



**THE AFFIXATION ANALYSIS IN CEMARA'S FAMILY NOVEL
WRITTEN BY ARSWENDO ATMOWILOTO
TRANSLATED BY MARIATI**

A THESIS

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

By:

UTARI

Reg. Number: 13 340 0035

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

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

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
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PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2017

Term : Thesis

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Padangsidimpuan, May 10th 2017

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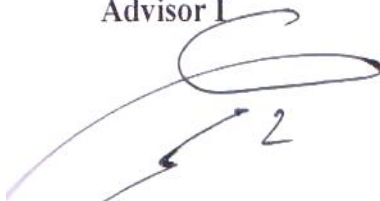
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After Reading, studying, and giving advices for necessary revises on thesis belongs to Utari, entitle **“The Affixation Analysis in Cemara’s Family Novel Written by Arswendo Atmowiloto Translated by Mariati”**. We assume that the thesis has been acceptable the assignment and fulfill the requirement for the degree of Educational Scholar (S.Pd) in English Program, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the thesis examiner team of English Department of Tarbiyah and teacher training faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.


Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

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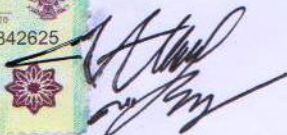
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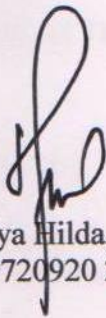



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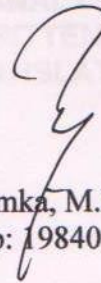
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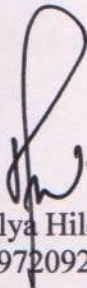
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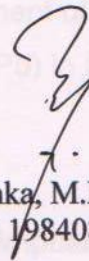


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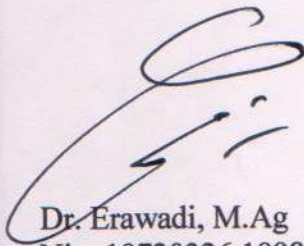
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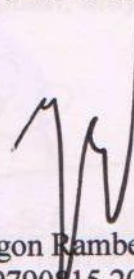
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| Place | : Padangsidempuan |
| Date | : May 10 th , 2017 |
| Time | : 13.30 - Finish |
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| Cumulative Achievement Index | : 3,65 |
| Predicate | : Cumlaude |



RELIGION MINISTRY INDONESIAN REPUBLIC
THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES PADANGSIDIMPUAN
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

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FAMILY NOVEL WRITTEN BY ARSWENDO
ATMOWILOTO TRANSLATED BY MARIATI**

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The thesis has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Education Scholar (S.Pd) in English.

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ABSTRACT

This research is to find affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati. The analysis includes the process of prefix and suffix. The analysis entails the describe the number of affixation, kinds, and to find the most dominant of using affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

This research uses qualitative descriptive. It is analyzed by content analysis. The data has taken from Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati. The researcher uses the library study to analyze affixation in Cemara's Family novel by reading, identifying, analysis affixation, taking concluding from overall of result, and writing result of research completely and intact.

The result of the data analysis shows types of prefix are a-, dis-, im-, and un-. The types of suffix are -s, -ing,-ed, -ee, -ion, -al, -ly, -er, -en, -ful, -ness, -ure, -ment, -t, -y, -able, -en, -ive, and -ance. The total of noun maker is 59, adjective maker is 20, verb maker is 151, adverb maker is 17, inflectional is 189, derivational is 54 which is 11 for prefix and 234 for suffix. So the total of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati is 245 with 11 prefixes and 234 suffixes. Researcher conclude that the most dominant of using affixation in Cemara's Family novel is suffix -ed as inflectional morphemes are more frequently presented in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful

Praise is to Allah lord of the world who has given me the health, the time, the knowledge and the strength to finish this thesis. Peace and blessing upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his companies, and his followers.

In writing this thesis, I have 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.

The researcher would like to express thanks to:

1. Mr. Dr. Erawadi, M.Ag., as the first advisor, thank you very much to precious of time on supervising the draft on this thesis.
2. Mr. Hamka, M.Hum., as the second advisor, thank you very much to invaluable advice, guidance, and suggestion in writing this thesis.
3. Mr. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, MCL., as the Leader of State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan and Deputy Leader I, II, III.
4. Mrs. Hj. Zulhimma, S.Ag., M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
5. Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., the Leader of English Education Study Program.
6. All lecturers and staff in English Education Study Program who had given their valuable, advice, and cooperative.
7. State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan Librarian (Yusri Fahmi, S.Ag., S.S., M.Hum., and the staffs) permission to use their books.

8. My beloved parent (Panindoan Siregar and Yulimah), my beloved grandmother (Rosni Harahap), my beloved sisters (Sri Mulyani Siregar and Dian Puspitasari Siregar), my beloved brothers (Muhammad Raja Siregar and Rahman Panigoran Siregar), and all my beloved family who always give their materials, prays, motivation, and moral encouragement to finish my study.
9. My beloved friends in TBI thanks for your help, patience and care to support me.
10. My beloved friends especially: Annisa Hulhusna Siregar, Laila Safitri, Mardiah, Novita Sari Harahap, and Nilma Sari thanks for your help, patience, and care to support me.

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.

Padangsidempuan, May 10th 2017

The Researcher

UTARI
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Problem

Language is system of meaning, form and expression. Language is generally described as a system of sound used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. Language is system of form that the process how to produce the language by verbal or non verbal. Language can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meaning are assigned to each other, allowing human to communicate what we are thinking and how are feeling.

In other word, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meaning assigned to words and sounds. As native speakers of language, we know that word are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components which are regularly arranged to certain patterns. The pattern or the theory of language and grammar is named linguistics.

Linguistic is science of language or the field of the study, where the subject of study is language. It is a scientific knowledge which can be applied to all language in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only. Linguistics covers several aspect which includes Morphology, Phonology, Syntax, Semantic, and also some other sciences that are related to linguistics like Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistic, and Comparative linguistics. The researcher would like to describe one of the linguistic aspects, that is Morphology

Morphology subject is the study of words. Morphology is the branch of linguistic studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. Morphology is also called the study of morphemes and their different forms and the way they combine in word formation.

Morphology is about affixation. Studying about Morphology is study about affixation such in English. Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base form of a word to change the meaning or category or grammatical function of the word. It also is a process which most general in linguistic.

The very important usage word and put word according to its place is Morphology such affixation. Affixation also important to use language, to know about formed which related to addition of word, and can use affixation in conversation and writing.

In conversation, words are used to form sentences and speaking. The words use affixation, it is very used as according to wanted word in writing because each word which used in writing of course there will be using affixation as in newspaper, magazine, article and also in writing a novel.

In this moment, the researcher analyzed affixation in Cemara's Family Novel written by Arswendo Armowiloto translated by Mariati. The researcher has to describe Cemara's Family Novel written by Arswendo Armowiloto translated by Mariati. Why?

Firstly, the novel is the kinds of book that most popular to all age. There is so many kinds of novel base on classification of age. There are novel for

children, adolescent, adult or general. So by novel, it can be bridge for them to open their knowledge about affixation with easy way.

Secondly, novel is long essay in prose and contains a series of human life stories with other around them with accentuate the character and nature of the actor. While reading novel word by word, they can develop their vocabulary which words can be added by affixation. So reading novel is one of activity which fun to do and increase their vocabulary by affixation in novel.

The last, the researcher analyzed affixation in Cemara's Family Novel written by Arswendo Armolowiloto translated by Mariati because this novel about the values of family as a pillar of strength. Cemara's sweet little stories show us that tears can actually be a symbol of happiness and that there is always hope even in the time of hardship.

So, from explanation above the researcher conducted the research entitled **“The Affixation Analysis in Cemara's Family Novel Written by Arswendo Atmowiloto Translated by Mariati”**

B. The Focus of the Research

This research focused to analyze prefix and suffix of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

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

1. How many affixations in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati?
2. What kinds of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati?
3. What is the most dominant of affixation used in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati?

D. The Objectives of the Research

The purpose of this research are:

1. To describe the number of affixations in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.
2. To identify kinds of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.
3. To find the most dominant of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

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, and other researcher. The following illustration describes the significances of these parties.

1. This research will give contribution and enrich study to the science of language education in general and specifically to linguistic.
2. This research is useful for English teacher as source of teaching. They can get learning material to be presented in the classroom made

affixation as a contribution or presenting to student.

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

F. The Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of this research is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

The chapter one consists of the background of the problem, the focus of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the objective of the research, the significances of the research, and the outline of the thesis

The chapter two consists of affixation, novel, Cemara's Family novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto, and Review of Related Findings.

The chapter three consists of place and time of the research, the research method, the sources of the data, the technique of the data analysis, and the technique of checking trustworthiness.

In chapter four consists of the findings, discussion and the limitation of researcher.

The chapter five consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Affixation

1. The Definition of Affixation

Affixation is most common way of making new words in English. It falls in the scope of Morphology which can be added to other morphemes. Sibarani states that affixation is the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning/ category or the grammatical function of the word.¹ Affixation happened if a bound morpheme to be put down to a free morpheme.

Nida states that most of the morphological work in English is performed by affixes that are bound morphemes that are added to free morphemes.² A free morpheme can change of function, form word class or meaning with existence of addition of word.

So by explanation above, it can be concluded that affixation is a morphological process whereby the processes of adding bound morphemes to the base form of word which are construct word formation and create new meaning.

In Affixation, of course it is talking about morphemes. Morphemes consist of bases and affixes, which have meaning. Words can be made up of

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

²Nirmala Sari, *An Introduction to Linguistics* (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1988) p. 96.

just a base or a base plus one or more affixes. In English, morphemes divided into derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

a. Derivational Morphemes

Derivational morphemes, when combined with a root, change either the semantic meaning or part of speech of effected word. Sibarani states that derivational is a bound morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning or the part of speech or both.³ In English, the derivational morphemes are therefore either prefix or suffix.

b. Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional morphemes modify a verb's tense, aspect, mood, person, number, a noun's, pronoun's, adjective's number, gender or case, without affecting the word's meaning or class (part of speech). Inflectional is a general grammatical process which combines words and affixes to produce alternative grammatical forms of words.⁴ So an inflectional morpheme is used to create a variant form of a word in order to signal grammatical information without affection the word's meaning or class of word. The inflectional morphemes are all suffixes in English.

³Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*, p. 43.

⁴Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze Amvela, *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary* (London: Cassell, 2000) p.70.

There are only eight of them in English as in the following list:⁵

| No. | Base | Suffix | Function |
|-----|-------|--------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Play | -s | 3 rd persons |
| 2. | Talk | -ed | Past tense/past participle |
| 1. | Look | -ing | Progressive |
| 2. | Fall | -en | Past Participle |
| 3. | Novel | -s | Plural Marker |
| 4. | Book | - 's | Possessive |
| 5. | Fast | -er | Comparative |
| 6. | Fast | -est | Superlative |

Based on table above inflectional morphemes is not change the meaning or part of speech. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in sentence.

2. Kinds of affixation

The affixation constructing a word formation and creating new meaning. There are three kinds of affixation based on their position after root or base word. They are prefixes, suffixes and infixes, but in English affixation have prefixes and suffixes.

a. Prefix

Prefix is a letter or group of letters that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the word's original meaning. A prefix consists of one or more syllables such as *un-*, *pre-*, *super-*, that are added to the beginning of a word to add to or change its meaning.⁶ Sari states that

⁵Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*, p. 44.

⁶Kam Chuan Aik & Kam Kai Hui, *Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage* (Singapore: Addition Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999) p. 183

prefix is added to the beginning of free morphemes or other prefixes.⁷

While Sibarani states that prefix is the affixes which are added to the beginning of word.⁸

Usually prefix is the bound morphemes added initially to the base word. For example:

- a) *Re* + play = Replay
- b) *Im* + material = Immaterial
- c) *Ex* + change = Exchange
- d) *Pre* + wedding = Prewedding
- e) *Re* + cover = Recover

So, prefix is a letter or group of letters that consist of one or more syllables added to beginning of word which change the meaning or grammatical function of the word.

The prefixes of English can be classified semantically into the following groups. First, there is a large group that quantify over their base words meaning, for example: uni-, bi-, multi-, emi-, semi-, omni-, micro- macro-, hyper-, and over-. Second, there are numerous locative prefixes such circum-, counter-, endo-, epi-, inter-, intra-, para-, retro-, and trans-,. Third, there are temporal prefixes expressing notions like ante-, pre-, and fore-.⁹

In affixes, there are negative prefixes. It appear to be more complex in their distribution and behavior that more of the other suffixes and their domains overlap considerably such as a(n)-, anti-, de-, dis-, in-,

⁷Nirmala Sari, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, p. 96.

⁸Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*, p. 30.

⁹Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002) p.123.

mis-, non-, and un-.¹⁰ For example asleep, antihero, disinformation, indefinite, misapply, nonage, and unimportant.

So from explanation above, it can be concluded that prefix divided into three groups. They are quantities prefix, numerous locative prefixes, and temporal prefixes. In prefix there are some negative prefix such a *anti-*, *de-*, *a-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *mis-*, *non-*, *un-* and another.

- 1) The formula of prefix are mention below:¹¹

| |
|----------------------------|
| Type of prefix + base form |
|----------------------------|

- a) Prefix + Noun = Verb

Example: *en* + Title = entitle

- b) Prefix + noun = noun

Example: *anti* + malaria = anti-malaria

- c) Prefix + verb = verb

Example: *dis* + agree = disagree

- 2) The functions of prefix are mention below:¹²

| No | Prefix | Meaning | Word Function | Example |
|----|--------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | A- | Not, without, near | Noun, adjective | Anarchy, atypical |
| 2. | Ab- | Away from, off | Adjective | Abnormal |
| 3. | Ambi- | Both, double, two | Noun, adjective | Amphibian, ambidextrous, |
| 4. | Anti- | Against | Noun | Anticommunist |
| 5. | Auto | Self | Noun, Adjective | Autobiography, Automotive |

¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 124.

¹¹Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar* (New Delhi: Book Palaca, 2003) p. 347.

¹²Caglioti, C. "Preparation for An American University Program: Vacobulary Workshop" Southmpton College of Long Island University, <http://www.Southampton.liu.edu /ecademic /pau /course /webesl.htm>, Accessed Sunday, May 14th 2017

| | | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. | Bi- | Two | Noun | Bicycle |
| 7. | Con- | Together, with | Noun, adjective | Concord, cognate |
| 8. | Contra- | Against, opposite | Verb | Contravene, contradict |
| 9. | Cosmo | Universe | Adjective | Cosmopolitan |
| 10. | De- | Opposite of | Verb | Decrease, desensitize |
| 11. | Dia- | Through, across | Noun, adjective | Diameter, Diagonal |
| 12. | Dis- | Not | Verb | Disbelief, disagree |
| 13. | En- | Put into | Verb | Enamor |
| 14. | Equi- | Equal | Noun | Equilateral, equitable |
| 15. | Extra- | Very, beyond | Adjective | Extrasensory, extra-thin |
| 16. | Fore- | Before, in front of | Verb | Foresee |
| 17. | Geo- | Earth, ground, soil | Noun | Geology |
| 18. | Hom(o)- | The same | Adjective | Homogeneous |
| 19. | Hyper- | To a large degree | Adjective | Hyperactive |
| 20. | In- | Not, in | Noun, adjective | Inaction, Inactive |
| 21. | Il- | Not, in | Adjective | Illegible |
| 22. | Im- | In, into | Verb | Import |
| 23. | Ir- | Not | Noun | Irregular |
| 24. | Inter- | Between, among | Adjective, Verb, | Interlinear, Interject |
| 25. | Mal- | Bad | Noun | Malfunction |
| 26. | Mis- | Wrong | Verb | Misdirect |
| 27. | Mono- | One, alone | Noun, adjective | Monochrome, monolingual |
| 28. | Multy- | Many | Noun, verb | Multinational, multiply |
| 29. | Non- | Not | Noun | Nonsense |
| 30. | Op- | Against | Verb | Oppose |
| 31. | Omni- | All, universally | Adjective | Omnivorous |
| 32. | Over- | Above, excessive | Verb | Overcook, overact |
| 33. | Post- | After | Verb | Postpone |
| 34. | Pre- | Before | Verb | Precede |
| 35. | Re- | Again, back | Verb | Replace, replant |
| 36. | Sub- | Secondary, under | Adjective, verb | Subnormal, Support |
| 37. | Super- | Above, over | Noun, verb | Superman, superimpose |
| 38. | Trans- | Across, beyond | Verb | Transfigure |
| 39. | Un- | Not, against | Noun, verb | Unceasing |
| 40. | Uni- | One | Adjective | Uniform |

Based on table above, some prefixes have more than one meaning.

They are prefix *sub-* to showing under or secondary, prefix *bi-* to

showing two. While prefixes have the same meaning but difference prefixes such *in-*, *il-*, *ir-* and *non-* to showing not.

b. Suffix

Suffix is a letter or group of letters that is usually added into the end of words, to change the way a word fits into a sentence grammatically. A suffix consists of one or more syllables placed at the end of a word.¹³ Oxford's dictionary states that suffix is a letter, sound or syllable added at the end of a word to make another word.¹⁴ So suffix is the smallest unit added at the end of word to make new word.

While Sari said suffix is added to the end of free morpheme or other suffixes.¹⁵ The other way suffix is the bound morphemes added to the end of the base word. For example:

- a) Care + *less* = Careless
- b) Happy + *ness* = Happiness
- c) Ideal + *ize* = Idealize
- d) Boy + *hood* = Boyhood
- e) Improve + *ment* = Improvement

So, suffix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the end of a word to form a new word or to change the grammatical function (part of speech) of the original word.

¹³Kam Chuan Aik & Kam Kai Hui, *Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage*, p. 283

¹⁴A.S Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionary* (London: Oxford University, 1974) p. 865.

¹⁵Nirmala Sari, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, p. 96.

There are many kinds of suffix, they are:¹⁶

a) Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffix is a suffix that put in nominal to express more than one meaning. Plag states that nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns.¹⁷ Nominal suffixes express a abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like.

There are many kinds of nominal suffixes. They are -age, -al, -ant, -cy/-ce, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -an, -ing, -ion,-ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, and -ship.

So based on explanation above, nominal suffix is a suffix that derive abstract noun from verbs, adjectives and nouns to express more than one meaning.

b) Verbal Suffixes

Verbal suffix is a suffix that attaches to base word in verbal. Plag states that verbal suffixes which derive verbs from other categories mostly adjectives and nouns.¹⁸ They are four kinds of verbal suffixes. They are -ate,-en, -ify, and -ize.

¹⁶ Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English*, p. 109.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*,

¹⁸ Ingo Plag, *Word-formation in English*, p. 116.

c) Adjective Suffixes

Adjective suffixes were attached to noun bases to form adjectives. Plag state that the adjective suffixes in English can be subdivided into relational adjectives and qualitative adjective.¹⁹

Relational adjectives are a large proportion of derived adjectives relate the noun and qualitative adjectives which a large group of derived adjectives that express more specific concepts. There are many kinds of adjective suffixes. They are -able, -al-, ary-, -ed, -esque, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, and -ous.

d) Adverbial Suffixes

Adverbial Suffix is a suffix was attached to adjective bases to form adverb. Which Plag the classification of adverbial -ly as inflectional, however some formations have difference meaning.²⁰ There are two kinds of adverbial suffixes; they are -ly- and wise. Usually adverbial suffixes showing adverbs of manner and degree.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 118.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p.123.

1) The formula of suffix are mention below:²¹

Base form + type of suffix

a) Verb + Suffix = Noun

Example: Disturb + *ance* = Disturbance

b) Noun + Suffix = Verb

Example: Fright + *en* = frighten

c) Adjective + Suffix = Verb

Example: Soft + *en* = soften

2) The functions of suffixes are mention below:²²

| No | Suffix | Meaning | Word Function | Example |
|-----|----------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | -able/-ible | Worth, ability | Adjective | Forgettable , incredible |
| 2. | -age | Activity, result of action | Noun | Marriage, courage |
| 3. | -al/-ial/-ical | Quality, relation | Noun, adjective | Educational, territorial |
| 4. | -an/-ian | Person | Noun | Italian, African |
| 5. | -ance/-ence | Action, quality, process | Noun | Brilliance, annoyance |
| 6. | -ancy/-ency | State, quality, capacity | Noun | Vacancy, agency |
| 7. | -ant/-ent | Agent, indicating, being | Noun, adjective | Applicant, important |
| 8. | -ar/-ary | Resembling, relate to | Adjective | Spectacular, unitary |
| 9. | -ate | State, function, kind of state, cause to be | Noun, adjective, Verb | Candidate, inviolate, graduate |
| 10. | -ation/-tion | Action, resulting state | Noun | Creation, narration |
| 11. | -ative/-itive | Having the quality of | Adjective | Creative, sensitive |
| 12. | -cy/-acy | State, quality | Noun | Efficiency, privacy |
| 13. | -dom | Place, state of being | Noun | Kingdom |
| 14. | -ed | Having the quality, similar to, in term of, past | Adjective, verb | Terraced, walked |
| 15. | -en | Material, cause to become | Adjective, verb | Silken, moisten |
| 16. | -ee | Person, object of action | Noun | Employee, lessee |

²¹Jayanti Dakshina Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar*, p. 348.

²²Caglioti, C. "Preparation for An American University Program: Vocabulary Workshop" Southampton College of Long Island University, <http://www.Southampton.liu.edu /ecademic /pau /course /webesl.htm>, Accessed Sunday, May 14th 2017.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17. | -er/-or/-ar/-ator | Person, doer comparative, action | Noun, adjective, verb | Teacher, brighter Clamor |
| 18. | -ery | Person | Noun | Cookery |
| 19. | -es/-s | Plural marker, 3 rd person | Noun, verb | Pens, books, plays |
| 20. | -ess | Person | Noun | Heiress, lioness |
| 21. | -est | Superlative | Adjective | Funniest, silliest |
| 22. | -ful | Quality that fills, having, giving, marked by | Noun, Adjective | Mouthful, cheerful |
| 23. | -fy/-ify | Cause | Verb | Falsify, terrify |
| 24. | -hood | condition of life | Noun | Childhood, motherhood |
| 25. | -ian/-an | Related to, one that is | Noun | Politician |
| 26. | -ic/-ics | Related to sciences, quality | Noun, adjective | Economic, optimistic |
| 27. | -ing | Gerund, activity, present participle/progressive | Noun, adjective, verb | Roofing, cohering, depicting |
| 28. | -ion | Condition, action | Noun | Abduction |
| 29. | -ish | Having the character of | Adjective | Brutish, childish |
| 30. | -ism | Belief, showing qualities | Noun | Despotism, communism |
| 31. | -ive | Quality of | Adjective | Expensive, attractive |
| 32. | -ize/-ise | Cause | Verb | Authorize, popularize |
| 33. | -less | Without, missing | Adjective | Treeless, spiritless |
| 34. | -ly | Quality of | Adjective, adverb | Badly, Fluently |
| 35. | -ment | Condition or result | Noun | Movement, placement |
| 36. | -ness | Person, culture, condition | Noun, adjective | Batakness, goodness |
| 37. | -ous/-eous/-ose | Having the quality of, relating to | Adjective | Adventurous, courageous, verbose |
| 38. | -ure | Action, process | Noun | censure, procure |
| 39. | -t | Past event/participle | Verb | Bent, burnt |
| 40. | -y | Marked by, having | Adjective | Fruity, brainy |

The addition of a suffix often changes a word from one word class to another. In the table above, the verb *forget* becomes the adjective *forgettable*, the noun *author* becomes the verb *authorize*, and the noun *education* becomes the adjective *educational*. So, from table above we know, where are suffixes can be noun, verb or adjective.

B. Novel

Novel involves a fictional piece of prose that is typically written in a narrative style and presented as a bound book. Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of event involving a group of events in specific setting.²³ So a novel tells stories which are usually though a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting that deals imaginatively with human experience.

Oxford dictionary states that novel is story in prose, long enough to fill one or more volumes, about either imaginary or historical people.²⁴ Story about life of people, within broad framework, the genre of the novel has encompassed an extensive range of styles and types. They are romantic, realist, historical, and other.

The novel is the most important and popular literary medium in the modern times.²⁵ Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati is one of modern novel in Indonesia. The various which have made the novel the most popular literary from today. Let us consider the main character of the modern novel.

²³Novel | Literature | Britanica. Com, <http://www.britannica.com/art/novel>, Accessed Tuesday, September 27th 2016.

²⁴A.S Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionar*, p. 575

²⁵B.R. Mullik, *English Literature Its Background and Development* (New Delhi: S. Chand and Co, 1969) p. 234.

The one place, we can say that is realistic as opposed to idealistic. The realistic writer is one who thinks that truth to observed facts about the outer world or facts about his own feelings is the great thing. While idealistic writer wants rather to create a pleasant and edifying picture.

In the second place, the modern novel is psychological. The psychological problem concerns the nature of consciousness and its relation to time. People are what they are because of what they have been. We are memories and to describe as truthfully at any given moment means to say everything about our past.

Moreover, on account of the disintegration of society and an absence of a common basic of values, the modern novelist cannot believe that his impressions hold good for others. The result is that whereas the earlier English novel generally dealt with the theme of relation between gentility and morality, the modern novel deals with the relation between loneliness and love.²⁶ Regardless of how it began, the novel has risen to prominence and remained one of the most popular and treasured examples of human culture and writing.

So, by reading novel reader can be enjoyable to know, to increase their knowledge and to analyze about affixation in Cemara's Family novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati as one of novel that popular in Indonesia.

²⁶*Ibid.*, p. 238.

