and most dominant were 236 suffixes.

C. Discussion

From the data analysis above, it has proven that affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 with total of affixations was 244.

1. Affixes

   a. Suffix

      From the data presentation, it can be shortened as follow: suffix _s = 64, suffix _ing = 43, suffix _ity = 7, suffix _ed = 54, suffix _es = 7, suffix _est = 2, suffix _ship = 2, suffix _ion = 5, suffix _al = 3, suffix _ary = 2, suffix _ly = 23, suffix _ian = 3, suffix _er = 5, suffix _an = 3, suffix _ness = 2, suffix _ure = 2, suffix _ist = 1, suffix _ment = 1, suffix _hood = 1, suffix _t = 1, suffix _ty = 2, suffix _y = 2 and suffix _ance = 1. The total number was 236.

   b. Prefixes

      The amount prefixes were: prefix con_ = 1, prefix im_ = 1, prefix dis_ = 1, prefix un _ = 3, prefix a _ = 1 and prefix in _ = 1. The total number was 8.

2. The Process of Affixes

   a. Suffix

      From the analysis above the process of suffixes were: noun + s = 55, noun + es = 7, noun + ing = 28, noun + ship = 2, noun + al = 3, noun + ary = 2, noun + ed = 12, noun + ian = 3, noun + er = 4, noun + ly = 3, noun

+ hood = 1, noun + t = 1, noun + an = 3, noun + ship = 2, verb + ing = 26,

verb + ed = 39, verb + ion = 5, verb + es = 7, verb + ly = 4, verb + ure = 2,

verb + er = 1, verb + ty = 2, verb + ance = 1, verb + ment = 1, adjective +

ed = 2, adjective + est = 2, adjective + ing = 2, adjective + ly = 19,

adjective + y = 2, adjective + ity = 6, adjective + ty = 2, adjective + ness =

2, adjective + al = 3.

b. Prefix

From the analysis above the process of prefixes were: prefix con

+ verb = 1, im + noun = 1, dis + verb = 1, un + adjective = 1, un + verb =

2, a + noun = 1, and in + noun = 1.

3. The Function Affixes

From the data presentation, the function of affixation can be shortened

as follow:

a. Adjective was 11

b. Verb was 96

c. Noun was 34

d. Present was 6

e. Adverb was 23

Based on analyzing data above, the researcher found 244 affixations.

While Fithri Elfina found in her research was 61 free morphemes, 169 bound

morphemes, 230 affixations, 76 derivational, 154 inflectional and 115 allomorphs.

While, Wardah Jamilan with had result of her research were the similarities affixes

between Acehnese language and English language was 7 and differences affixes between Acehnese language and English language was 10. Then, Hanim Masniari Lubis found in her research was 97 prefixes and 132 suffixes. Prefixes represent 42,4% of all affixes, meanwhile suffixes really dominant represents 57,6% of all affixes.

There are some different in analyzed and results, there were analyzed morpheme, similarities and differences of Affixes and affixation. The place of research also different, there are in sport articles in newspaper and novel. Almost all the word to analyze has found the some similar of result in analyzed an article, novel and found different and similar have kinds form to can find word needed.

From data analysis above, the researcher checked trustworthiness data by discussed with friends, they are Arnisyah Nasution and Ummul Mawaddah. Arnisyah Nasution found 236 suffixes and 8 affixes.[1] Ummul Mawaddah found suffixes 235 and 8 suffixes.[2] So they found affixations in sport article of the Jakarta post newspaper same with the researcher found affixations in sport article of the Jakarta post newspaper. They found affixation accord their knowledge. So, the data ware valid.

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[1]The result discussed with Arnisyah Nasution, April 15th 2013.
[2] The result discussed with Ummul Mawaddah, April 15th 2013

D. Limitation of the Research

Based on data analysis above, there were limitations of the research in taken of data from in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012, the following the researcher wrote three limitations.