C. Cemara's Family Novel by Aswendo Atmowiloto

Cemara's Family written by Arswendo Atmowiloto. He had born in Solo, Intermediate Java, and Friday 26th November 1948. He is writer and journalist in Indonesia reporter at magazine and newspaper such as Hai and KOMPOS. He publishes cemara's Family in 2015 and translated by Mariati.²⁷

Cemara's Family is an evocation novel about the value of family as a pillar of strength. Cemara's sweet title stories show us that tears can actually be a symbol of happiness and that there is always hope even in the time of hardship.

In the fast-paced world where conscience is often swallowed by the daily struggle to survive, one little family maintains their true principle that honesty is the best policy. Though stricken with poverty, Cemara's Family continues to live with gratefulness, kindness, and resilience. Cemara, the main character of this heartwarming novel, is a bright and lovely little girl who's still in kindergarten.

She lives with Abah, the breadwinner of the family, who works as a pedicab driver and a handyman whenever he's needed. To support him, Emak, the mother, maker sweet grain snacks and asks her daughters to sell them around their village. Euis, the firstborn daughter is on the 6th grade and has experienced the family's wealthy state in the past, before poverty strikes them. And the last the youngest daughter is Agil, a sweet girl who puts a smile in everyone's face.

²⁷Arswendo Atmowiloto-Profil | merdeka. com, <http://m.merdeka.com/profil/indonesia>, Accessed Tuesday, September 27th 2016.

D. 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 student English Education Department in STAIN Padangsidimpuan. The researcher's name is Sri Mulyani Siregar with title "The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012."²⁸ In this case she found affixation in Jakarta Post newspaper.

Second, the research was done by student Education Department in Muria Kudus University. The researcher's name Maharani Sri Aryati with the title "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Tower Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane."²⁹ In her research, she can show dominant derivational in novel Land of Five Tower.

The last, 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."³⁰

²⁸Sri Mulyani Siregar,"The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012" (*unpublished thesis*) (Padangsidimpuan: STAIN, 2013).

²⁹An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Tower Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane, <http://emprints.umk.ac.id/halaman.judul>, Accessed Thursday, September 15th 2016.

³⁰³⁰An Analysis of Affixation in the Novel "Robinson Crusoe" By Daniel Defoe, <http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/.../Cover>, Accessed Thursday, September 15th 2016.

In his research, he can show most dominant affixation in the novel Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe and the number of prefixes and suffixes in the novel Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.

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, Land of Five Tower and novel Robinson Crusoe.

The researcher did not find the same research that is analysis affixation in Cemara's Family novel. So, the researcher did analysis about Morphology especially in Cemara's Family novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Place and Time of the Research

The place of the research was at Padangsidempuan and the research started from 30 August 2016 up to 10 May 2017

B. The Research Method

This research used qualitative descriptive. Gay & Airasian state that qualitative approach was based on the collecting and analysis of non numeric data such as observations, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information.¹ Additionally, Moleong states that qualitative research is the research that's means to understand the phenomenon about what is the subject research undergone by natural method.² It means that qualitative research involves looking in-depth at non-numerical data such as observation, interview, and other more discursive sources of information which are to understanding the phenomenon.

This research used content analysis method which kind was manifest coding. Kholil states that coding manifest was based on content analysis to word or sentences, picture, symbol, expressed by explicit in a text.³ While Ary et al state content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn

¹L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Education Research: Competence for Analysis and Application* (USA: Prectice Hall, 2000) p. 8.

²Lexy J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009) p. 126.

³Syukur Kholil, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2006) p. 52.

about human behavior.⁴ The materials analyzed can be textbook, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television program, advertisements, musical compositions or any of a host of other types of documents.

Content analysis is widely used in education. Ary et al state that are some of the purpose of content analysis in educational research:

1. To identify bias, prejudice, or propaganda in textbook.
2. To analyze types of error in students' writing.
3. To describe prevailing practices.
4. To discover the level of difficulty of material in textbook or other publications.
5. To discover the relative importance of, or interest in, certain topic.⁵

So from explanation above, the purpose of content analysis in this research is to identify affixation, to analyze kinds of affixation, to describe and to discover affixation in Cemara's Family novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

C. The Sources of Data

The sources of the data for this research consist of:

1. Primary data is data collected from Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati. They are:
 - a. Plastic Water Bottle
 - b. Acting Contest – Part 4
2. Secondary data is sources complement need in script, obtained from books such as:

⁴Donald Ary, et. al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA: Wadsworth, 2010) p. 29.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 457.

- a. Word-formation in English by Ingo Plag
- b. An Introduction to Morphology by Robert Sibarani
- c. An Introduction to Linguistics by Nirmala Sari
- d. Contemporary English Grammar by Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy
- e. Word, Meaning and Vocabulary by Howard Jackson & Etienne Ze Amvela

The novel is characteristic to be a book as a source of data. Arikunto state that book, note, transcribe, newspaper, magazine, agenda, etc are documentation method to search of data.⁶ All of them used in qualitative research to understanding of phenomenon, especially in novel.

Ary et al state that documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letter; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; and documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.⁷ So researcher choosing the book as a novel in Cemara Family novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati to be source of data.

The data collected from reading and analyzing affixation in novel and then had been analyzed by using library study. The researcher did data collecting technique which suggested by Kholil as follows:⁸

⁶Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Asdi Mahasatya, 2006) p. 231.

⁷Donald Ary, et. al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 442.

⁸Syukur Kholil, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi*, p. 127.

- 1) Reading, in this case the researcher read all novels. Start from the beginning of the story, raising the case and the solution in Cemara's Family novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati. So the researcher knows and easier in analyze novel.
- 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.

So, source of data in this research is books and novel as a characteristic of a book to search the data and to collecting the data, the researcher using reading, noting and grouping.

2. Instrumentation

The instrument of this research is researcher herself. In qualitative research, researcher as instrument refers to the researcher as an active respondent in the research process. Suryabrata says research is researcher alone which personal planner, compiler of data, reporter and analysis result of research or equally this research instrument is the form of human being that is researcher alone (instrument human)".⁹ The researcher is often personally involved and understood that subjectivity may influence the research.

⁹Sumadi Suryabrata, *Metodologi Penelitian* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006) p. 121.

While qualitative research studies about human experiences and phenomenon. Lincoln and Guba introduce the concept of human as instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry.¹⁰ The researchers need an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of phenomenon, because this research is about human experiences and phenomenon.

So, the researcher is the only instrument that is sufficiently complex to analyze this research. The researcher herself of key instrument will collect data then will be noted, analyzed after reading Cemara's Family novel by Arswendo Armowiloto translated by Mariati.

D. The Technique of the Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis in qualitative research is very important to describe and evaluate the data. Ary et al state that data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to other.¹¹ It means that by using technique of data analysis make researcher more understand about their data and share what their know to other people.

Moleong states that data analysis is process to managing data, organizing it in order a pattern, category and unit breakdown of basic, so in the end gathered

¹⁰Donald Ary, et. al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, p. 424.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 480.

of data.¹² While Miles and Huberman in Noeng Muhadjir, there are steps of data analysis as summering of data, coding, making, objective note, and making reflective note.¹³ It means that data analysis is a process, step by step of research to found out the data.

So, data analysis is the process of logical technique to managing data, coding, organizing it in order pattern, category and unit breakdown of basic, and making reflective note to increase their understanding of the data and to present what they learned to other people.

Based on explanation above, the researcher took summering data analysis such as:

1. Reading Cemara's Family novel
2. Identifying and categorize affixation in Cemara's Family novel
3. Analysis affixation in Cemara's Family novel by tree diagram
4. Taking concluding from overall result
5. Writing result of research completely and intact.

E. The Techniques of Checking Trustworthiness

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. The trustworthiness of a qualitative research can be increased by maintaining high credibility and objectivity. To reduce the

¹²Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya Offeset, 1999) p. 131.

¹³Noeng Muhadja, *Metodologi Peneltian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan, 1992) p. 51.

bias of the data, and to improve the validity of the data collection, Gay suggested several strategies as follows:

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 compare participant's consistency of responses.
2. Including addition participants to broaden the representativeness of the study and thus the data.
3. Make a concerted form to obtain participant trust and comport, trus providing more detailed, honest information from participants.
4. Try to recognize one's own biases and references 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 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 participants responds similarly to a personal question asked on three different occasions.¹⁴

While Moleong states that check the trustworthiness of the data suggested has strategies as follows:

1. Participation prolongation
2. Observing persistence
3. Triangulated
4. Checking with friend by discuss
5. Analysis negative case
6. Reference sufficiency
7. Member checking
8. Description detail

¹⁴L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Education Research...* p. 225.

9. Auditing¹⁵

Based on strategies above, the researcher just take work with other researcher or checking with friends by discussing. The researcher works with friends to compare data, to check the trustworthiness of the data in *Cemara Family* novel by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

¹⁵Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 175.

CHAPTER IV

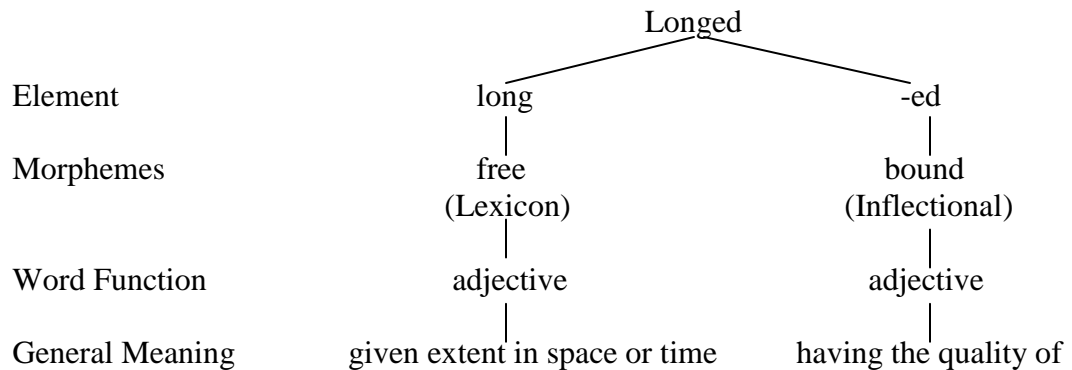
RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. Findings

1. Description of Affixation in

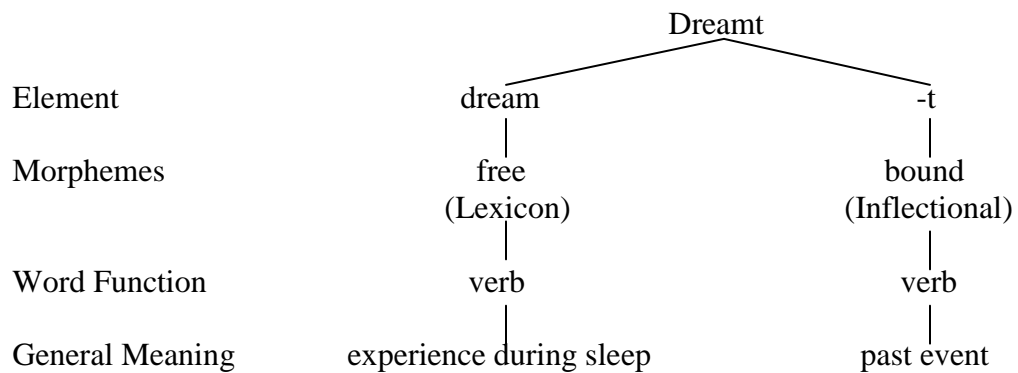
a. Plastic Water Bottle

1) Longed



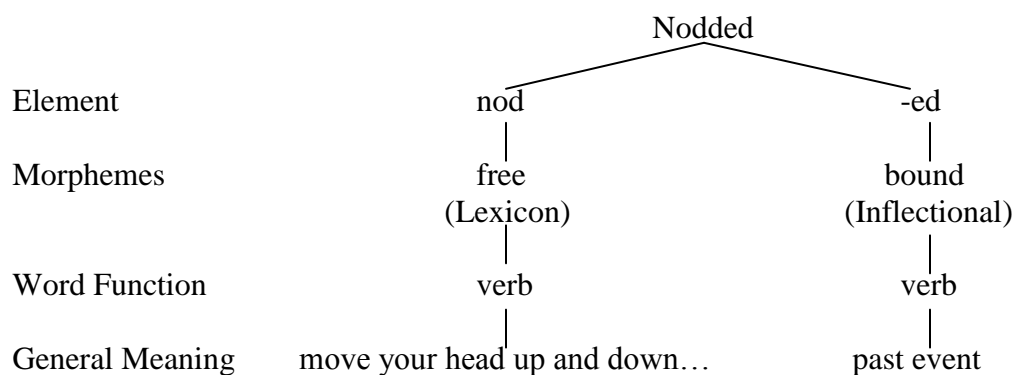
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “longed” is having the quality of space or time. The term of “longed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

2) Dreamt



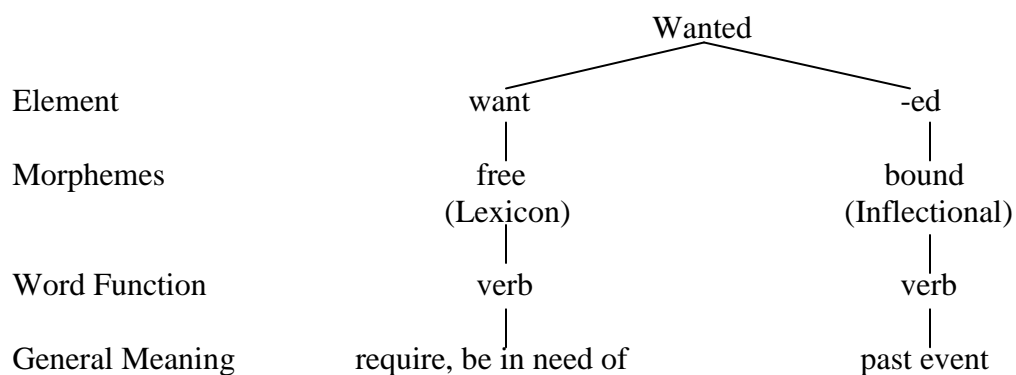
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “dreamt” is experiences during sleep in past event. So the term of “dreamt” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

3) Nodded



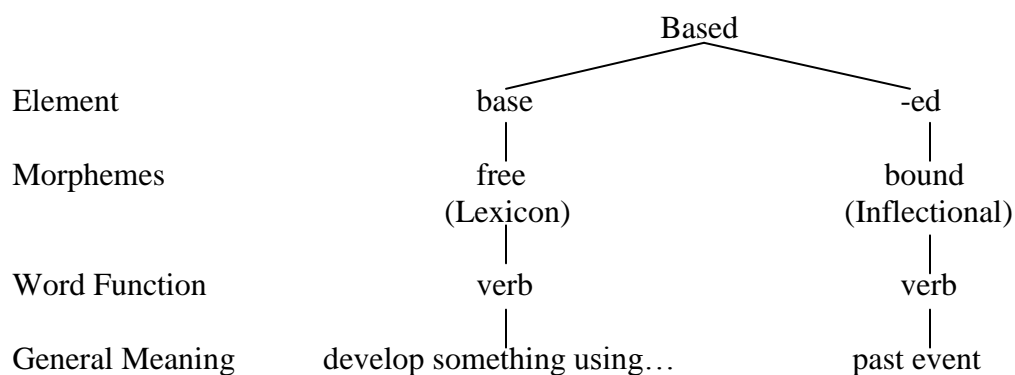
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “nodded” is move your head up and down to show agreement in past event. So the term of “nodded” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

4) Wanted



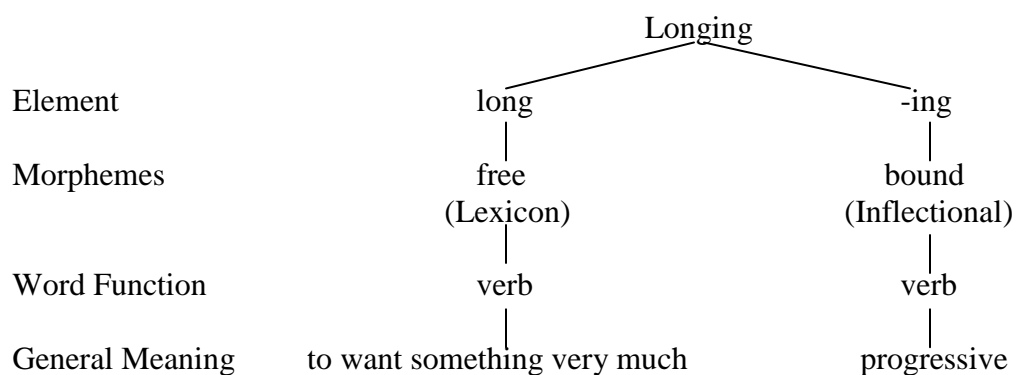
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “wanted” is require, be in need of something in past event. So the term of “wanted” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

5) Based



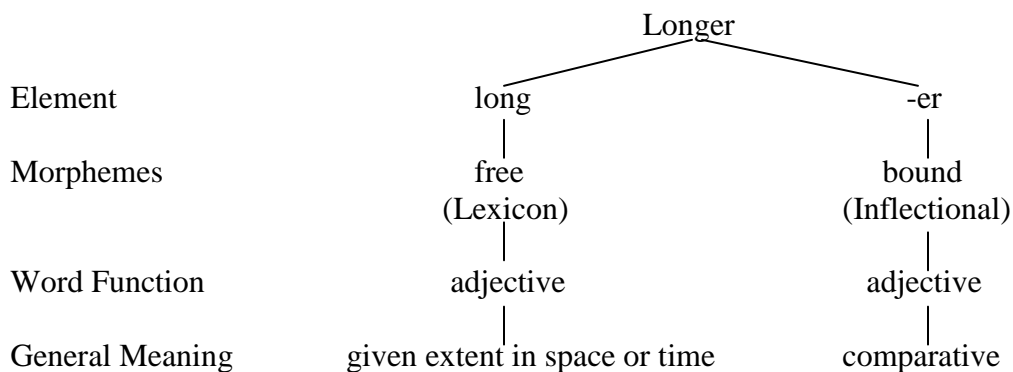
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “based” is develop something using something else as a starting point in past event. So the term of “based” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

6) Longing



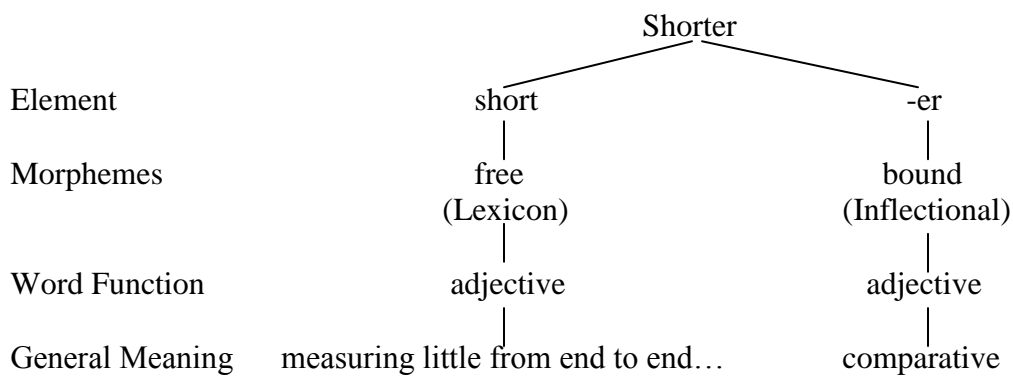
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “longing” is to want something very much in progressive form. The term of “longing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word.

7) Longer



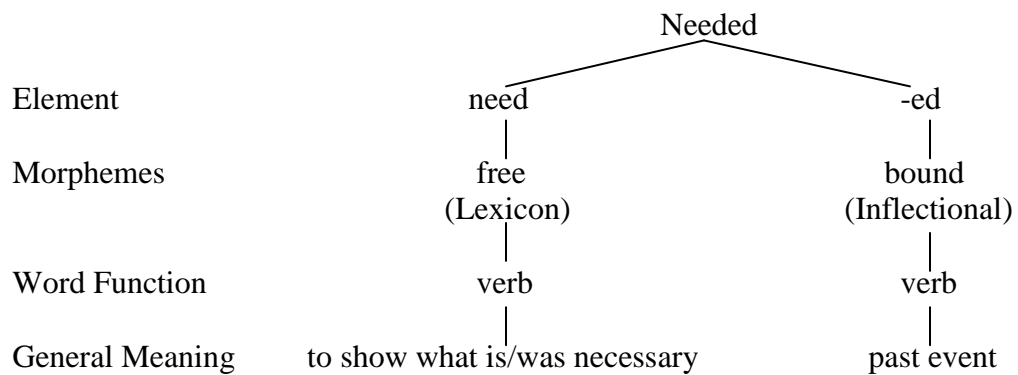
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “longer” is having or given extent space or time in comparative form. The term of “longer” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

8) Shorter



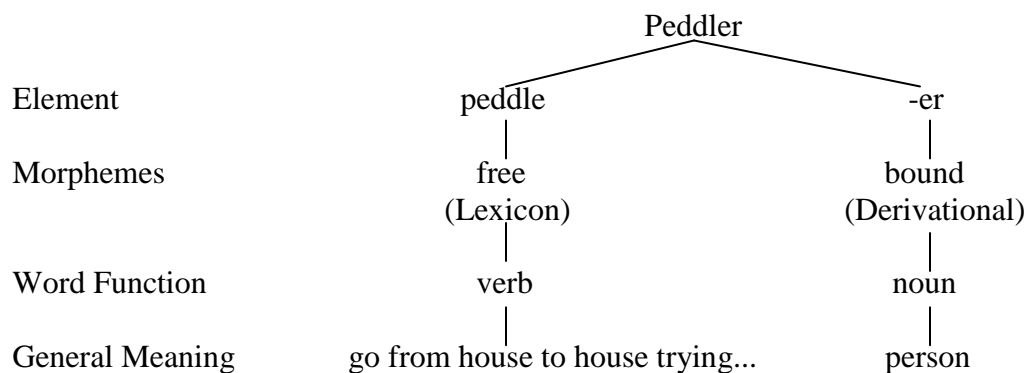
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “shorter” is measuring little from end to end in space or time in comparative. The term of “shorter” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

9) Needed



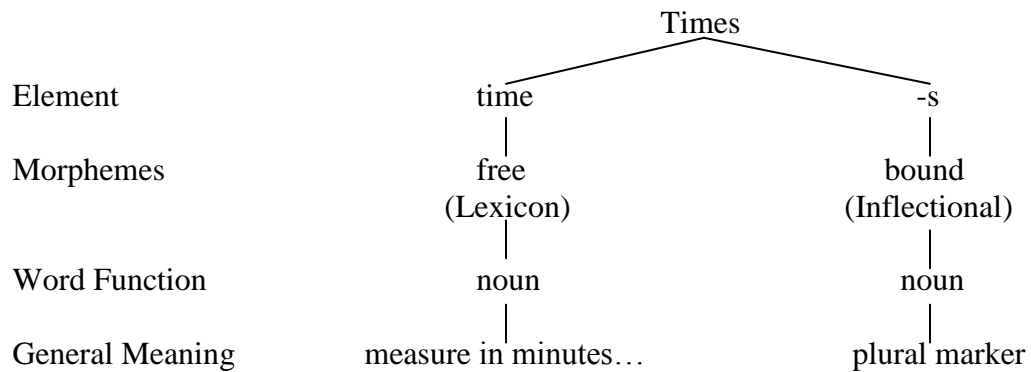
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “needed” is to show what is/was necessary in past event. So the term of “needed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

10) Peddler



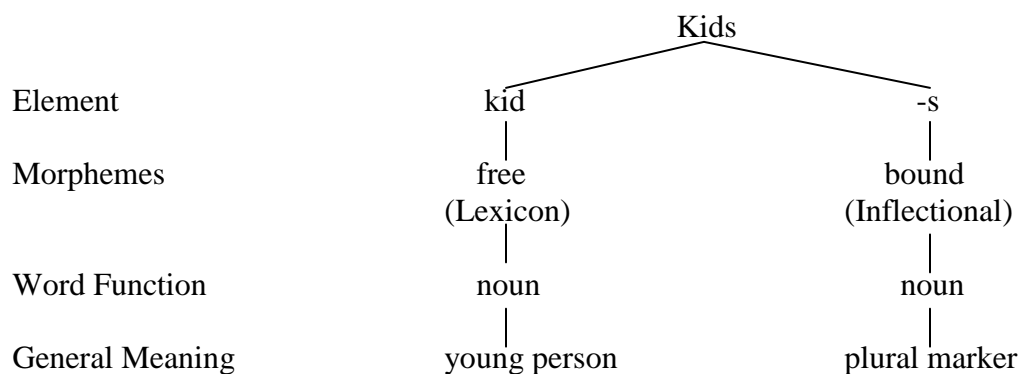
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “peddler” is a person who sell goods from house to house. The term of “peddler” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

11) Times



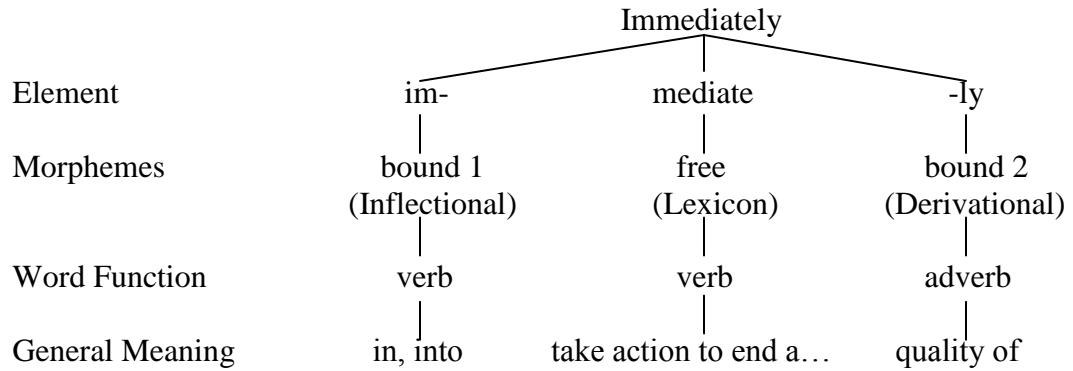
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “times” is measure in minutes, hours, days, etc in plural marker. So the term of “times” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

12) Kids



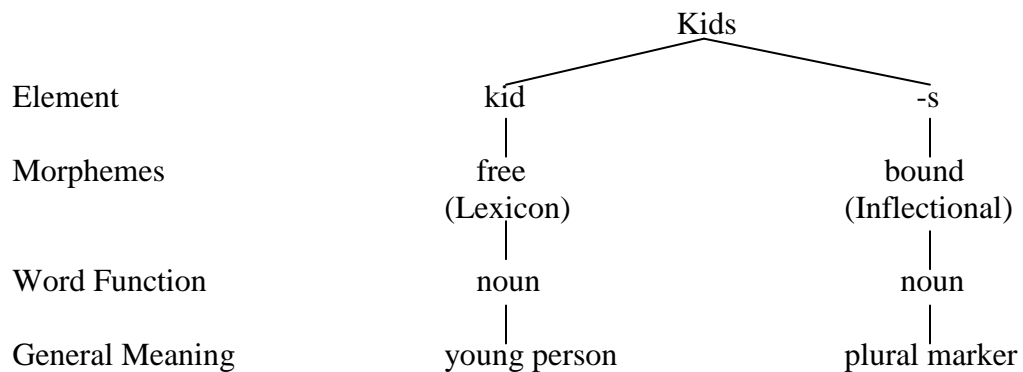
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “kids” is a child or young person or young goat in plural marker. So the term of “kids” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

13) Immediately



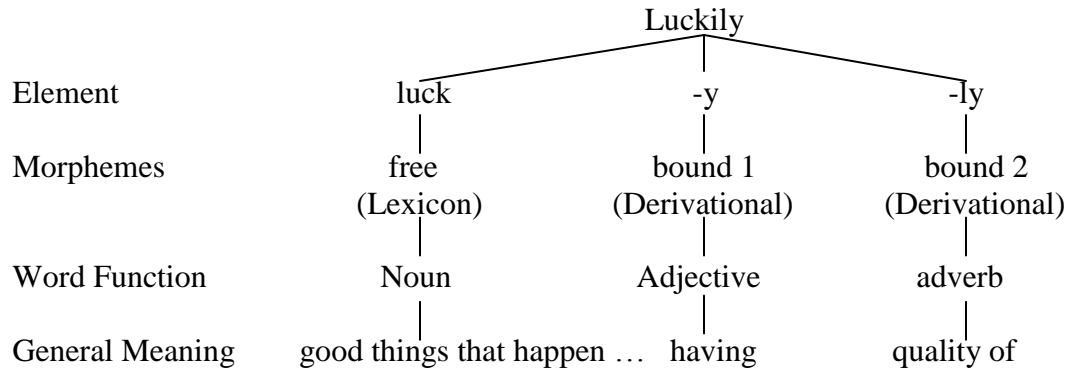
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “immediately” is quality of take action in disagreement between two or more people directly. So the term of “immediately” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

14) Kids



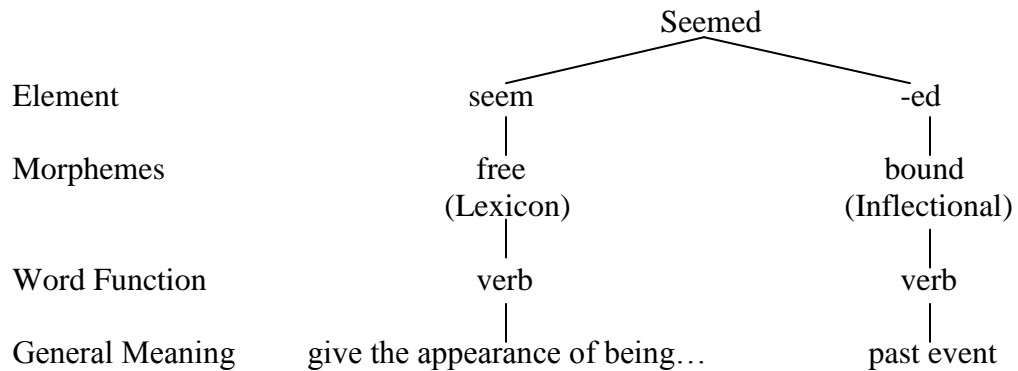
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “kids” is a child or young person or young goat in plural marker. So the term of “kids” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

15) Luckily



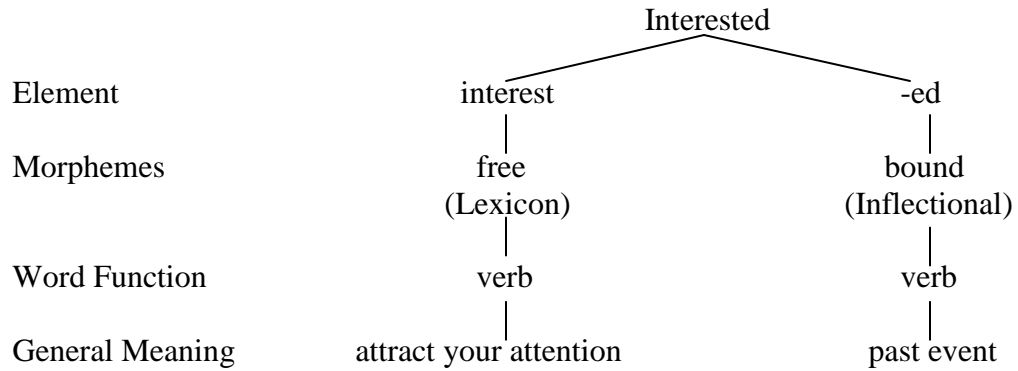
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “luckily” is quality of having good things that happen to you by change. So the term of “luckily” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

16) Seemed



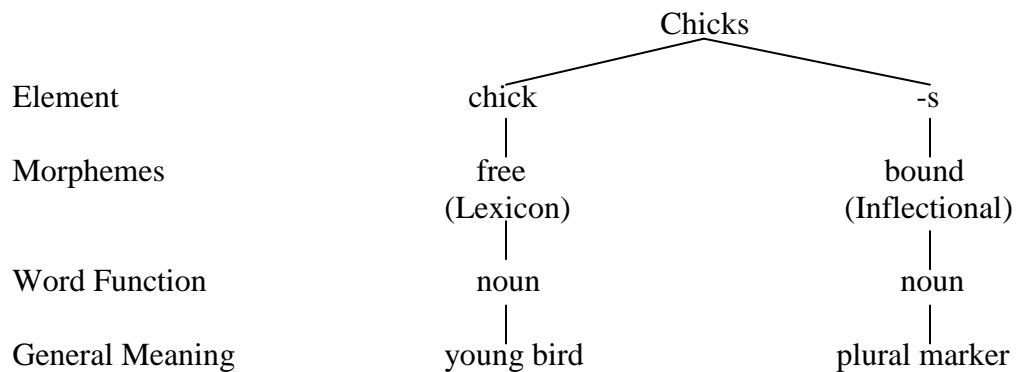
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “seemed” is to give the appearance of being or doing something in past event. So the term of “seemed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

17) Interested



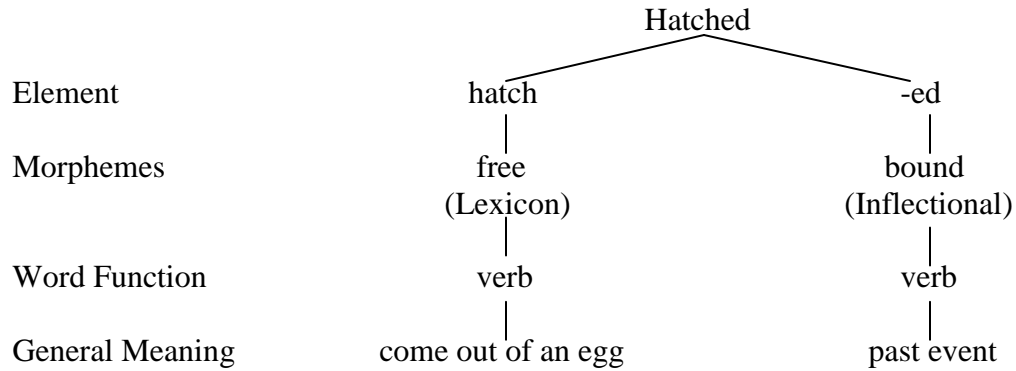
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “interested” is attract your attention and make your feel interested in past event. So the term of “interested” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

18) Chicks



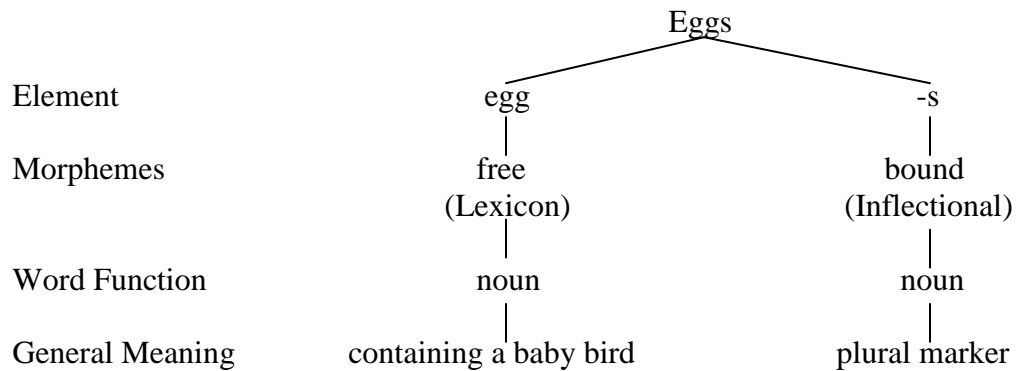
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “chicks” is a young bird, especially young chicken in plural marker. So the term of “chicks” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

19) Hatched



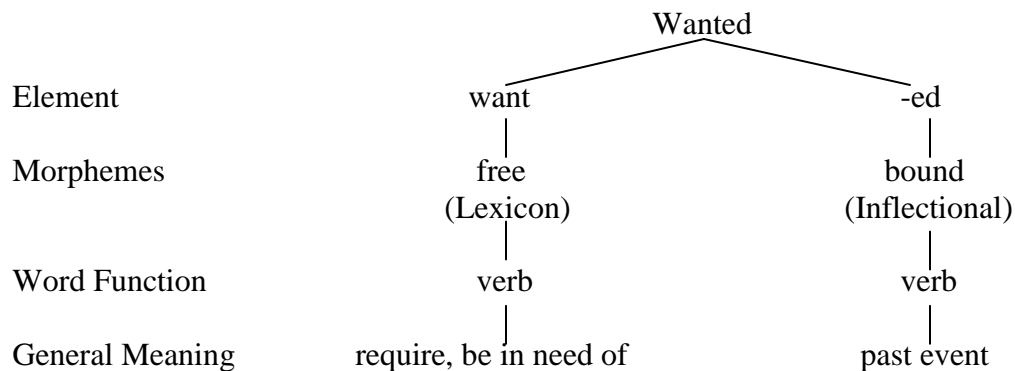
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “hatched” is come out of an egg in past event. So the term of “hatched” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

20) Eggs



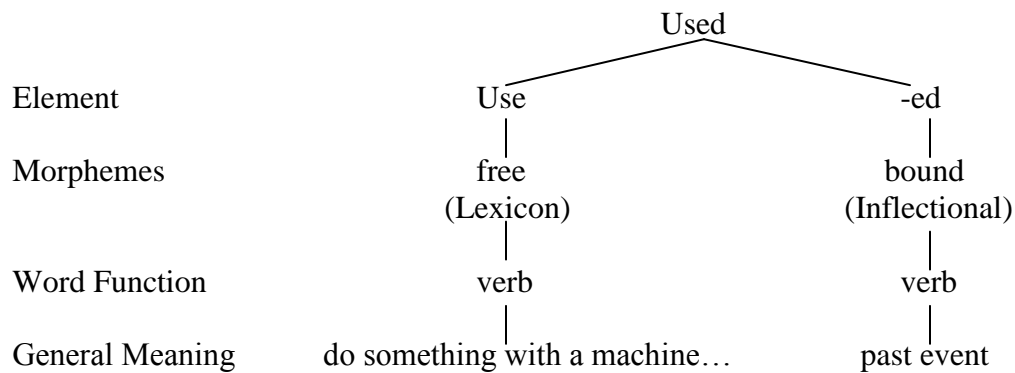
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “eggs” is object with a hard shell, containing a baby bird in plural marker. So the term of “eggs” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

21) Wanted



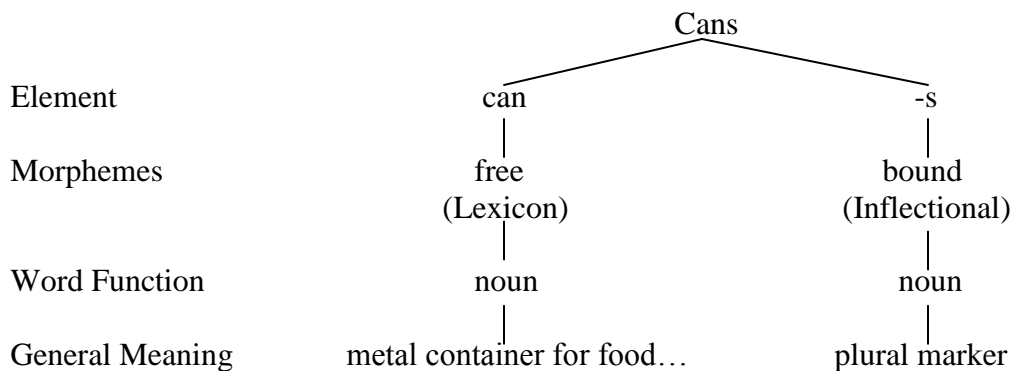
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “wanted” is require, be in need of something in past event. So the term of “wanted” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

22) Used



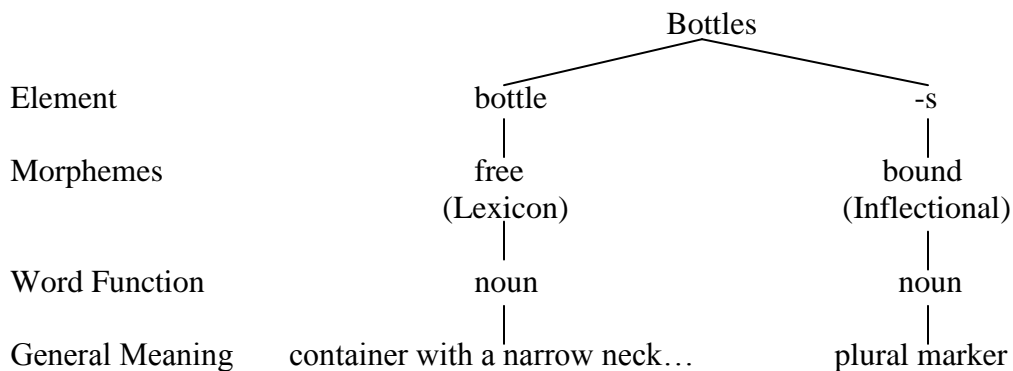
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “used” is do something with a machine, a method, an object for a particular purpose in past event. So the term of “used” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

23) Cans



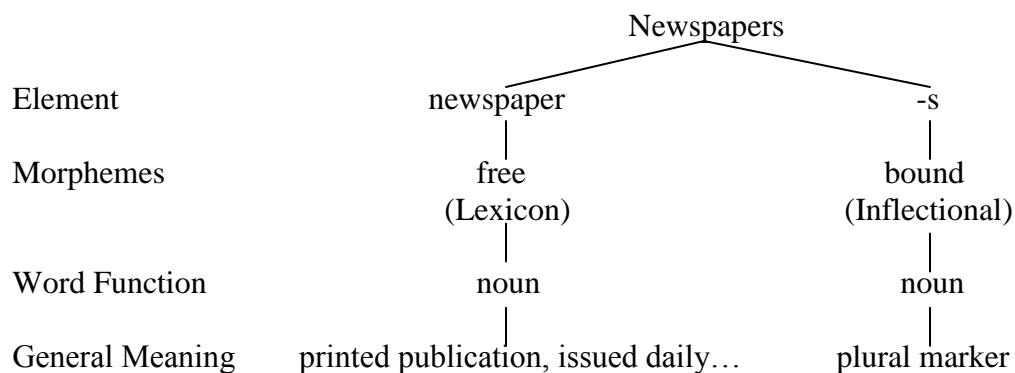
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “cans” is metal container for food or liquids in plural marker. So the term of “cans” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

24) Bottles



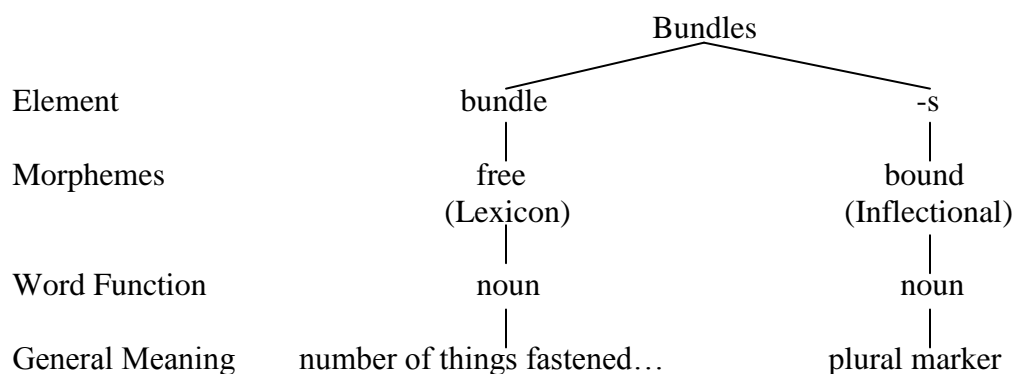
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “bottles” is container with a narrow neck for liquid in plural marker. So the term of “bottles” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

25) Newspapers



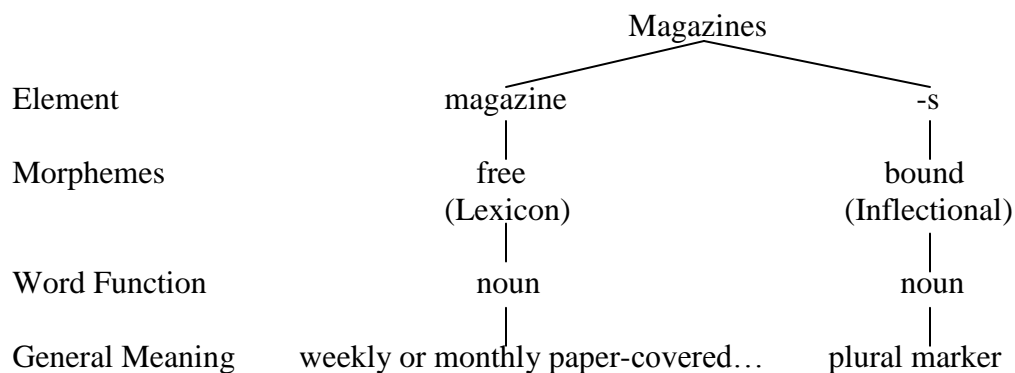
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “newspapers” is printed publication, issued daily or weekly, with news, advertisements, etc in plural marker. So the term of “newspapers” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

26) Bundles



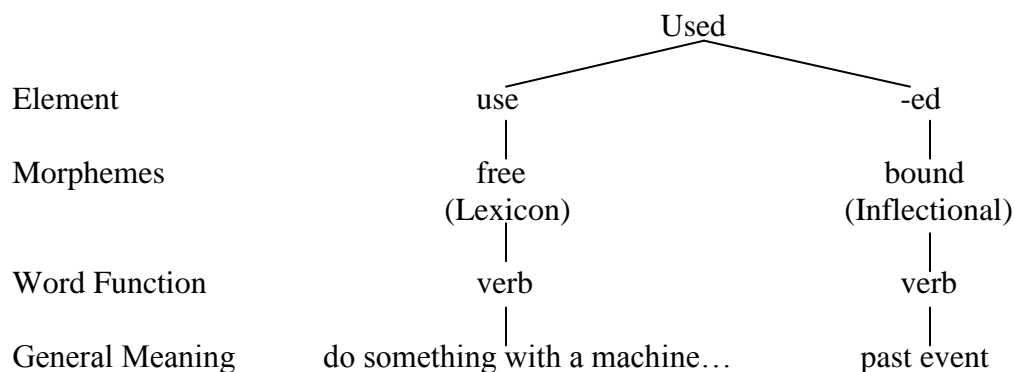
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “bundles” is number of things fastened or wrapped together in plural marker. So the term of “bundles” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

27) Magazines



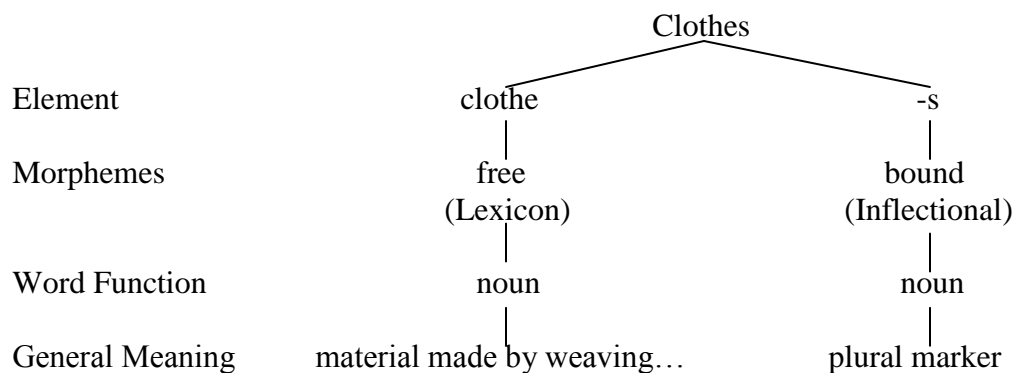
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “magazines” is weekly or monthly paper-covered publication with articles, stories, etc in plural marker. So the term of “magazines” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

28) Used



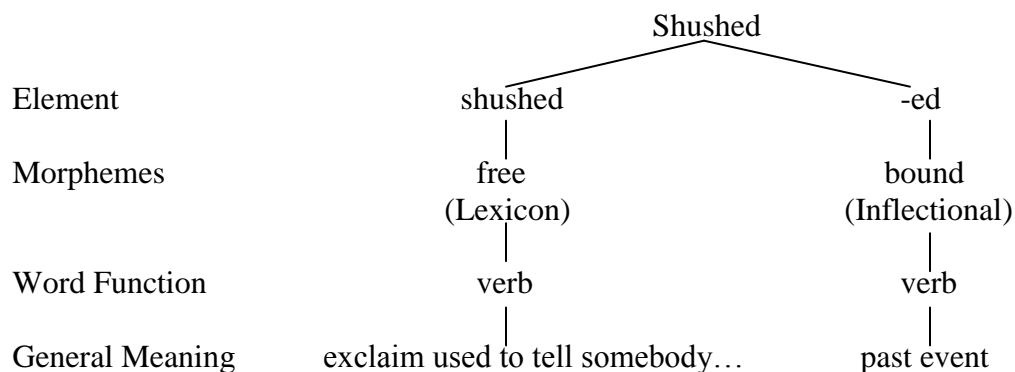
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “used” is do something with a machine, a method, an object for a particular purpose in past event. So the term of “used” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

29) Clothes



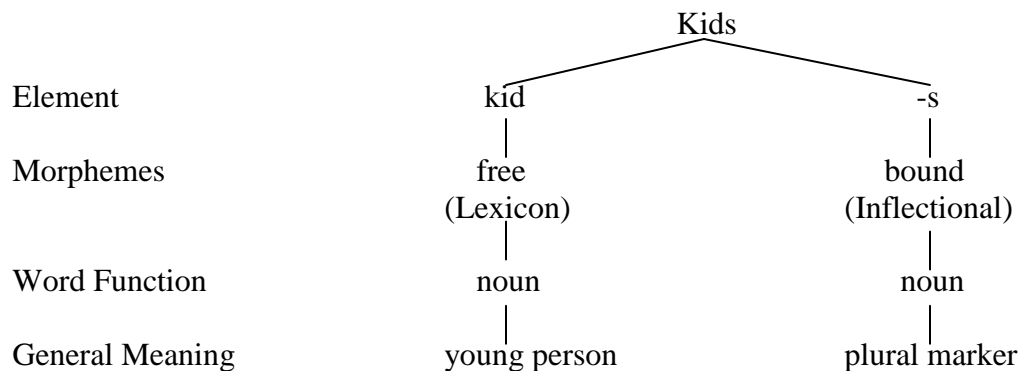
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “clothes” is material made by weaving (cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc) in plural marker. So the term of “clothes” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

30) Shushed



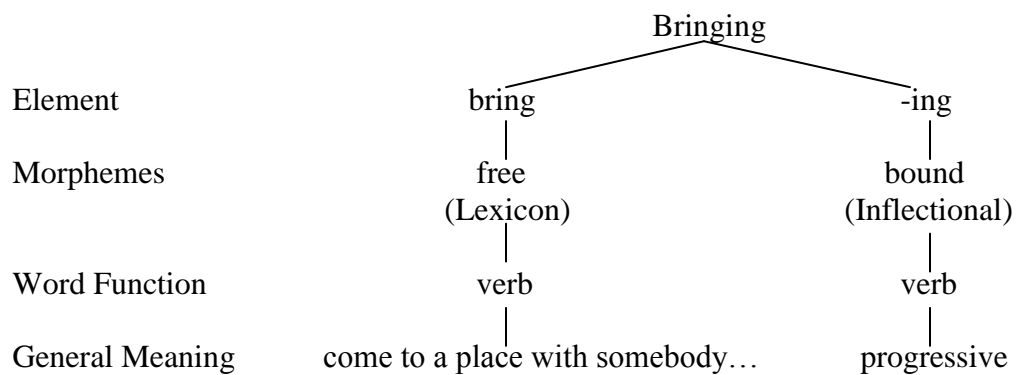
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “shushed” is exclaim used to tell somebody to be quiet in past event. So the term of “shushed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