The first, in finding data not all affixes there are in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012, because it used just 3 articles in analysis this research. So, types of affixes were 29 in sport articles for 102 of affixes. The second, threat in time, because limited in time to analyze the data. The last limitations in analysis of ability because, the researcher is not basic study in expert of linguistic, sometime the data not accurate like other researcher in analysis with the skill.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Based on analysis the data of affixation in sport article of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012, some conclusions can be found as follow:

1. The affixation was applied in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 from articles the first, *Kiryat Shmona brings hope to Israel* outpost were 1 for prefixes and 98 for suffixes. *The second, Inter Milan still suffering a Mourinho hangover* were 5 for prefixes and 86 for suffixes. The last, *Valencia helps United go five points clear with win* were 2 for prefixes and 52 for suffixes. So, total of affixation sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 was 244.

2. The process of suffix noun + s was 55, noun + es was 7, noun + ing was 28, noun + ship was 2, noun + al was 3, noun + ary was 2, noun + ed was 12, noun + ian was 3, noun + er was 4, noun + ly was 3, noun + hood was 1, noun + t was 1, noun + an was 3, noun + ship was 2, verb + ing was 26, verb + ed was 39, verb + ion was 5, verb + es was 7, verb + ly was 4, verb + ure was 2, verb + er was 1, verb + ty was 2, verb + ance was 1, verb + ment was 1, adjective + ed was 2, adjective + est was 2, adjective + ing was 2, adjective + ly was 19,

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adjective + y was 2, adjective + ity was 6, adjective + ty was 2, adjective + ness was 2, adjective + al was 3. The process of affix con + verb was 1, im + noun was 1, dis + verb was 1, un + adjective was 1, un + verb was 2, a + noun was 1, and in + noun was 1.

3. The function of affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 they were: the function from prefix as not was 7, and with was 1. The function from suffix as used to form plural was 66, used to form an adjective was 11, used to form a verb was 96, used to form a noun was 34, used to form a present was 6, used to form adverb was 23.

4. The most dominant affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 was 236 suffixes. It was followed by function with used to form plural, used to form an adjective, used to form a verb, used to form a noun, used to form a present, used to form adverb.

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 the student of English Department should be able to understand about affixation in article to get the real understanding and meaning of article. It can be applied to make a good and easy to understanding the text.

2. It is suggestion to the next researchers to use the transitivity 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 the use of them.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

    Name   : SRI MULYANI SIREGAR

    Reg number   : 08 340 0075

    Place/Date of Birthday   : Meulaboh/October 10th 1990

    Sex   : Female

    Religion   : Moslem

B. Parents

    Farther's name   : Panindoan Siregar

    Mother's name   : Yulimah

C. Background educations

1. Graduated from Kindergarten in Raudhatul Athfal Meulaboh from 1994-1996

2. Graduated from primary school SD Negeri 1 Simeulue Timur from 1996-2002

3. Graduated from Junior high school SMP Negeri 1 Simeulue Timur from 2002-2005

4. Graduated from Senior high school SMA Negeri 1 Sipirok from 2005-2008

5. Graduated from State College in Stain Padangsidimpuan

Appendix II

The result of Analyzing

"Kiryat Shmona brings hope to Israel outpost"

NO	WORD	PROCESS
1.	Brings	Bring + s
2.	Champions	Champion + s
3.	Bringing	Bring + ing
4.	Vitality	Vital + ity
5.	Rockets	Rocket + s
6.	Fired	Fire + ed
7.	Militants	Militant + s
8.	Secured	Secure + ed
9.	Matches	Match + es
10.	Opening	Open + ing
11.	Nearest	Near + est
12.	Challengers	Challenger + s
13.	Following	Follow + ing
14	Championship	Champion + ship
15.	Smiling	Smile + ing
16.	Faces	Face + s
17	Population	Populate + ion
18.	Smallest	Small + est
19.	Helped	Help + ed
20.	Traditional	Tradition + al
21.	Preliminary	Prelim + ary
22.	Rounds	Round + s
23.	Situated	Situate + ed
24.	Technically	Technical + ly
25.	Years	Year + s
26.	Lies	Lie + S
27.	Tributaries	Tribute + es
28.	Deadly	Dead + ly
29.	Infiltrations	Infiltration + s
30.	Mainly	Main + ly