31) Kids



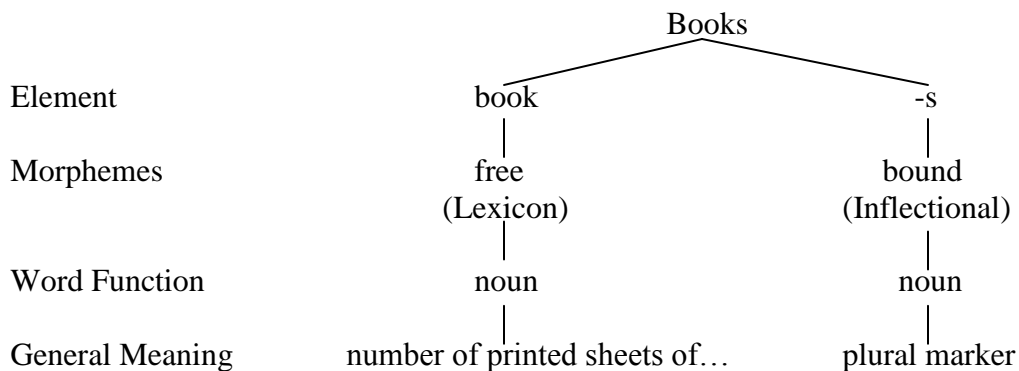
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “kids” is a child or young person or young goat in plural marker. So the term of “kids” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

32) Bringing



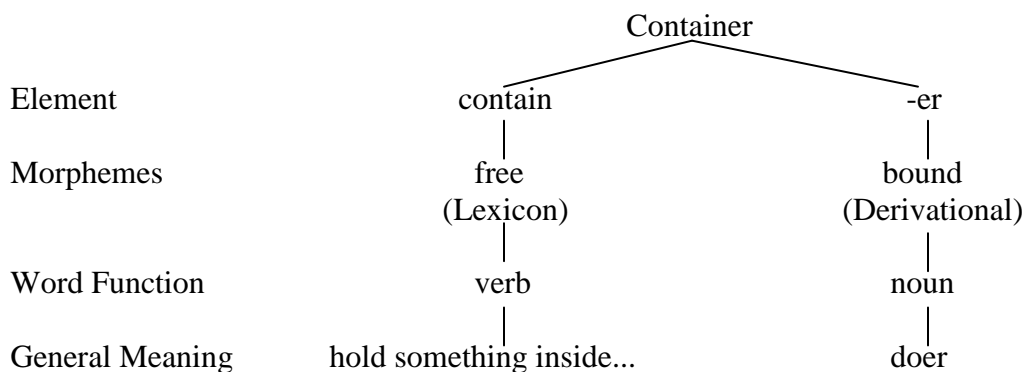
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “bringing” is to come to a place with somebody or something in progressive form. So the term of “bringing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

33) Books



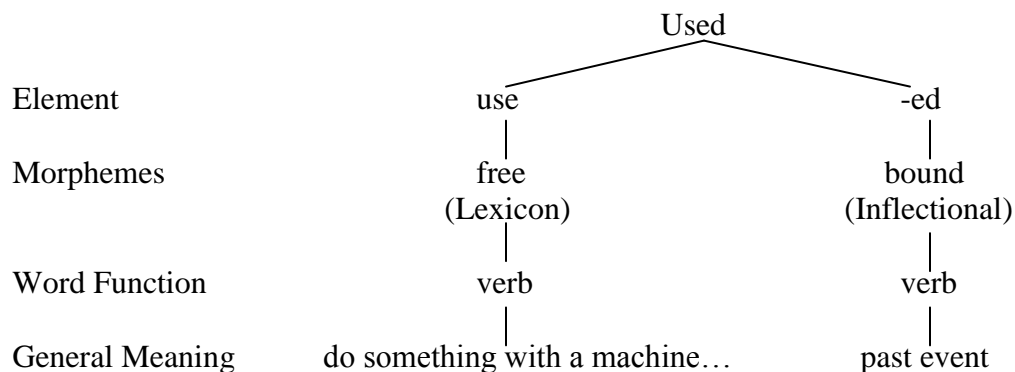
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “books” is number of printed sheets of paper fastened together in a cover in plural marker. So the term of “books” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

34) Container



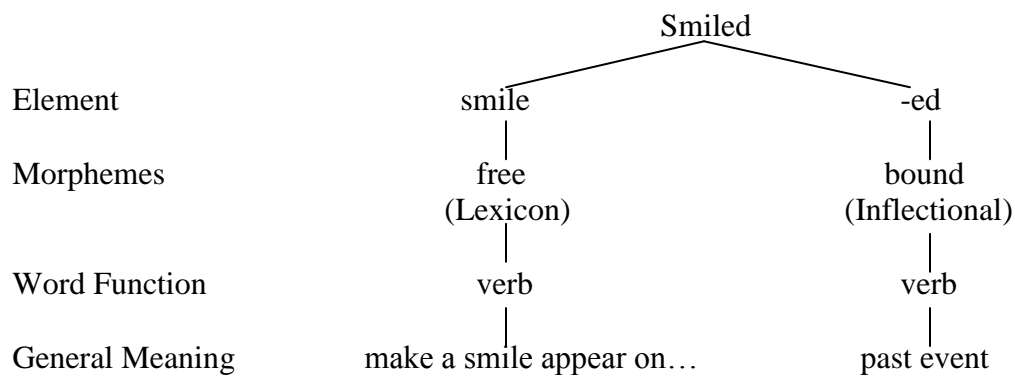
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “peddler” is something like bottle, or box who hold something inside. The term of “peddler” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

35) Used



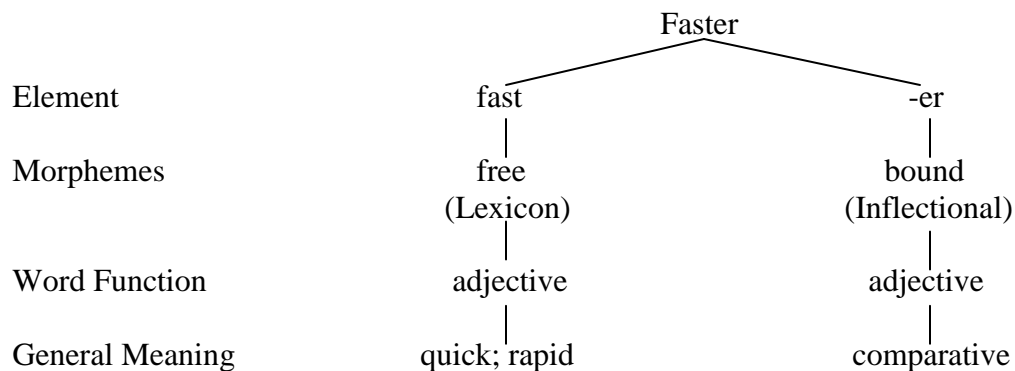
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “used” is do something with a machine, a method, an object for a particular purpose in past event. So the term of “used” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

36) Smiled



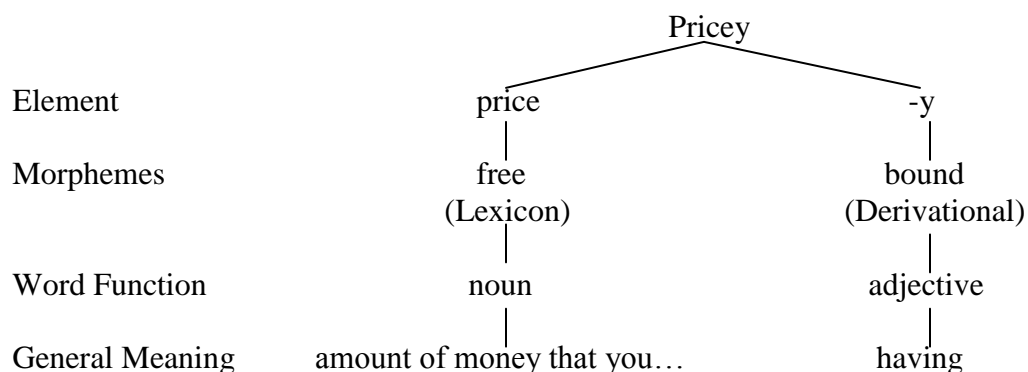
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “smiled” is make a smile appear on your face in past event. So the term of “smiled” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

37) Faster



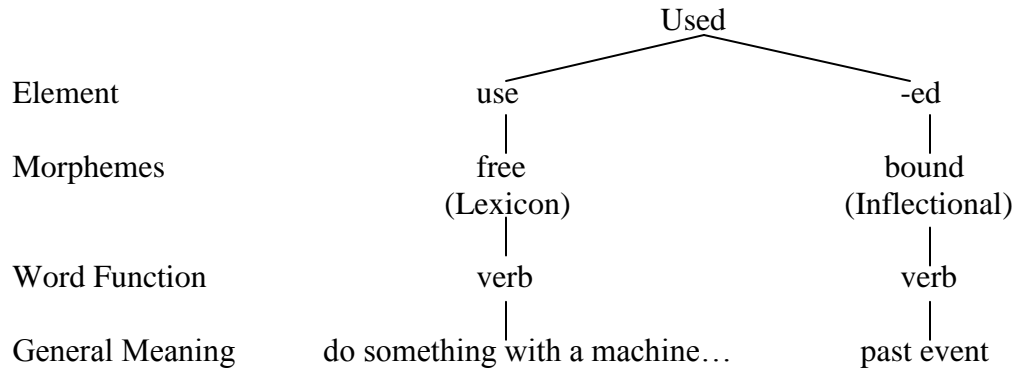
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “faster” is quick; rapid in comparative form. The term of “faster” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

38) Pricey



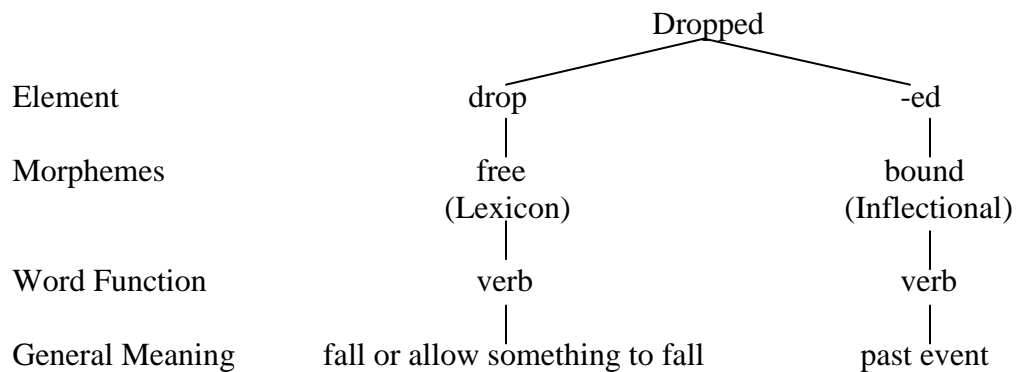
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “pricey” is having amount of money that you have to pay for something or expensive. The term of “pricey” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

39) Used



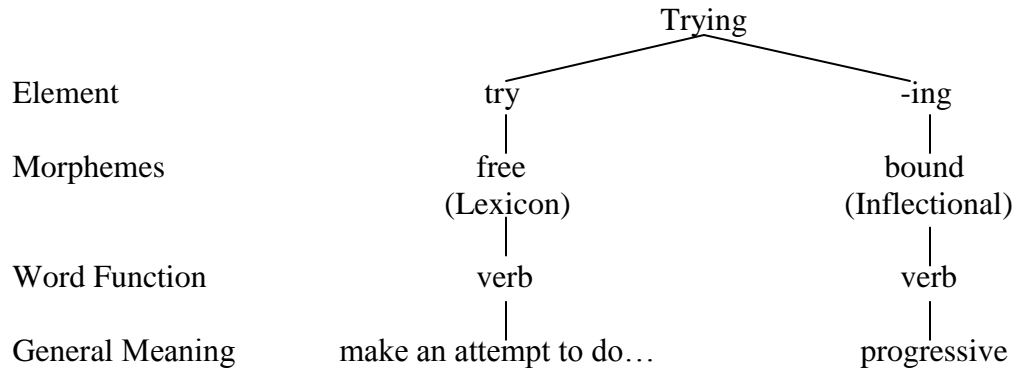
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “used” is do something with a machine, a method, an object for a particular purpose in past event. So the term of “used” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

40) Dropped



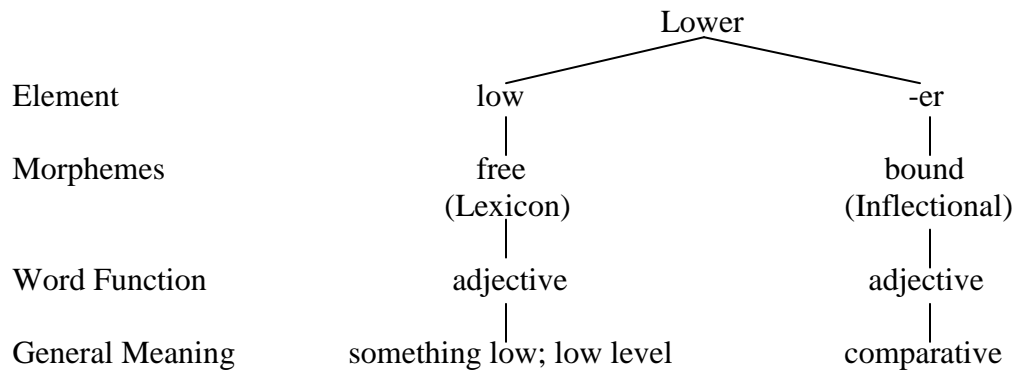
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “dropped” is fall or allow something to fall in past event. So the term of “dropped” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

41) Trying



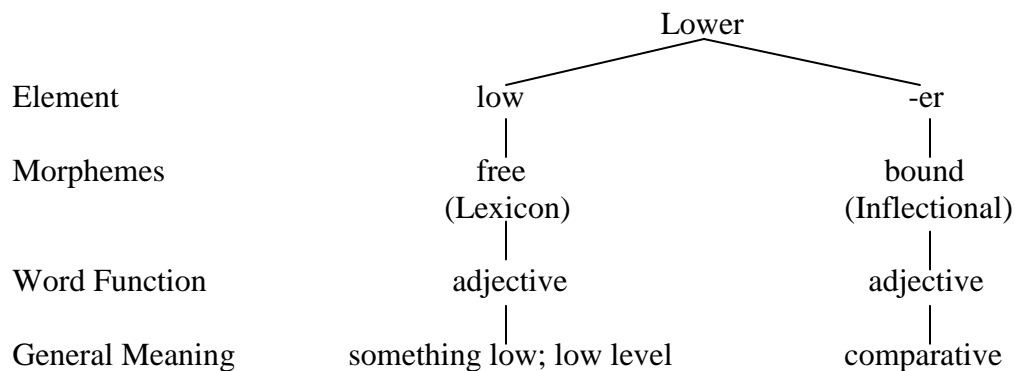
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “trying” is make an attempt to do or get something in progressive form. So the term of “trying” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

42) Lower



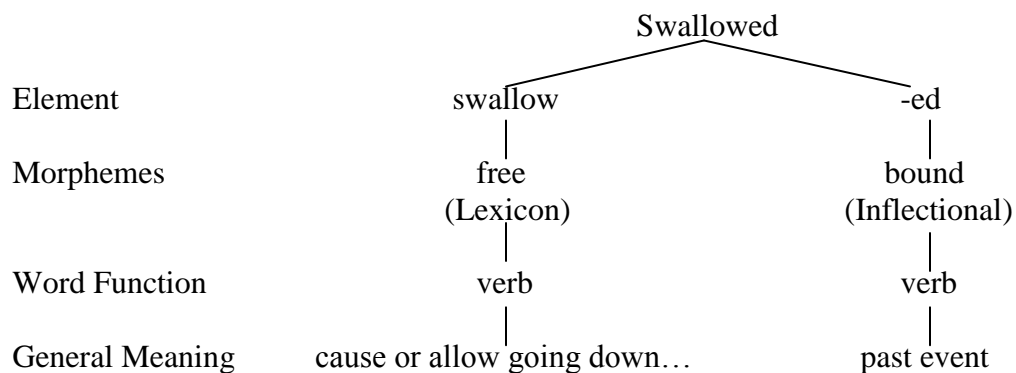
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “lower” is something low; low level or figure in comparative form. The term of “lower” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

43) Lower



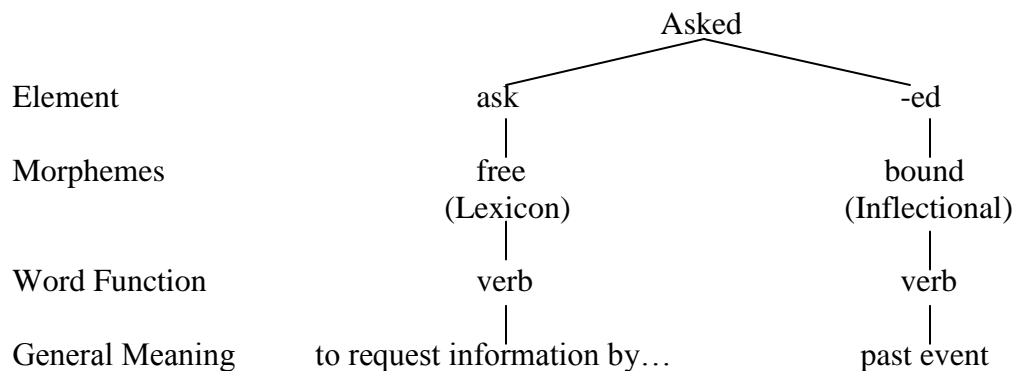
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “lower” is something low; low level or figure in comparative form. The term of “lower” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

44) Swallowed



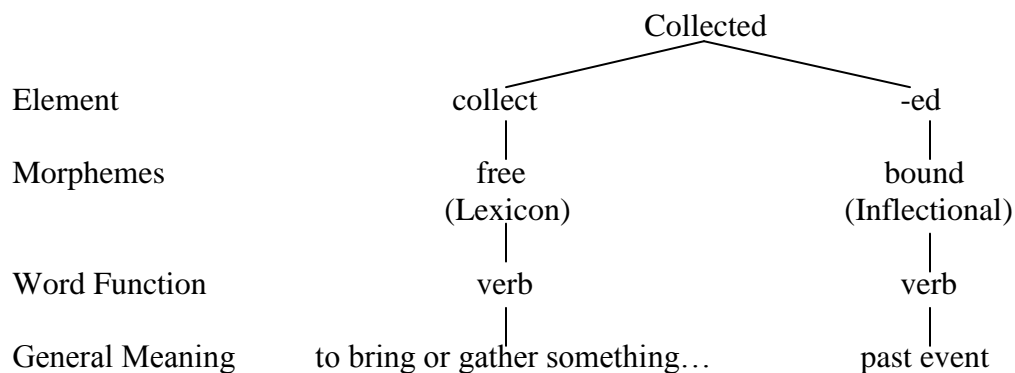
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “swallowed” is cause or allow going down the throat in past event. So the term of “swallowed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

45) Asked



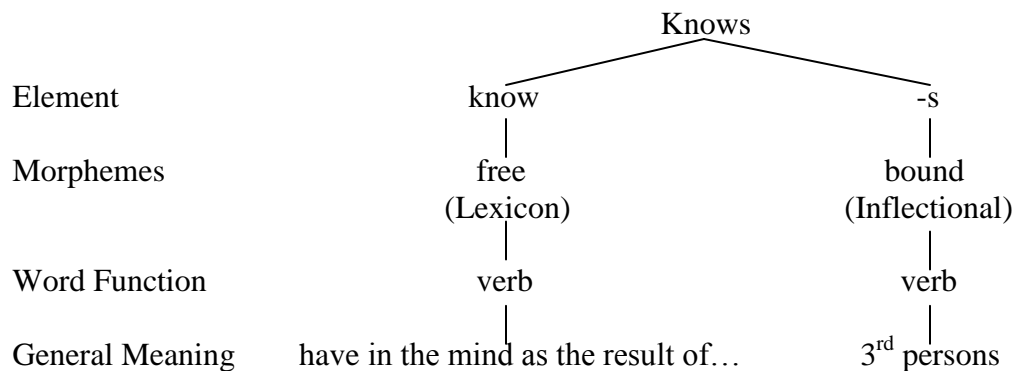
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “asked” is to request information by means of a question in past event. So the term of “asked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

46) Collected



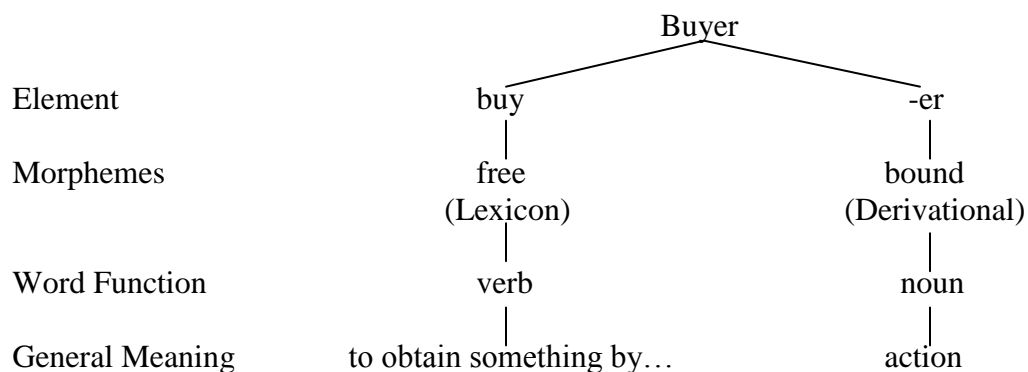
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “collected” is to bring or gather something together in past event. So the term of “collected” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

47) Knows



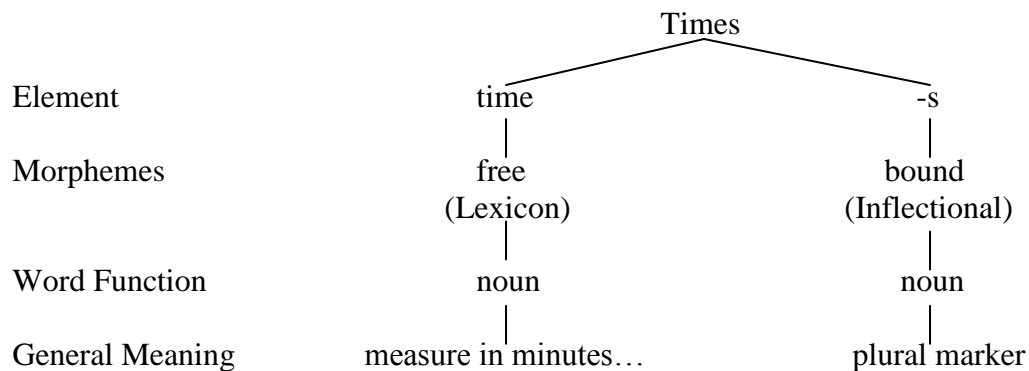
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “knows” is having in the mind as the result of experience or of being informed for 3rd persons. So the term of “knows” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

48) Buyer



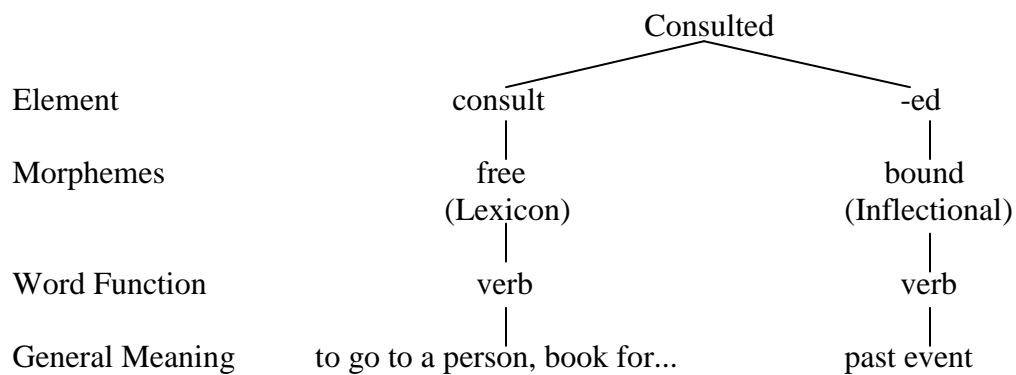
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “buyer” is an act of buying something by money. The term of “buyer” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

49) Times



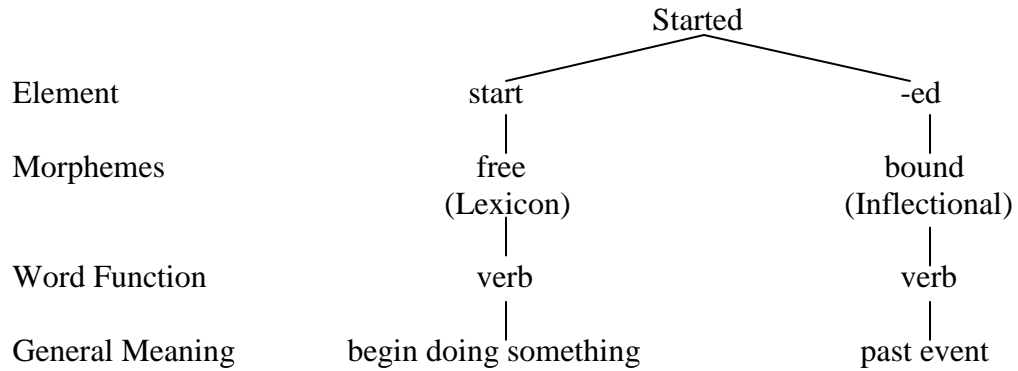
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “times” is measure in minutes, hours, days, etc in plural marker. So the term of “times” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

50) Consulted



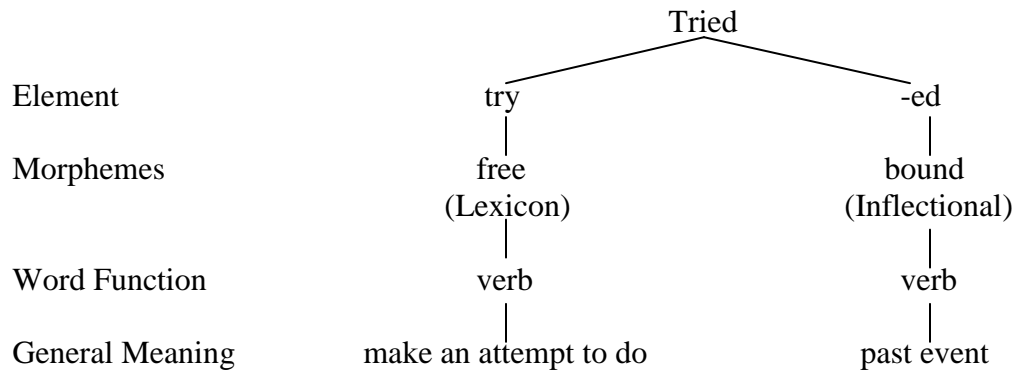
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “consulted” is to go to a person, book, etc for information, advice, etc in past event. So the term of “consulted” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

51) Started



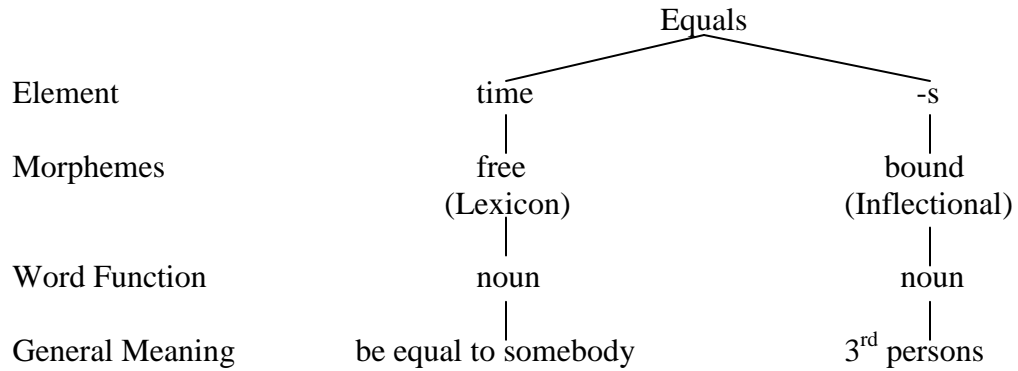
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “started” is begin doing something in past event. So the term of “started” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

52) Tried



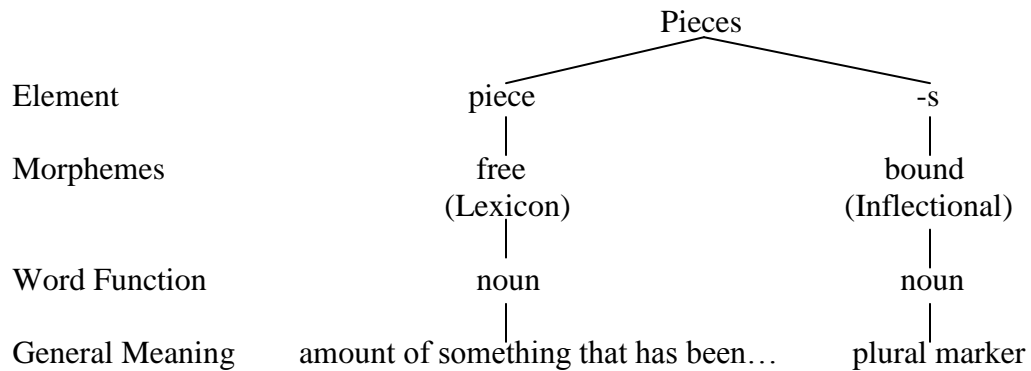
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tried” is make an attempt to do or get something in past event. So the term of “tried” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

53) Equals



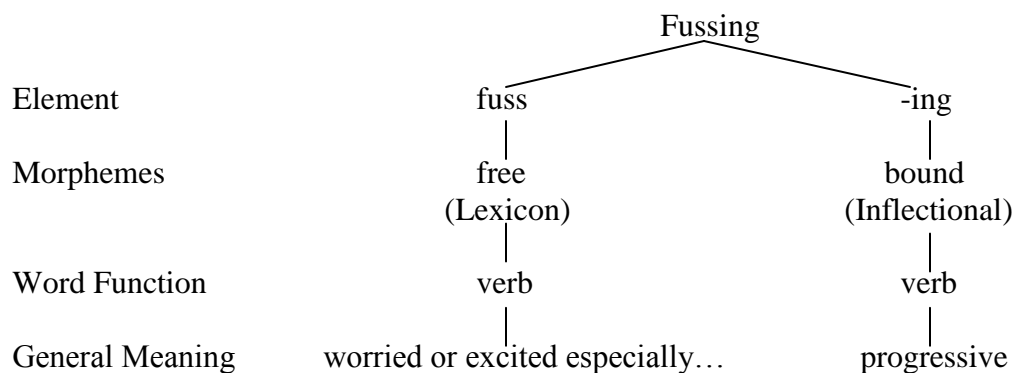
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “equals” is be equal to somebody or something in 3rd persons. So the term of “equals” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

54) Pieces



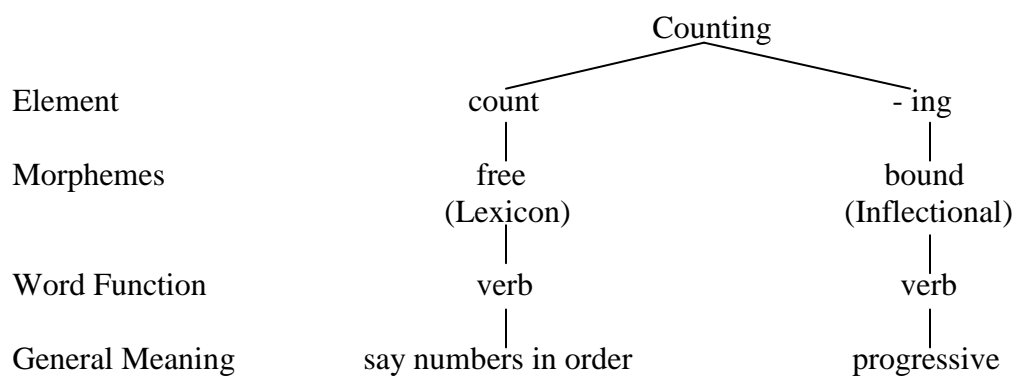
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “pieces” is amount of something that has been cut or separated from the rest in plural marker. So the term of “pieces” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

55) Fussing



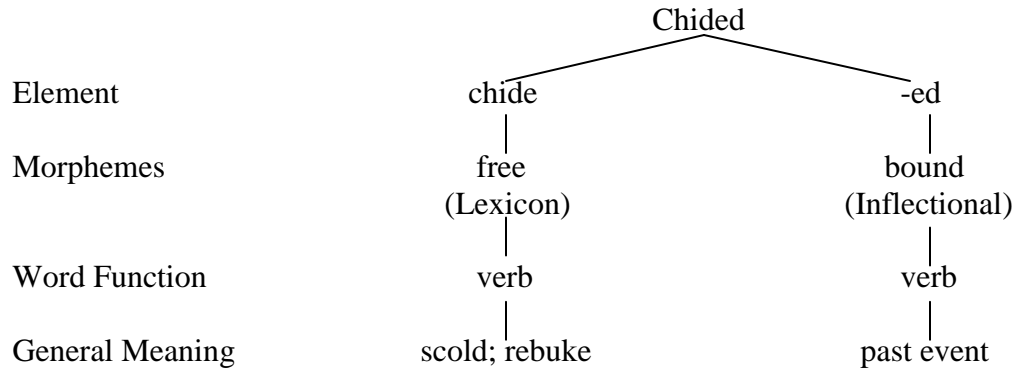
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “fussing” is worried or excited especially about small thing in progressive form. So the term of “fussing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

56) Counting



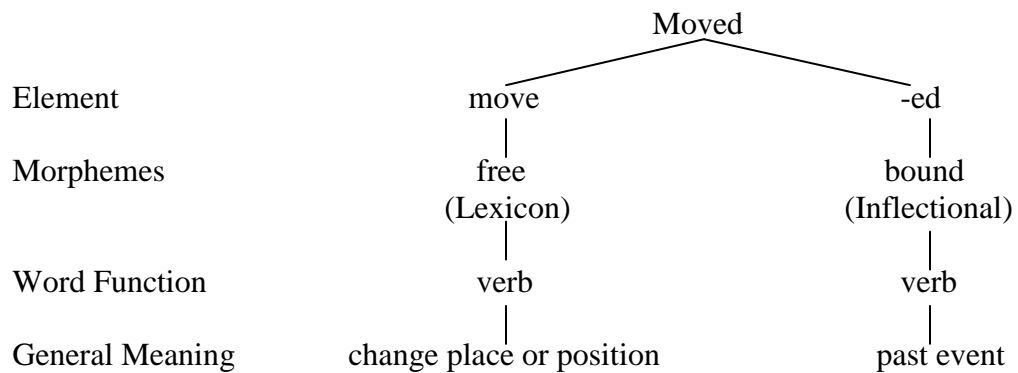
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “counting” is worried say numbers in order in progressive form. So the term of “counting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

57) Chided



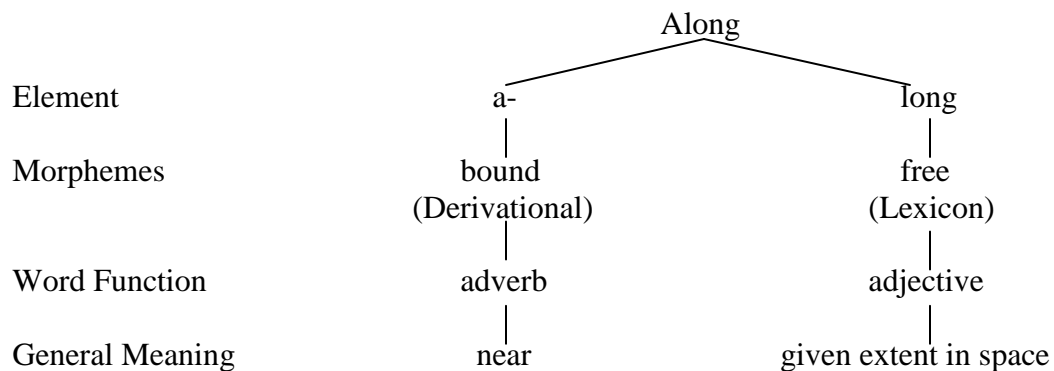
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “chided” is a scold; rebuke in past event. So the term of “chided” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

58) Moved



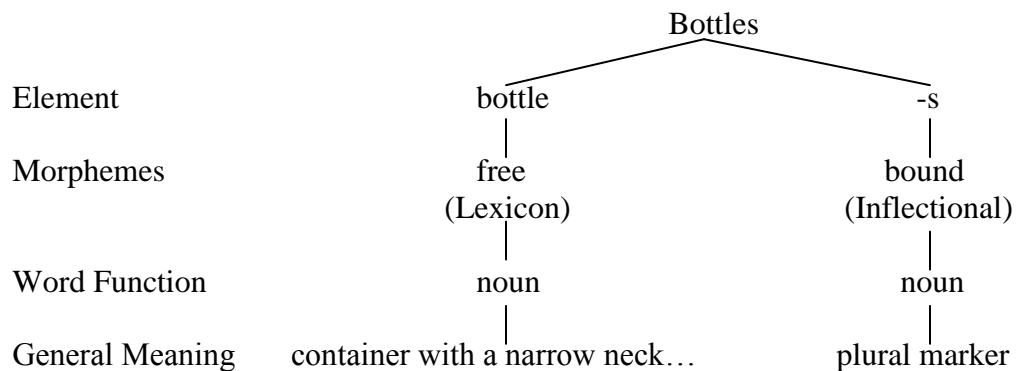
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “moved” is change place or position; make progress in past event. So the term of “moved” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

59) Along



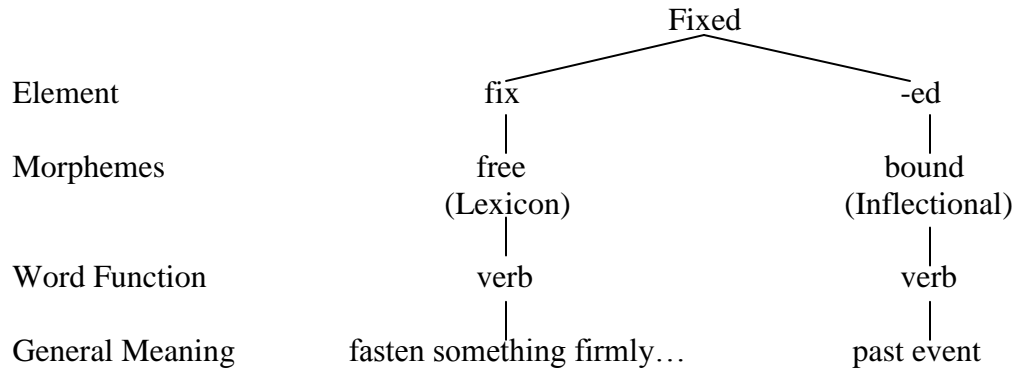
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “along” is near a great or given extent in space to indicate onward movement. So the term of “along” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

60) Bottles



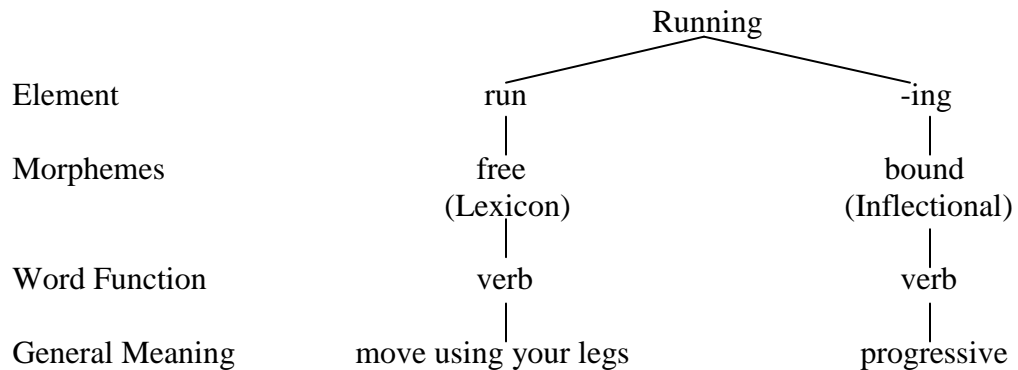
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “bottles” is container with a narrow neck for liquid in plural marker. So the term of “bottles” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

61) Fixed



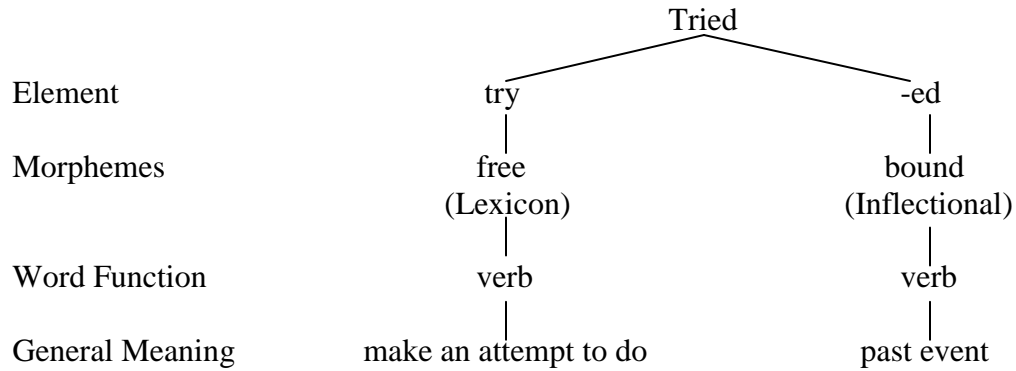
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “fixed” is fasten something firmly to something; arrange or organize in past event. So the term of “fixed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

62) Running



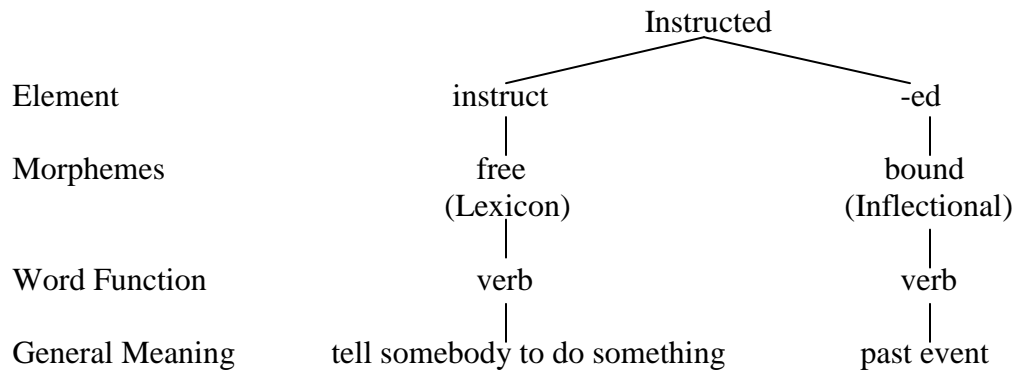
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “running” is move using your legs; cover a certain distance by running in progressive form. So the term of “running” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

63) Tried



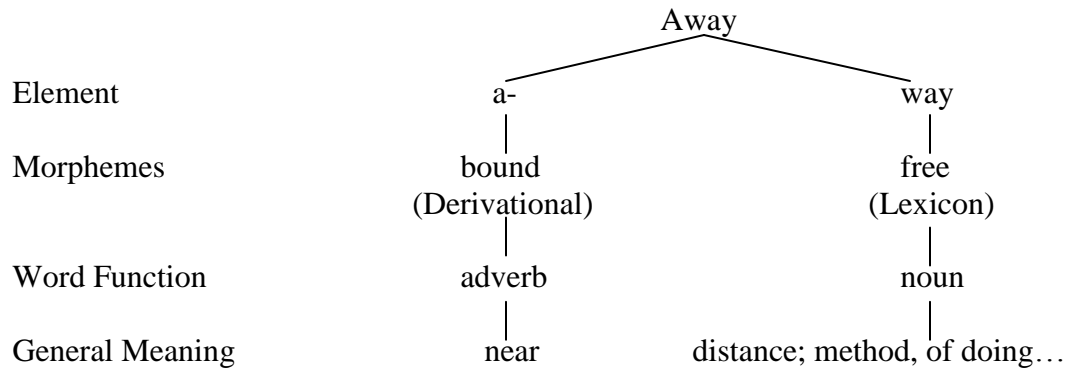
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tried” is make an attempt to do or get something in past event. So the term of “tried” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

64) Instructed



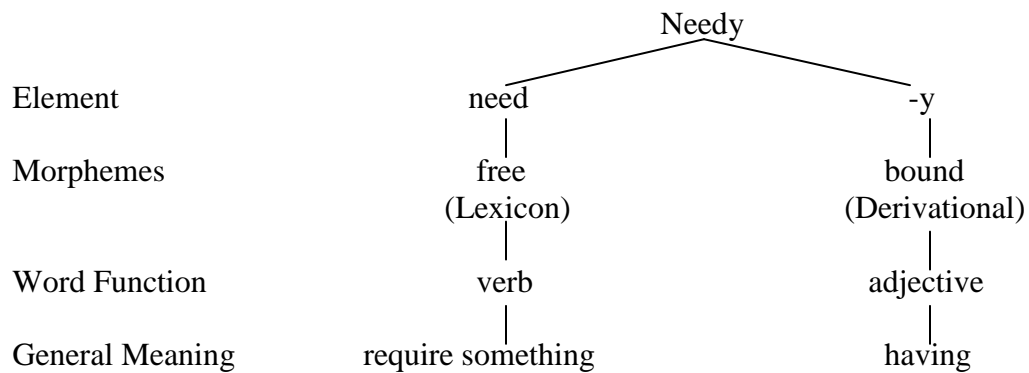
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “instructed” is tell somebody to do something; teach somebody something, especially a practical skill in past event. So the term of “instructed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

65) Away



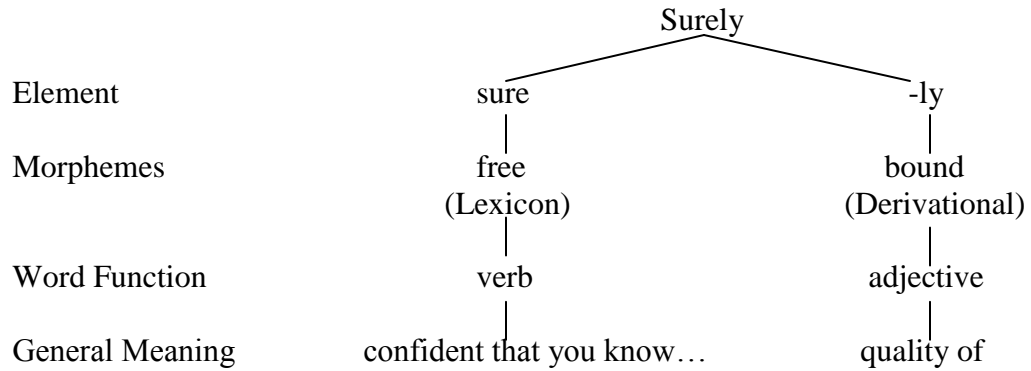
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “away” is near of distance or method, style, or manner of doing something. So the term of “away” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

66) Needy



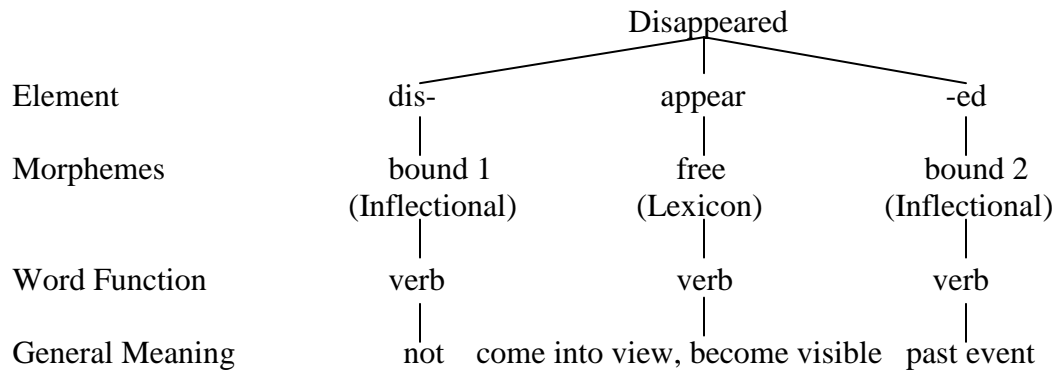
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “needy” is having to require something; used to show what you should or have to do. So the term of “needy” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

67) Surely



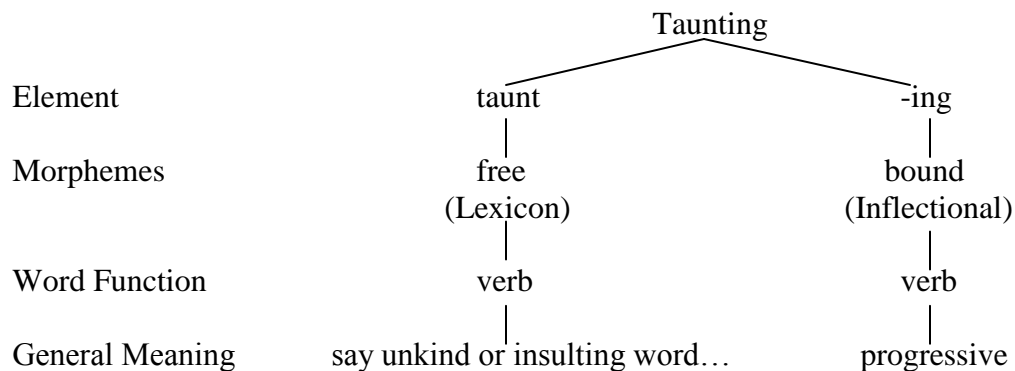
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “surely” is quality of confident that you know something or that you are right. So the term of “surely” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