31.	Based	Base + ed
32.	Palestinian	Palestine + ian
33.	Residents	Resident + s
34.	Briefly	Brief + ly
35.	Iranian	Iran + ian
36.	Backed	Back + ed
37.	Guerrillas	Guerrilla + s
38.	Thousands	Thousand + s
39.	Largely	Large + ly
40.	Remained	Remain + ed
41.	Argentinean	Argentine + an
42.	Striker	Strike + er
43.	Joined	Join + ed
44.	Fears	Fear + s
45.	Going	Go + ing
46.	Allayed	Allay + ed
47.	Becomes	Become + s
48.	Security	Secure + ity
49.	Worries	Worry + es
50.	Remoteness	Remote + ness
51.	Joblessness	Jobless + ness
52.	Employers	Employer + s
53.	Willing	Will + ing
54.	Venture	Vent + ure
55.	Scheduled	Schedule + ed
56.	Flights	Flight + s
57.	Routes	Route + s
58.	Huts	Hut + s
59.	Formed	Form + ed
60.	Funded	Fund + ed
61.	Industrialist	Industrial + ist
62.	Location	Locate + ion
63.	Merged	Merge + ed
64.	Clubs	Club + s
65.	Records	Record + s
66.	Entered	Enter + ed

67.	Relegated	Relegate + ed
68.	Defender	Defend + er
69.	Confounded	Con + founded
70.	Eventually	Eventual + ly
71.	Words	Word + s
72.	Intended	Intend + ed
73	Showing	Show + ing
74.	Portly	Port + ly
75.	Spoils	Spoil + s
76.	Extension	Extent + ion
77.	Named	Name + ed
78.	Replacement	Replace + ment
79.	Amazing	Amaze + ing
80.	Lots	Lot + s
81.	Memories	Memory + es
82.	Places	Place + s
83.	Ranks	Rank + s
84.	Boyhood	Boy + hood
85.	Feeling	Feel + ing
86.	Dreamt	Dream + t
87.	Lifting	Lift + ing
88.	Reality	Real + ity
89.	Modesty	Modes + ty
90.	Cooperation	Cooperate + ion
91.	Players	Player + s
92.	Balanced	Balance + ed
93.	Bickering	Bicker + ing
94.	Thinks	Think + s
95.	Playing	Play + ing
96.	Dressing	Dress + ing
97.	Explained	Explain + ed

Appendix III

The result of Analyzing

"Inter Milan still suffering a Mourinho hangover"

NO	WORD	PROCESS
1.	Going	Go + ing
2.	Sacked	Sack + ed
3.	Following	Follow + ing
4.	Results	Result + s
5.	Games	Game + s
6.	Italian	Italy + an
7.	Decided	Decide + ed
8.	Happened	Happen + ed
9.	Winners	Winner + s
10.	European	Europe + an
11.	Champions	Champion + s
12.	Nearly	Near + ly
13.	Years	Year + s
14.	Passed	Pass + ed
15.	Haunts	Haunt + s
16.	Training	Train + ing
17.	Trophies	Trophy + es
18.	Missed	Miss + ed
19.	Personality	Personal + ity
20.	Relationship	Relation + ship
21.	Players	Player + s
22.	Feeling	Feel + ing
23.	Recently	Recent + ly
24.	Revealed	Reveal + ed
25.	Killed	Kill + ed
26.	Simply	Simple + ly
27.	Impact	Im + pact
28.	Virtually	Virtual + ly
29.	Succeeded	Succeed + ed
30.	Definitely	Definite + ly