68) Disappeared



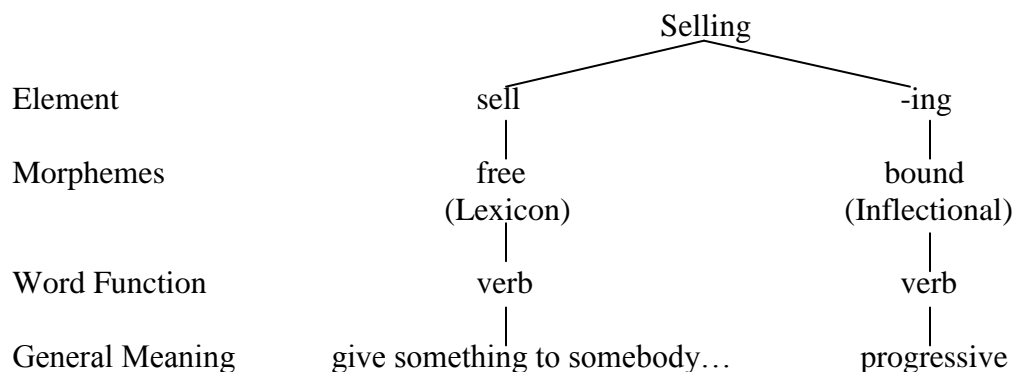
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “disappeared” is not quality come into view, become visible in past event. So the term of “disappeared” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

69) Taunting



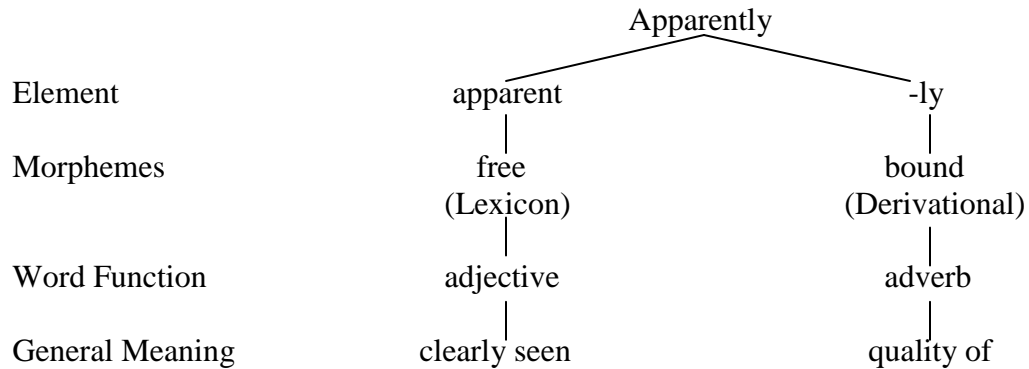
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “taunting” is saying unkind or insulting word to somebody in order to upset them in progressive form. So the term of “taunting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

70) Selling



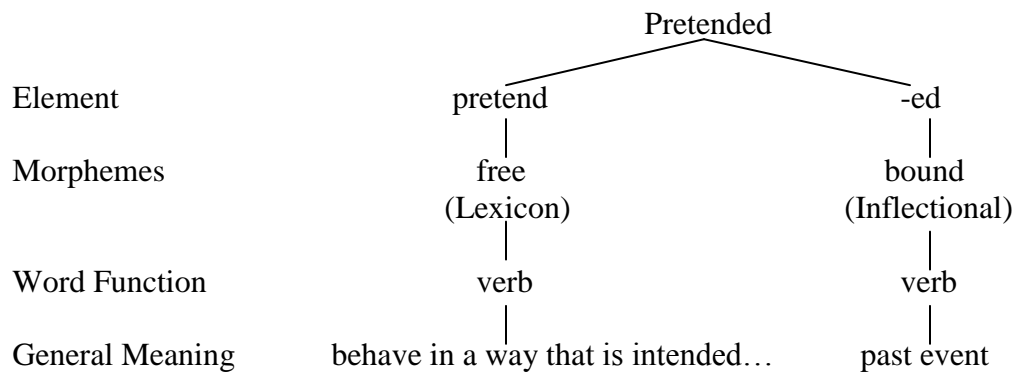
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “selling” is give something to somebody in exchange for money in progressive form. So the term of “selling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

71) Apparently



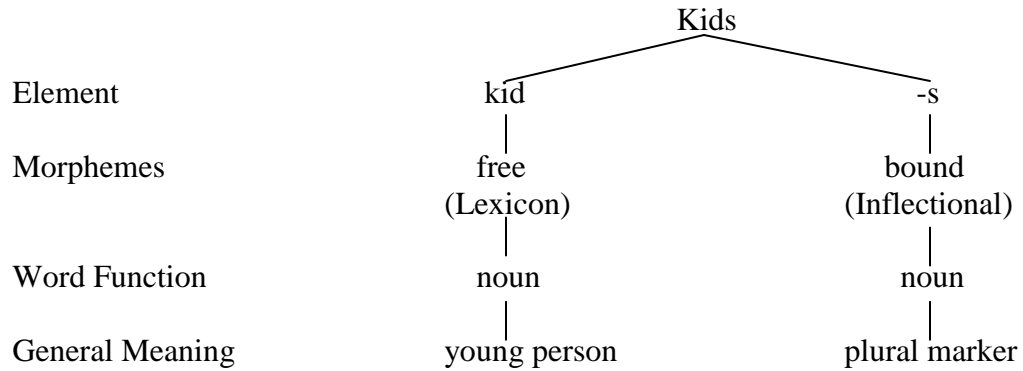
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “apparently” is quality of clearly seen; seen but not necessarily real. So the term of “apparently” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

72) Pretended



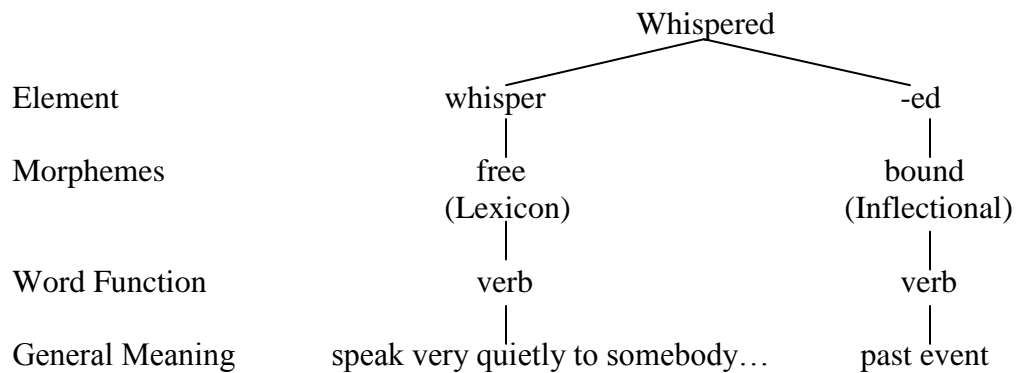
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “pretended” is behave in a way that is intended to make people believe that something is true when in reality it is not in past event. So the term of “pretended” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

73) Kids



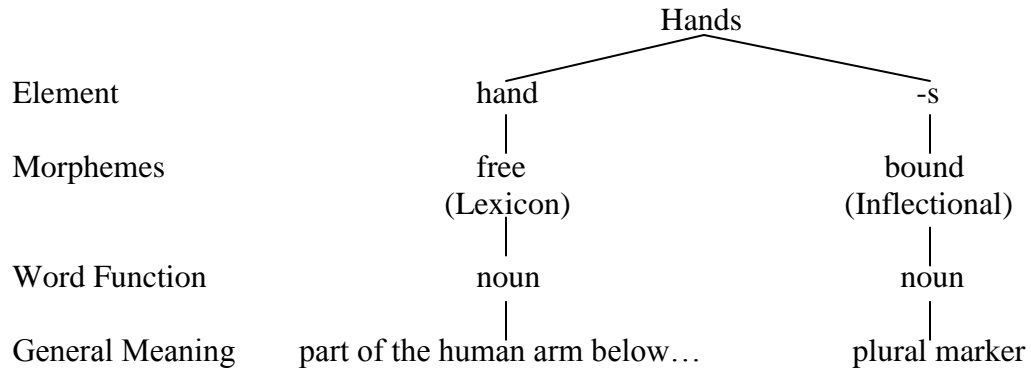
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “kids” is a child or young person or young goat in plural marker. So the term of “kids” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

74) Whispered



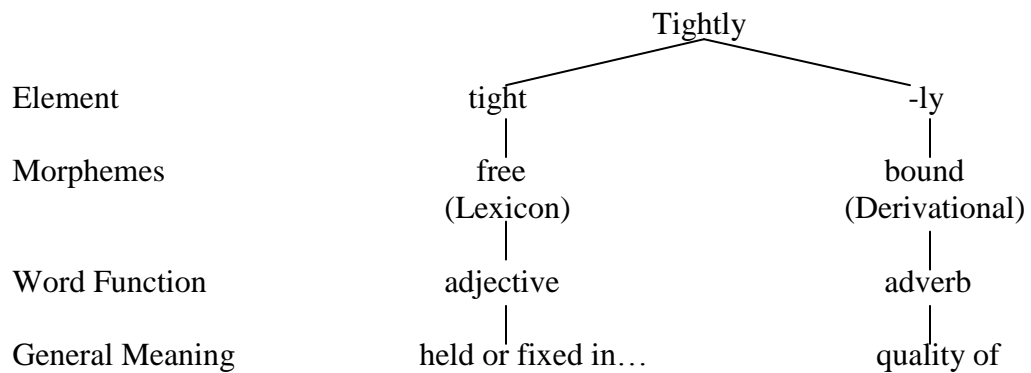
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “whispered” is speaking very quietly to somebody so that others cannot hear what you are saying in past event. So the term of “whispered” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

75) Hands



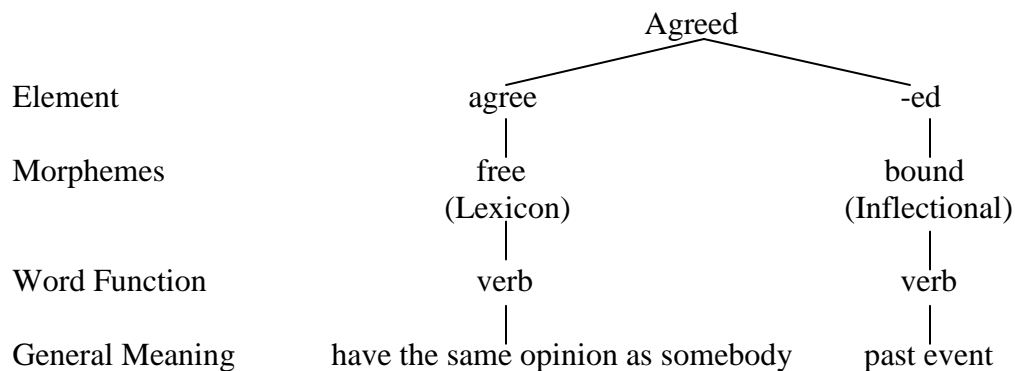
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “hands” is part of the human arm below the wrist in plural marker. So the term of “hands” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

76) Tightly



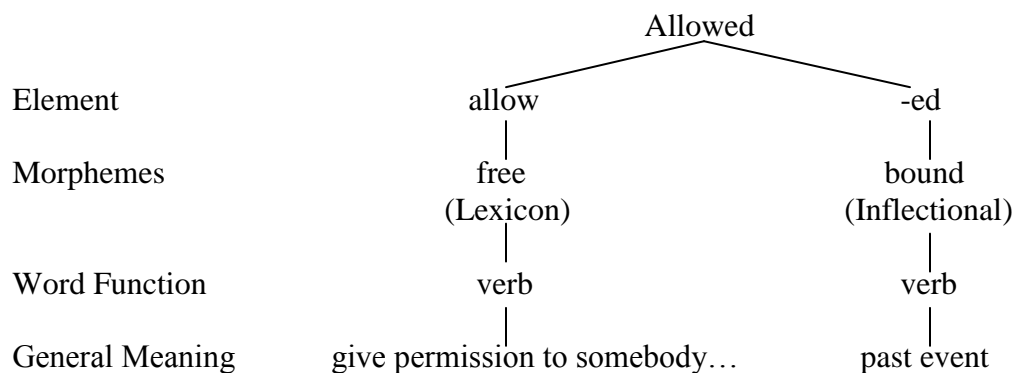
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tightly” is quality of held or fixed in position firmly or difficult to move. So the term of “tightly” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

77) Agreed



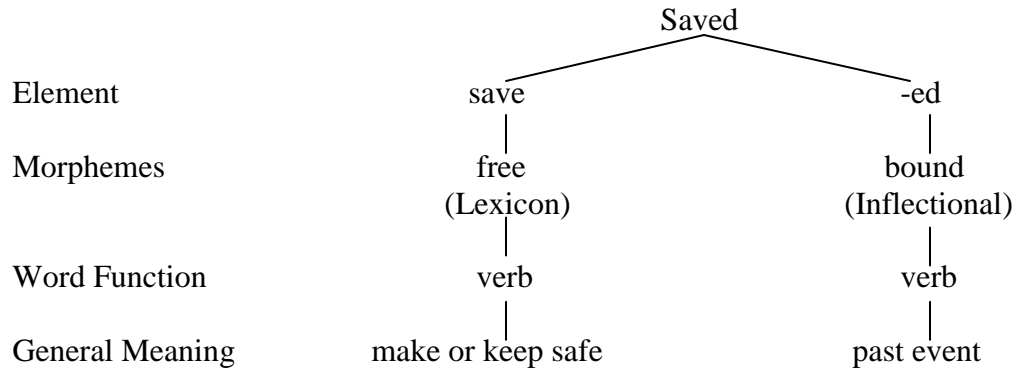
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “agreed” is having the same opinion as somebody in past event. So the term of “agreed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

78) Allowed



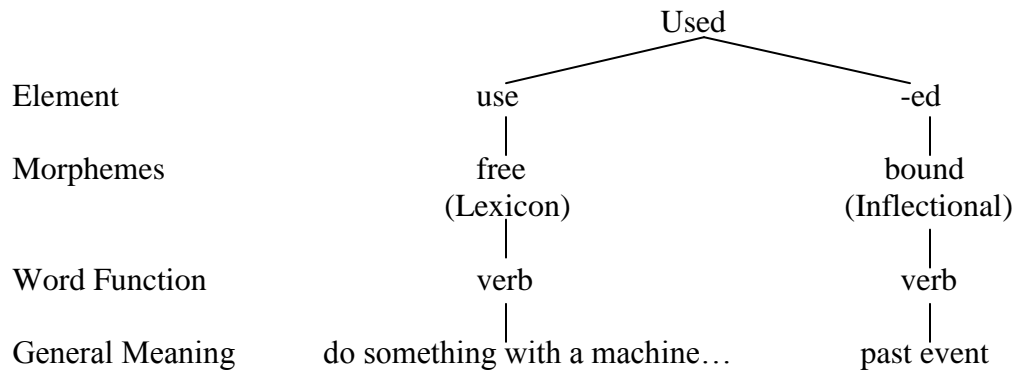
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “allowed” is to give permission to somebody to do something; let something be done in past event. So the term of “allowed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

79) Saved



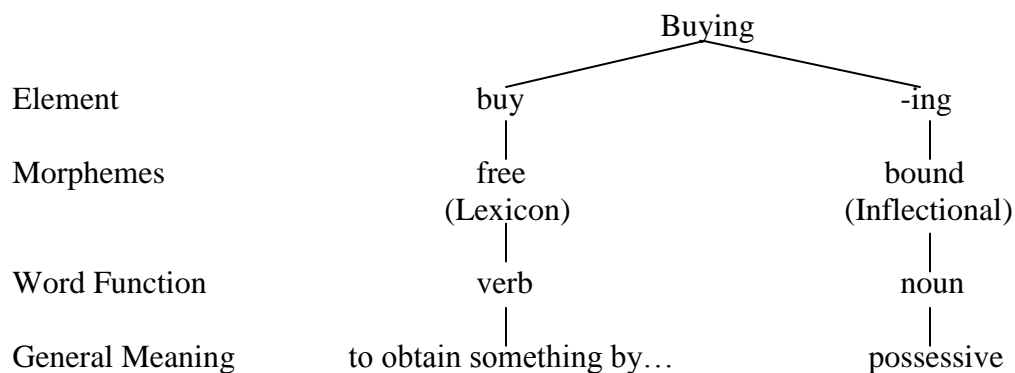
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “saved” is to make or keep safe in past event. So the term of “saved” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

80) Used



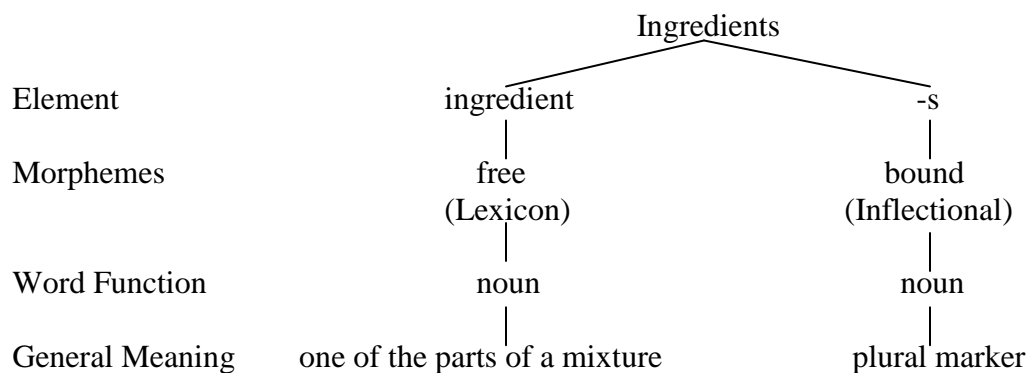
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “used” is do something with a machine, a method, an object for a particular purpose in past event. So the term of “used” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

81) Buying



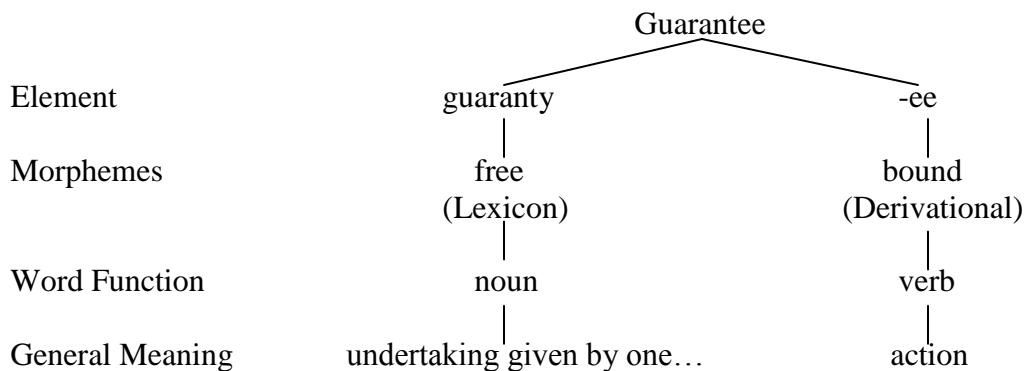
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “buying” is buying something by money in possessive form. The term of “buying” as inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

82) Ingredients



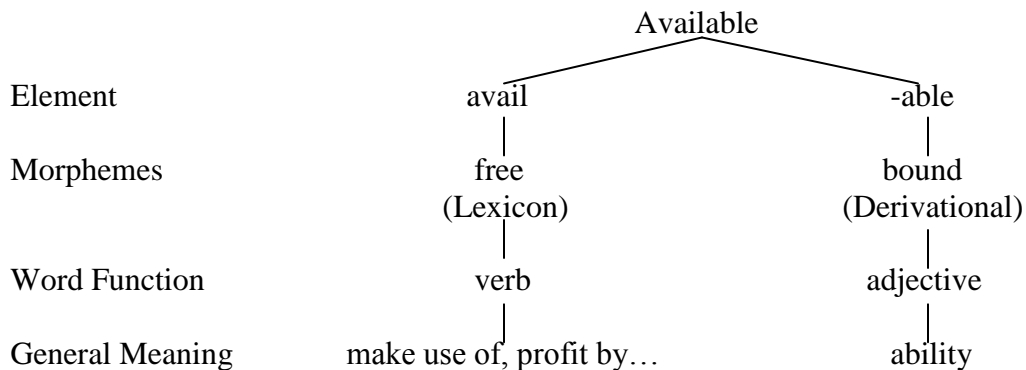
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “ingredients” is one of the parts of a mixture in plural marker. So the term of “ingredients” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

83) Guarantee



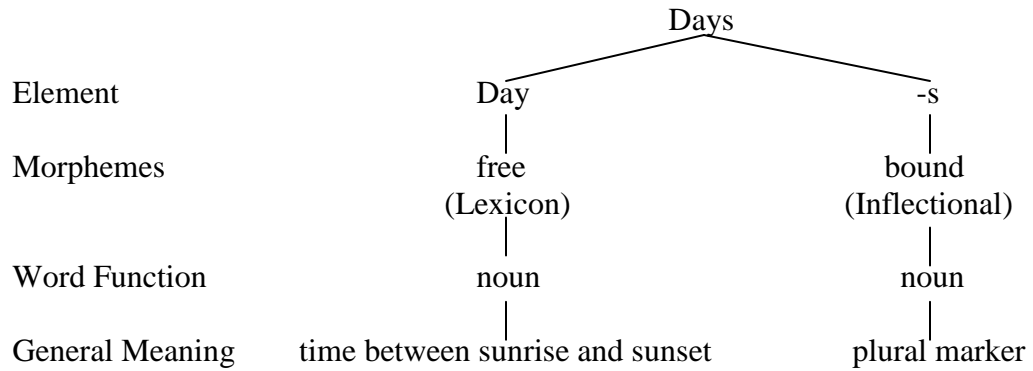
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “guarantee” is action of undertaking given by one person to another that he will be responsible for something to be done. The term of “guarantee” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

84) Available



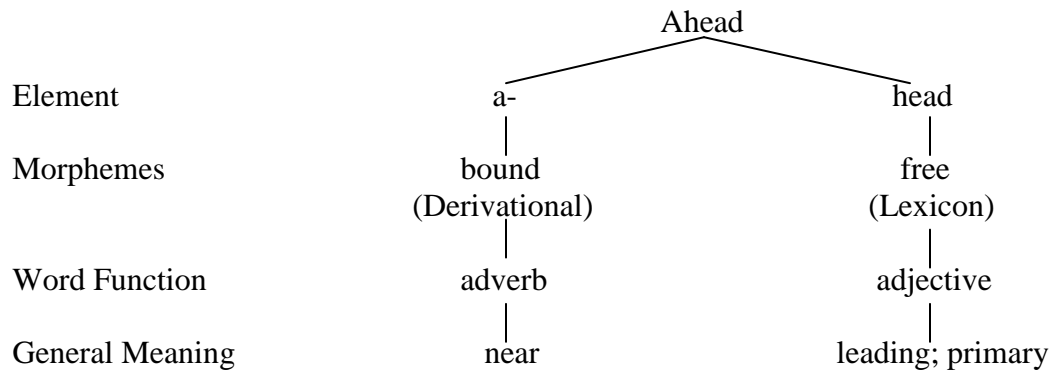
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “available” is the ability make use of, profit by, take advantage of something. The term of “available” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

85) Days



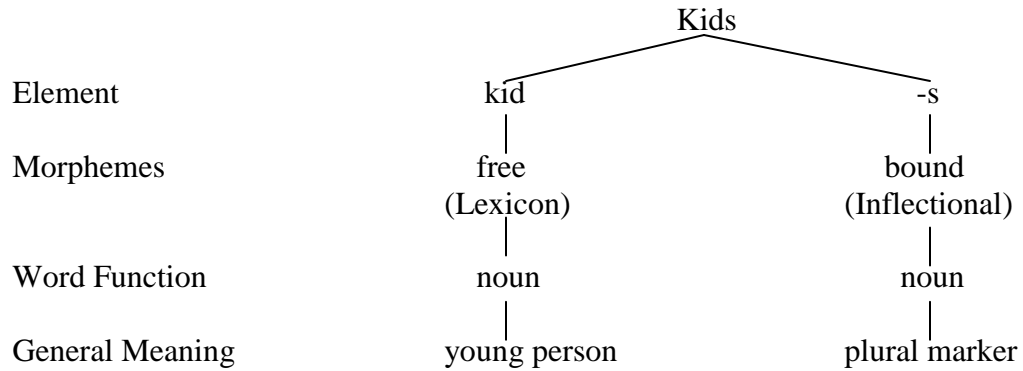
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “days” is time between sunrise and sunset in plural marker. So the term of “days” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

86) Ahead



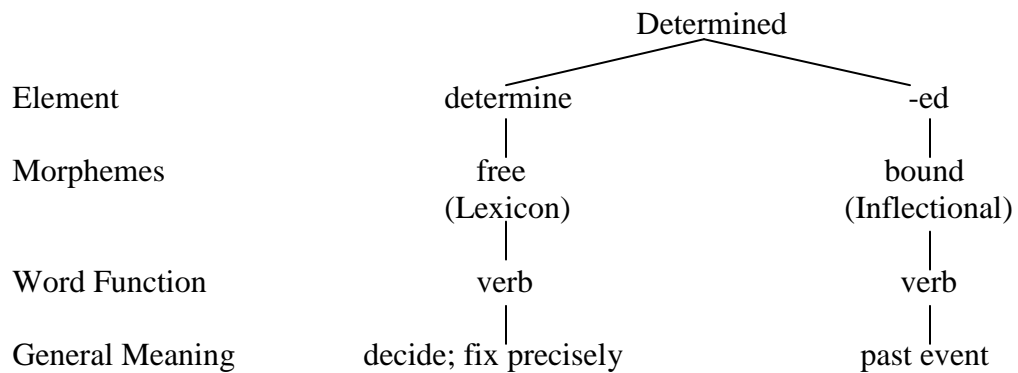
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “ahead” is near of leading or primary. So the term of “ahead” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

87) Kids



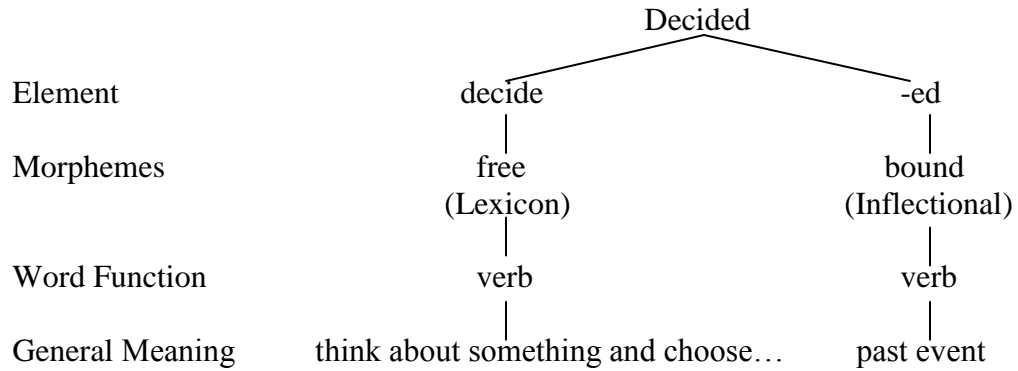
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “kids” is a child or young person or young goat in plural marker. So the term of “kids” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

88) Determined



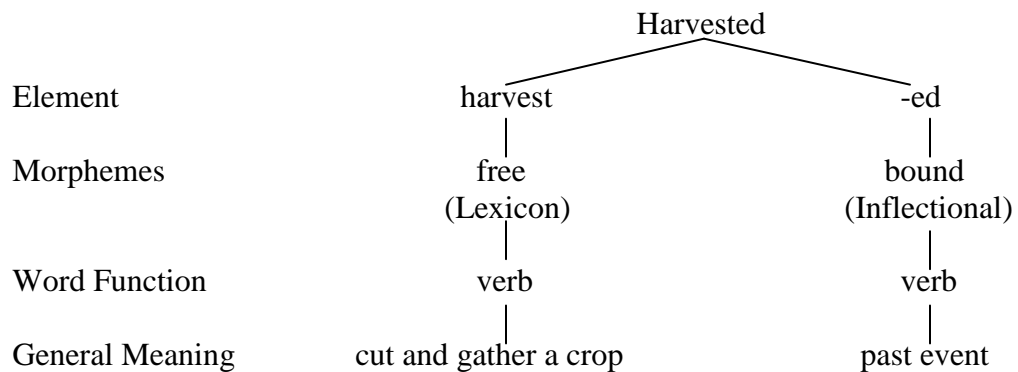
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “determined” is decide; fix precisely in past event. So the term of “determined” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

89) Decided



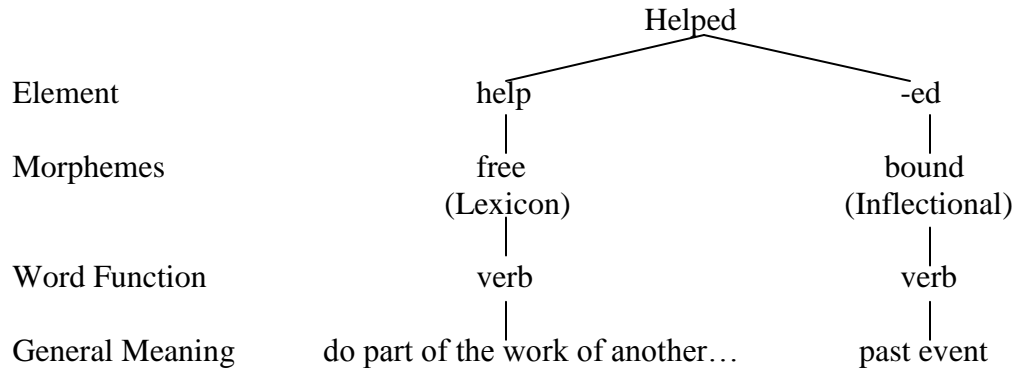
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “decided” is thinking about something and choose between the possibilities available in past event. So the term of “decided” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

90) Harvested



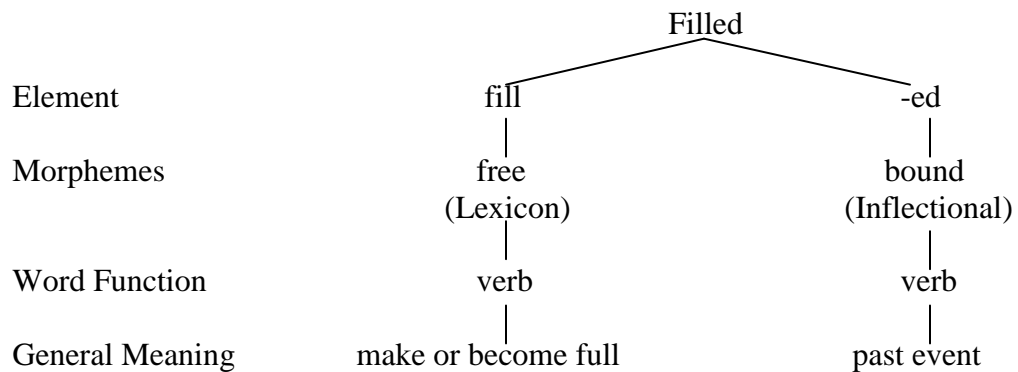
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “harvested” is cut and gather a crop in past event. So the term of “harvested” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

91) Helped



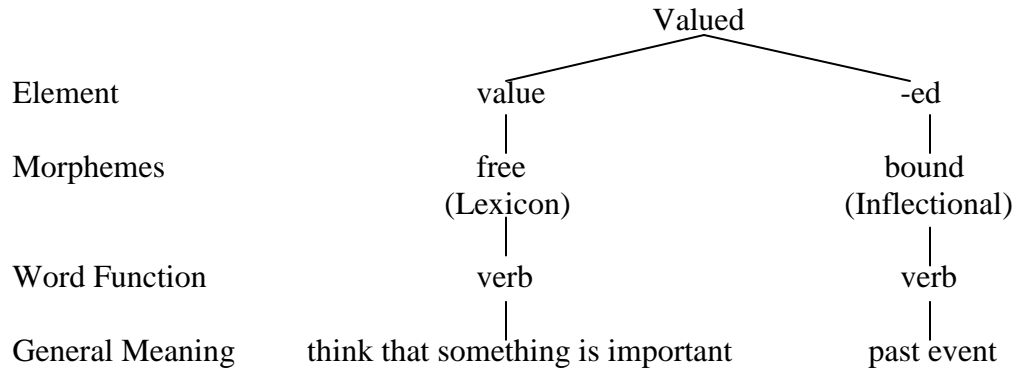
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “helped” is doing part of the work of another person; make it easier for somebody to do something cut and gather a crop in past event. So the term of “helped” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

92) Filled



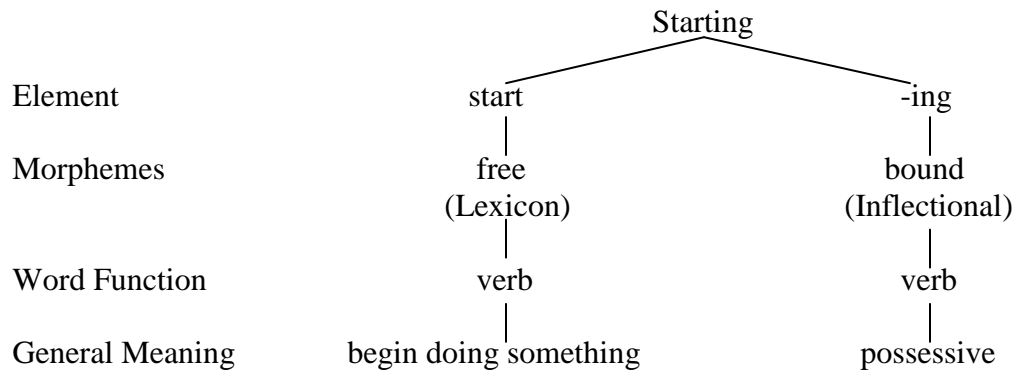
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “filled” is make or become full; occupy all the space in past event. So the term of “filled” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

93) Valued



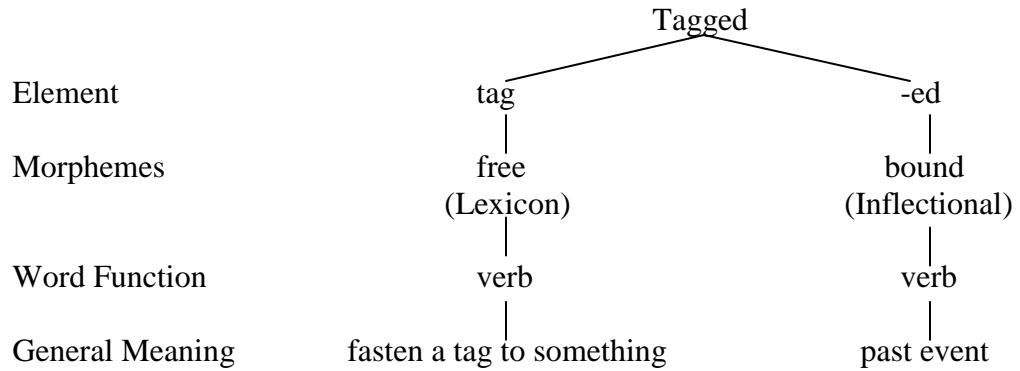
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “valued” is think that something is important in past event. So the term of “valued” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

94) Starting



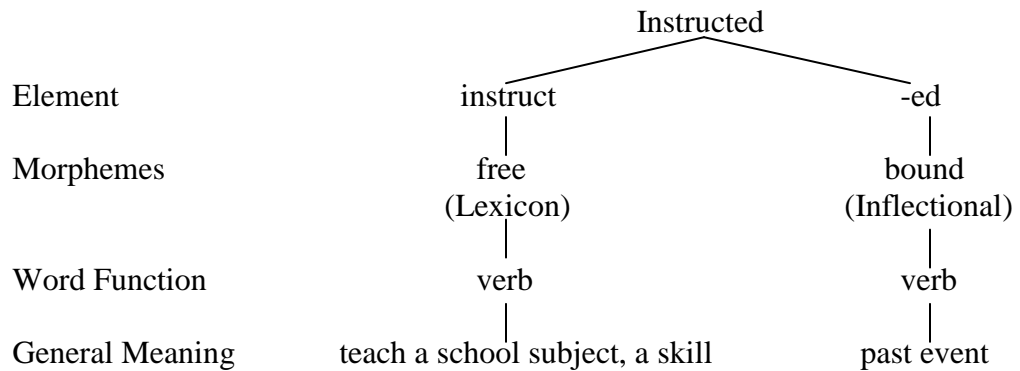
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “started” is begin doing something in possessive form. So the term of “starting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

95) Tagged



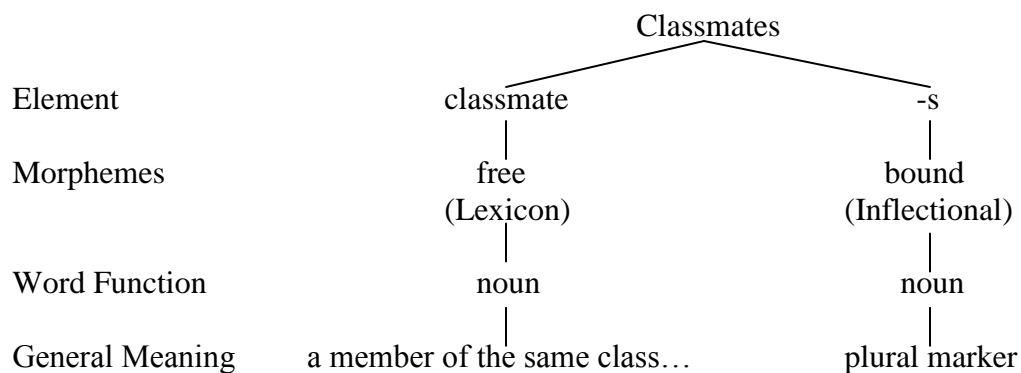
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tagged” is fasten a tag to something in past event. So the term of “tagged” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

96) Instructed



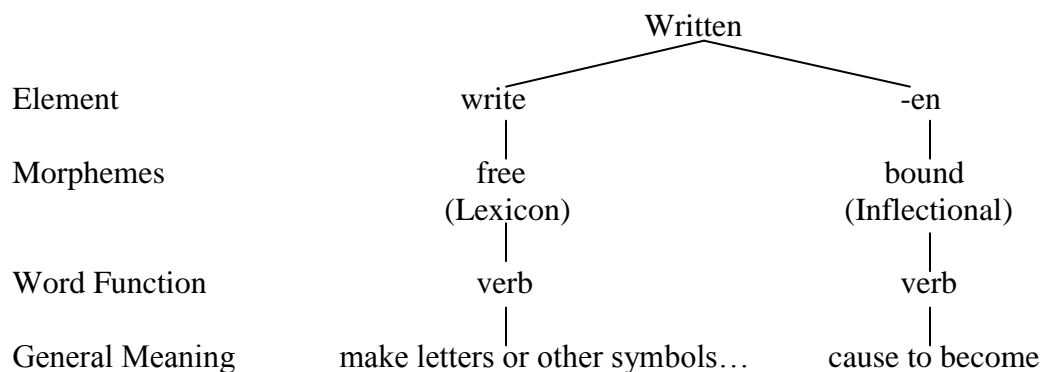
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “instructed” is teach a school subject, a skill in past event. So the term of “tagged” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

97) Classmates



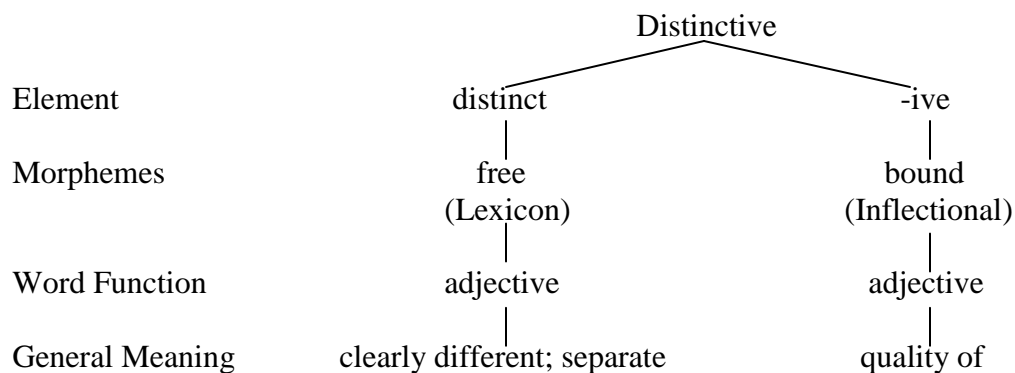
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “classmates” is a member of the same class at a school or college in plural marker. So the term of “classmates” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

98) Written



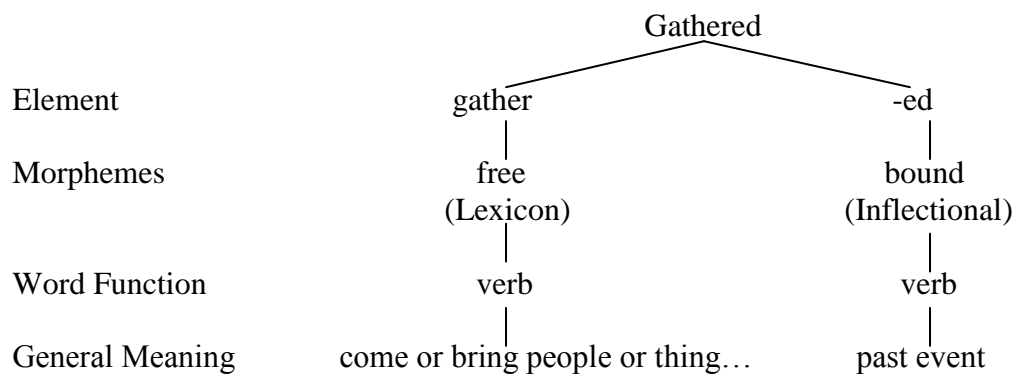
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “written” is cause to become of making letters or other symbols on a surface especially a pen or pencil on paper. So the term of “written” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

99) Distinctive



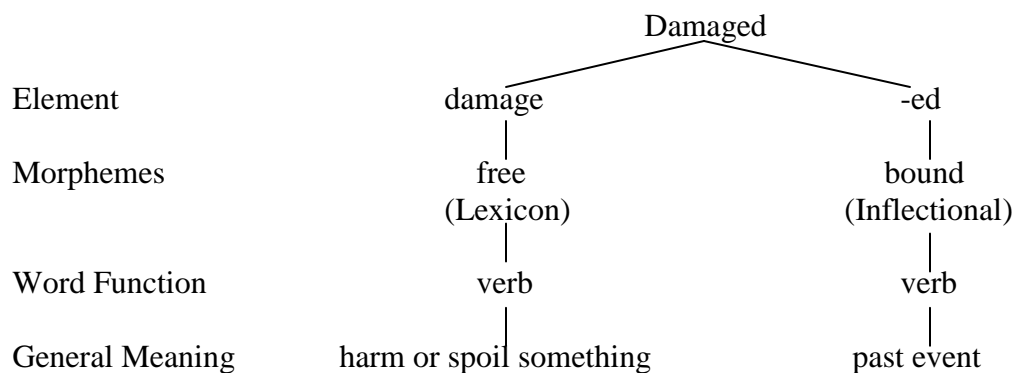
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “written” is quality of clearly different; separate. So the term of “distinctive” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

100) Gathered



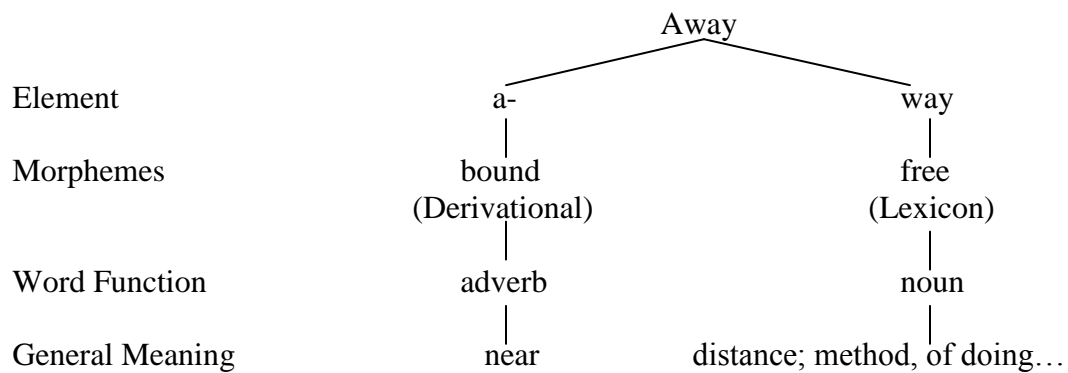
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “gathered” is come or bring people or thing together to form a group in past event. So the term of “gathered” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

101) Damaged



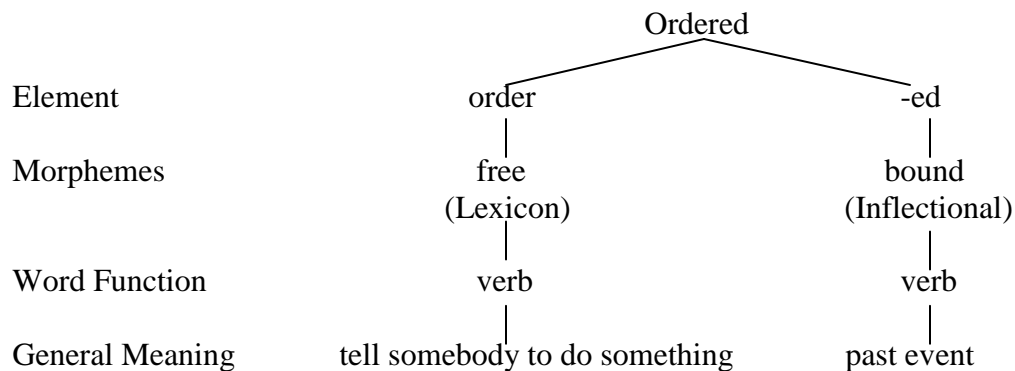
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “damaged” is harm or spoil something in past event. So the term of “damaged” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

102) Away



Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “away” is near of distance or method, style, or manner of doing something. So the term of “away” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

103) Ordered



Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “ordered” is tell somebody to do something in past event. So the term of “ordered” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

Based on the analysis above, it can be simplified by table below:

Description of Affixation in “Plastic Water Bottle”

| No. | Words | Lexical Words Function | | | | Modification of Word Function | | | | Item | |
|-----|-------------|------------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------------|------------------|
| | | N | Adj | V | Adv | N | Adj | V | Adv | Word Modification | Affixation |
| 1. | Longed | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 2. | Dreamt | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 3. | Nodded | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 4. | Wanted | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 5. | Based | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 6. | Longing | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 7. | Longer | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 8. | Shorter | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 9. | Needed | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 10. | Peddler | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 11. | Times | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 12. | Kids | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 13. | Immediately | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix Suffix |
| 14. | Kids | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | Inflectional | Suffix |

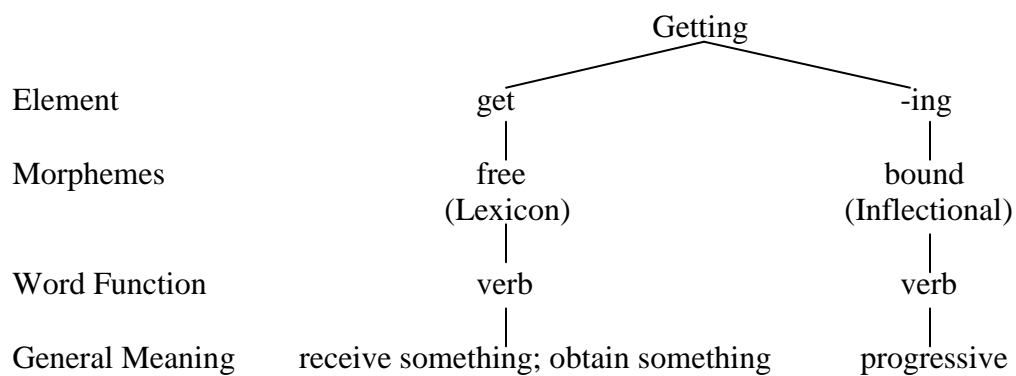
| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|--------------|--------|
| 15. | Luckily | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 16. | Seemed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 17. | Interested | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 18. | Chicks | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 19. | Hatched | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 20. | Eggs | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 21. | Wanted | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 22. | Used | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 23. | Cans | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 24. | Bottles | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 25. | Newspapers | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 26. | Bundles | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 27. | Magazines | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 28. | Used | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 29. | Clothes | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 30. | Shushed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 31. | Kids | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 32. | Bringing | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 33. | Books | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 34. | Container | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 35. | Used | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 36. | Smiled | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 37. | Faster | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 38. | Pricey | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 39. | Used | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 40. | Dropped | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 41. | Trying | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 42. | Lower | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 43. | Lower | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 44. | Swallowed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 45. | Asked | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 46. | Collected | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 47. | Knows | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 48. | Buyer | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 49. | Times | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 50. | Consulted | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 51. | Started | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 52. | Tried | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 53. | Equals | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 54. | Pieces | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 55. | Fussing | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| 56. | Counting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 57. | Chided | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 58. | Moved | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 59. | Along | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 60. | Bottles | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 61. | Fixed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 62. | Running | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 63. | Tried | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 64. | Instructed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 65. | Away | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 66. | Needy | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 67. | Surely | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 68. | Disappeared | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional Derivational | Prefix Suffix |
| 69. | Taunting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 70. | Selling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 71. | Apparently | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 72. | Pretended | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 73. | Kids | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 74. | Whispered | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 75. | Hands | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 76. | Tightly | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 77. | Agreed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 78. | Allowed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 79. | Saved | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 80. | Used | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 81. | Buying | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 82. | Ingredients | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 83. | Guarantee | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 84. | Available | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 85. | Days | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 86. | Ahead | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 87. | Kids | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 88. | Determined | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 89. | Decided | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 90. | Harvested | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 91. | Helped | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 92. | Filled | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 93. | Valued | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 94. | Started | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 95. | Tagged | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| 96. | Instructed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 97. | Classmates | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 98. | Written | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 99. | Distinctive | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 100. | Gathered | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 101. | Damaged | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 102. | Away | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 103. | Ordered | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| Total Modification | | | | | 26 | 12 | 59 | 9 | Inf : 87 Der : 17 | Pre : 6 Suf : 99 |

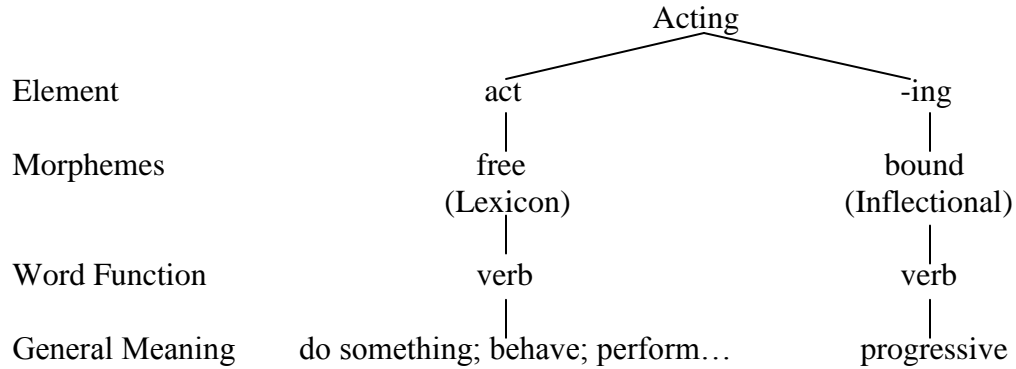
b. Action Contest- Part 4

1) Getting



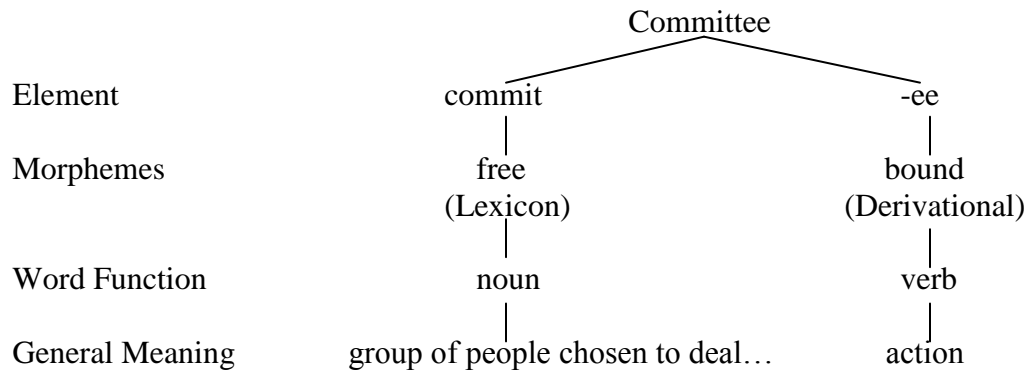
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “getting” is receive something; obtain something in progressive form. So the term of “getting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