31.	Contributing	Contribute + ing
32.	Series	Seri + es
33.	Mistakes	Mistake + s
34.	Hiring	Hire + ing
35.	Managers	Manager + s
36.	Signing	Sign + ing
37.	Seasons	Season + s
38.	Former	Form + er
39.	Considering	Consider + ing
40.	Clashed	Clash + ed
41.	Immediately	Immediate + ly
42.	Wanted	Want + ed
43.	Playing	Play + ing
44.	Matters	Matter + s
45.	Leaned	Lean + ed
46.	Actually	Actual + ly
47.	Winner	Winn + er
48.	Coaching	Coach + ing
49.	Revolutionary	Revolution + ary
50.	Tactical	Tactic + al
51.	Failed	Fail + ed
52.	Leads	Lead + s
53.	Widely	Wide + ly
54.	Respected	Respect + ed
55.	Clubs	Club + s
56.	Coming	Come + ing
57.	Ageing	Age + ing
58.	Jaded	Jade + ed
59.	Hardly	Hard + ly
60.	Initially	Initial + ly
61.	Results	Result + s
62.	Slowly	Slow + ly
63.	Novelty	Novel + ty
64.	Started	Start + ed
65.	Display	Dis + play
66.	Chinks	Chink + s

67.	Choices	Choice + es
68.	Equally	Equal + ly
69.	Unfortunate	Un + fortunate
70.	Picking	Pick + ing
71.	Firstly	First + ly
72.	Emotional	Emotion + al
73.	Comes	Come + s
74.	Letting	Let + ing
75.	Likes	Like + s
76.	Replacements	Replacement + s
77.	Concerned	Concern + ed
78.	Invested	Invest + ed
79.	Policy	Police + y
80.	Being	Be + ing
81.	Finished	Finish + ed
82.	Italian	Italy + an
83.	Words	Word + s
84.	Unveiled	Unveil + ed
85.	Talented	Talent + ed
86.	Unknown	Un + known
87.	Leading	Lead + ing
88.	Does	Do + es
89.	Characters	Character + s
90.	Doomed	Doom + ed

Appendix IV

The result of Analyzing

"Valencia helps United go five points clear with win"

No	WORD	PROCESS
1.	Retaining	Retain + ing
2.	Minutes	Minute + s
3.	Typically	Typical + ly
4.	Relegation	Relegate + ion
5.	Threatened	Threaten + ed
6.	Rovers	Rover + s
7.	Placed	Place + ed
8.	Games	Game + s
9.	Remaining	Remain + ing
10.	Points	Point + s
11.	Ahead	A + head
12.	Odds	Odd + s
13.	Winger	Wing + er
14.	Driving	Drive + ing
15.	Ended	End + ed
16.	Prolonged	Prolong + ed
17.	Pressure	Press + ure
18.	Inside	In + side
19.	Swerving	Swerve + ing
20.	Grabbed	Grab + ed
21.	Minutes	Minute + s
22.	Sports	Sport + s
23.	Trailed	Trail + ed
24.	Rangers	Ranger + s
25.	Rivals	Rival + s
26.	Looked	Look + ed
27.	Experienced	Experience + ed
28.	Panicked	Panic + ed
29.	Ticking	Tick + ing
30.	Opted	Opt + ed

31.	Physicality	Physical + ity
32.	Scuffed	Scuff + ed
33.	Opportunity	Opportune + ity
34.	Saved	Save + ed
35.	Visitors	Visitor + s
36.	Continued	Continue + ed
37.	Vastly	Vast + ly
38.	Improving	Improve + ing
39.	Forced	Force + ed
40.	Balanced	Balance + ed
41.	Officials	Official + s
42.	Ruled	Rule + ed
43.	Previously	Previous + ly
44.	Managing	Manage + ing
45.	Efforts	Effort + s
46.	Predicted	Predict + ed
47.	Pundits	Pundit + s
48.	Championship	Champion + ship
49.	Teams	Team + s
50.	Twists	Twist + s
51.	Especially	Especial + ly
52.	Hosting	Host + ing
53.	Performance	Perform + ance
54.	Winning	Winn + ing