2) Acting



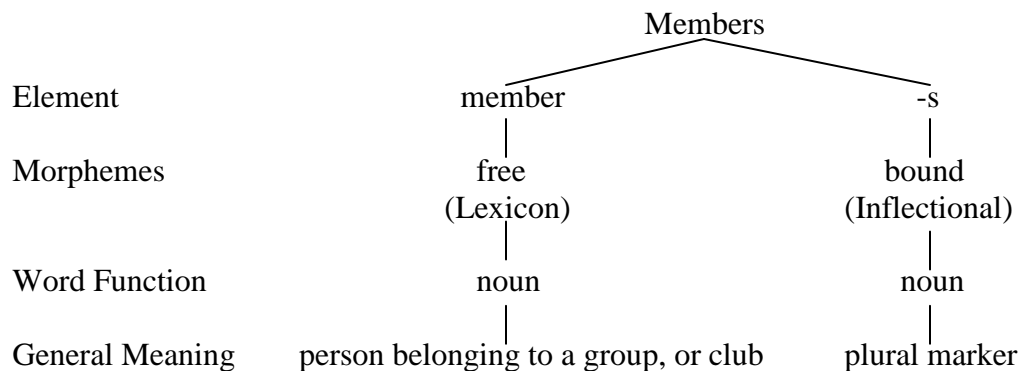
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

3) Committee



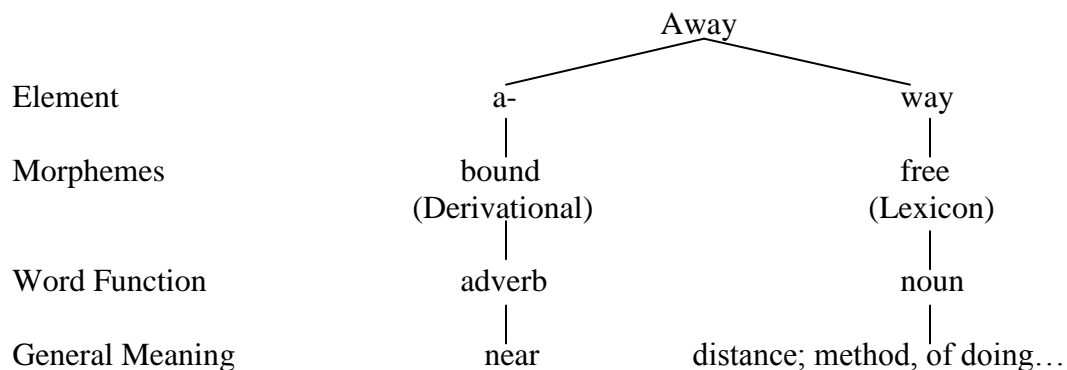
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “committee” is action of group chosen to deal with a particular matter. The term of “committee” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

4) Members



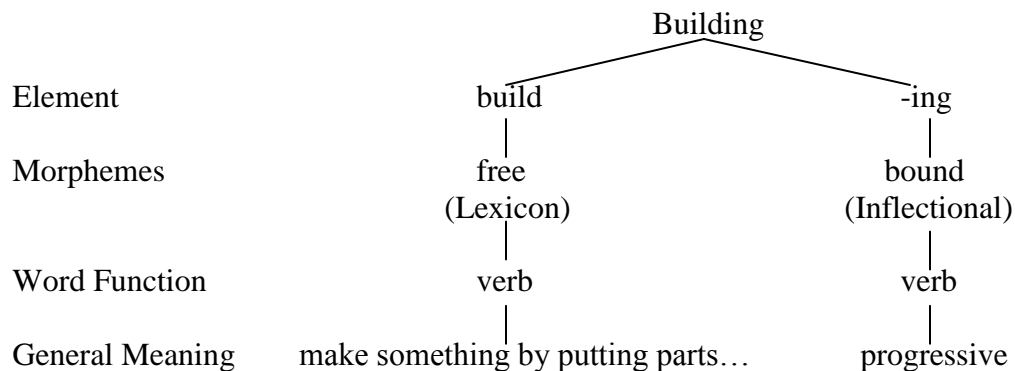
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “members” is person belonging to a group, club, etc in plural marker. So the term of “members” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

5) Away



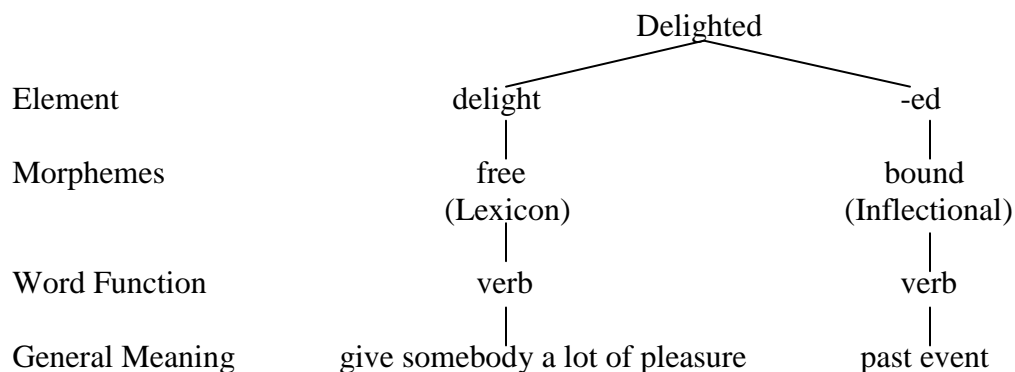
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “away” is near of distance or method, style, or manner of doing something. So the term of “away” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

6) Building



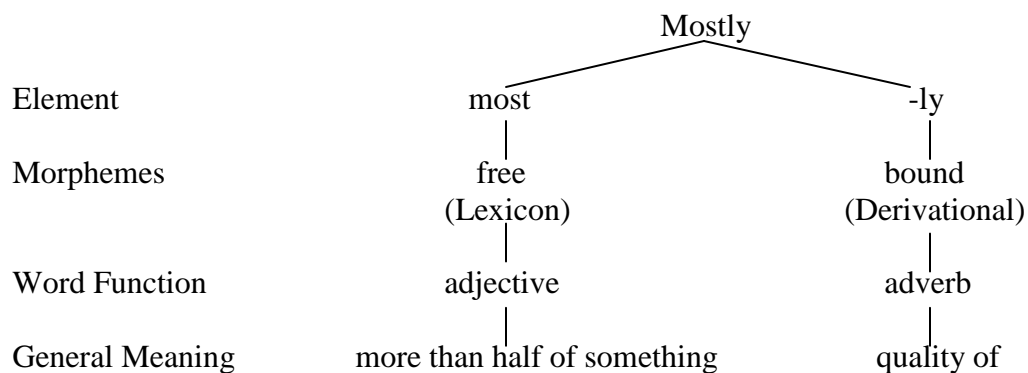
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “building” is making something by putting parts together in progressive form. So the term of “building” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

7) Delighted



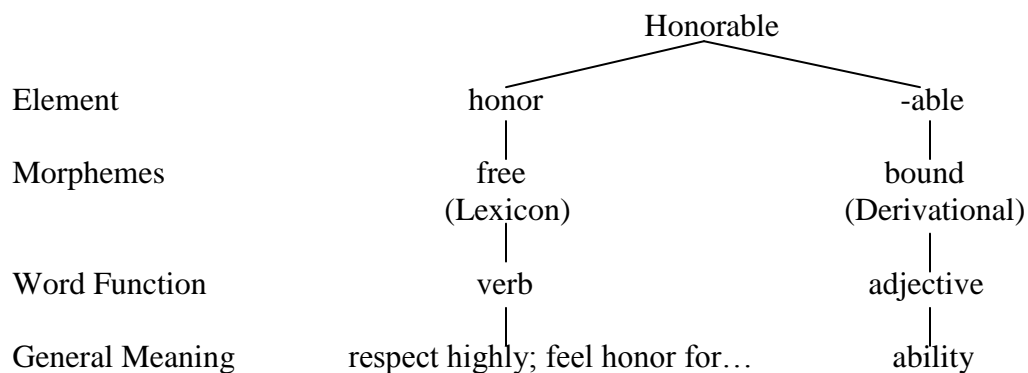
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “delighted” is giving somebody a lot of pleasure in past event. So the term of “delighted” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

8) Mostly



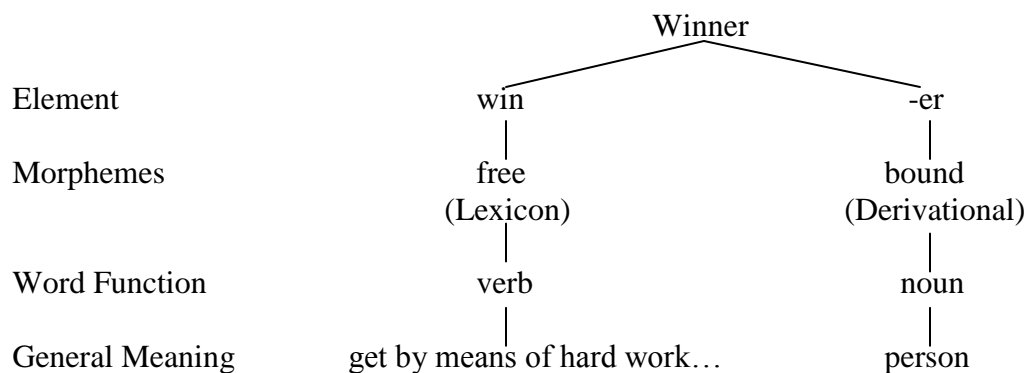
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “mostly” is quality of more than half of something or mainly. So the term of “mostly” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

9) Honorable



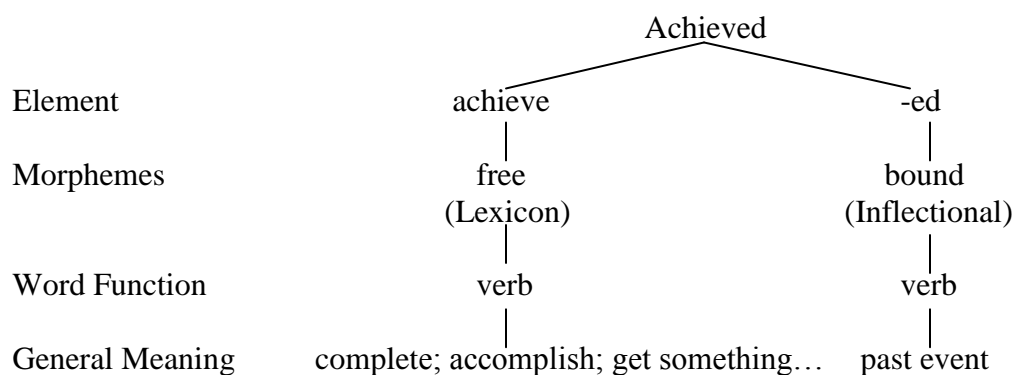
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “available” is the ability of respect highly; feel honor for; confer honor on. The term of “honorable” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

10) Winner



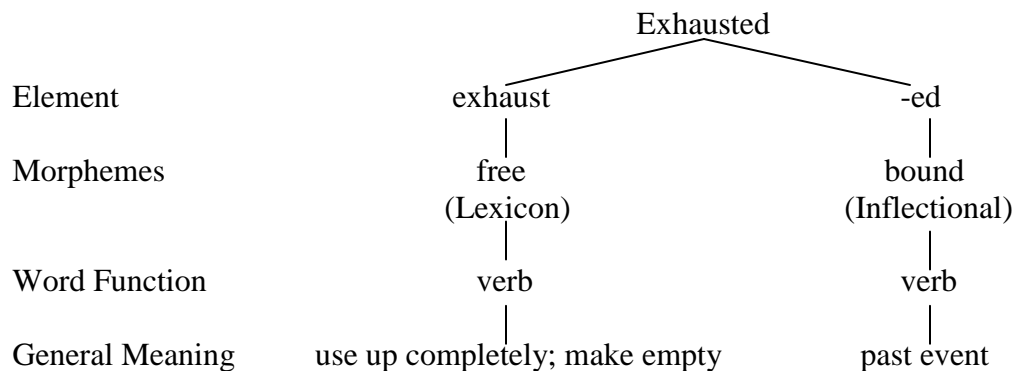
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “winner” is a person who get by means of hard work, perseverance, struggle, as the result of competition or gambling. The term of “winner” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

11) Achieved



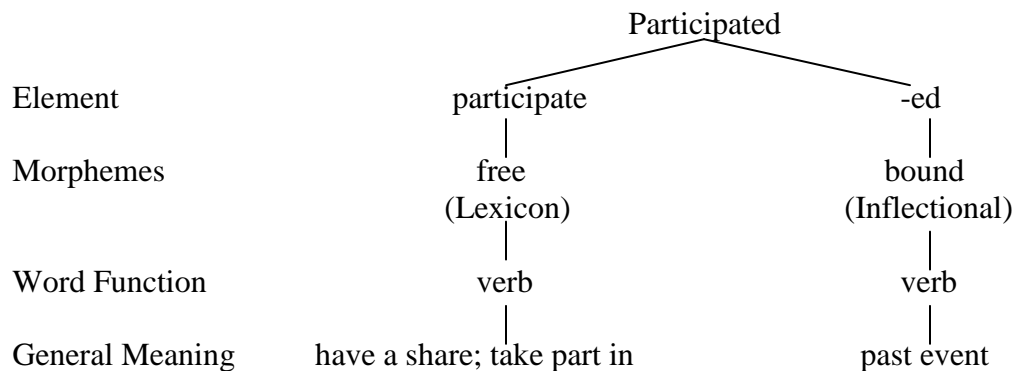
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “achieved” is complete; accomplish; get something done in past event. So the term of “achieved” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

12) Exhausted



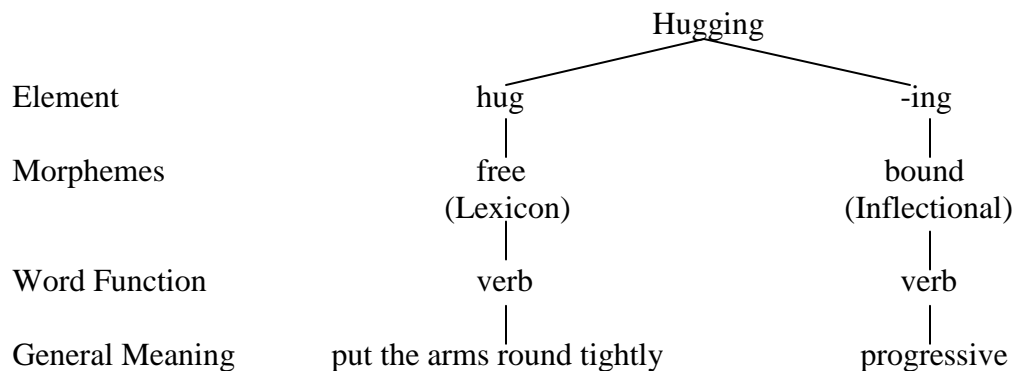
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “exhausted” is use up completely; make empty in past event. So the term of “exhausted” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

13) Participated



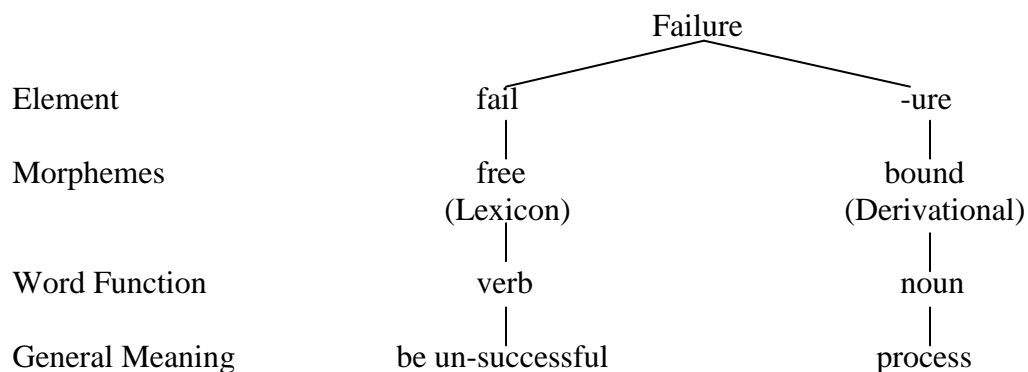
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “participated” is a share; take part in past event. So the term of “participated” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

14) Hugging



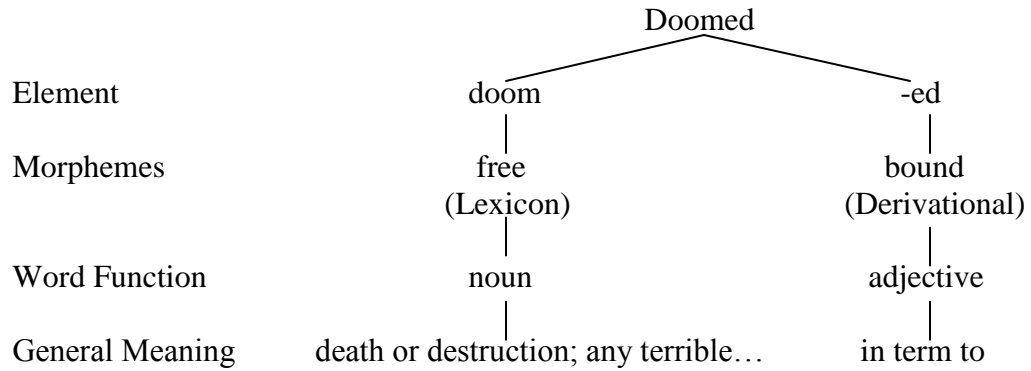
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “hugging” is put the arms round tightly, especially to show love in progressive form. So the term of “hugging” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

15) Failure



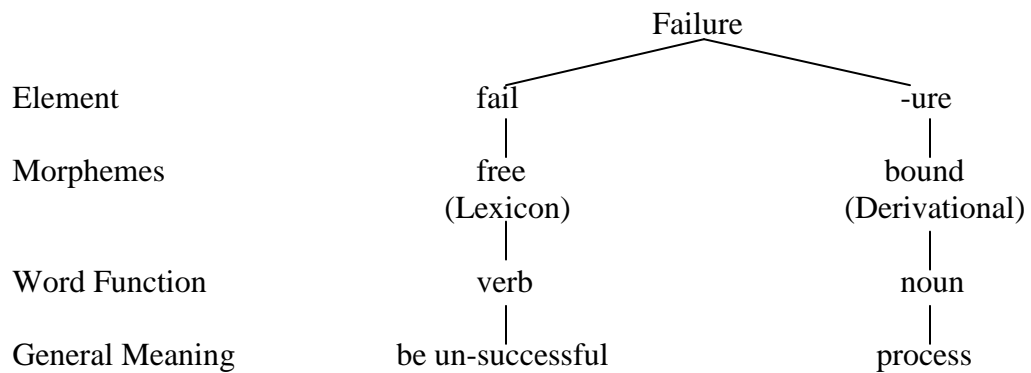
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failure” is the process of be un-successful. So the term of “failure” as inflectional morpheme change the word function of meaning.

16) Doomed



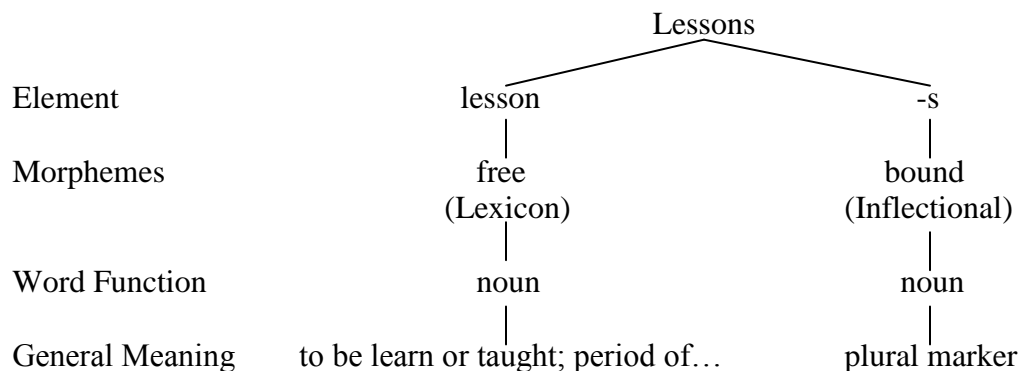
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “doomed” is term to death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid. So the term of “doomed” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

17) Failure



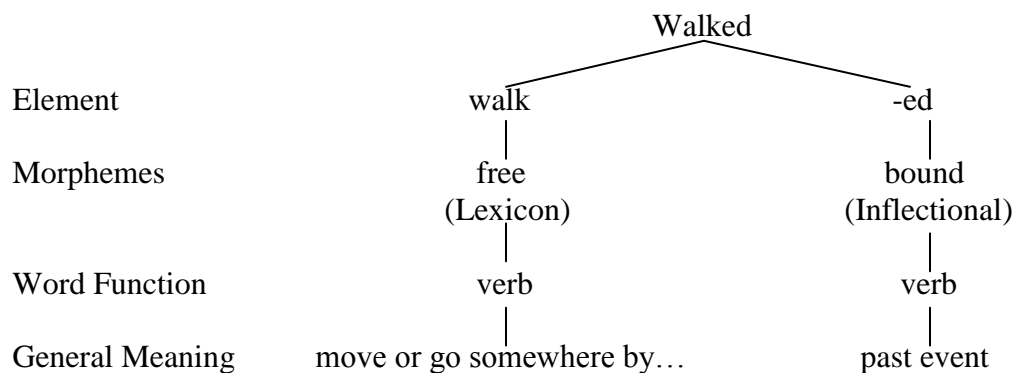
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failure” is the process of be un-successful. So the term of “failure” as inflectional morpheme change the word function of meaning.

18) Lessons



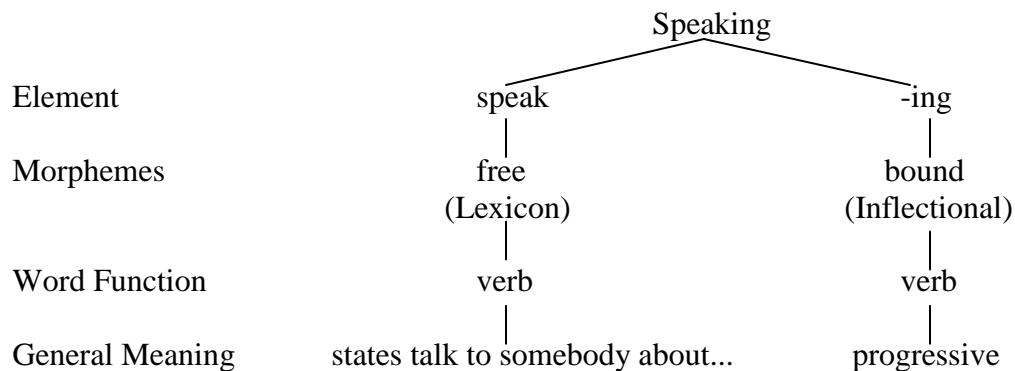
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “lessons” is to be learn or taught; period of time given to learning or teaching in plural marker. So the term of “lessons” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

19) Walked



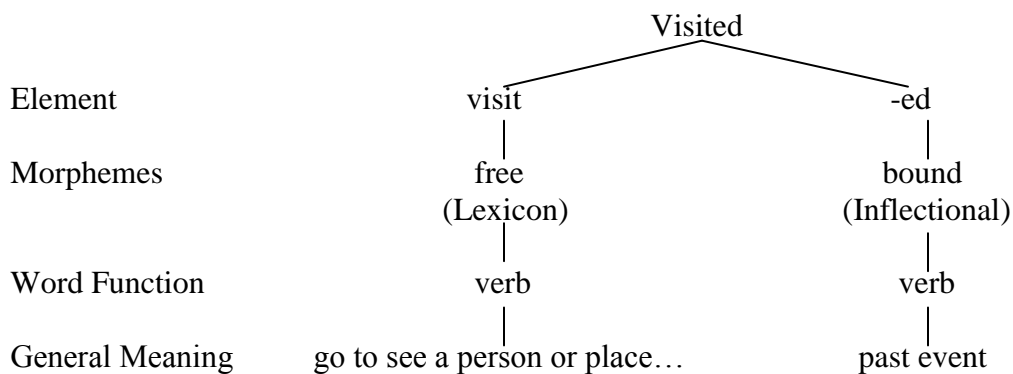
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “walked” is move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground, but without running in past event. So the term of “walked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

20) Speaking



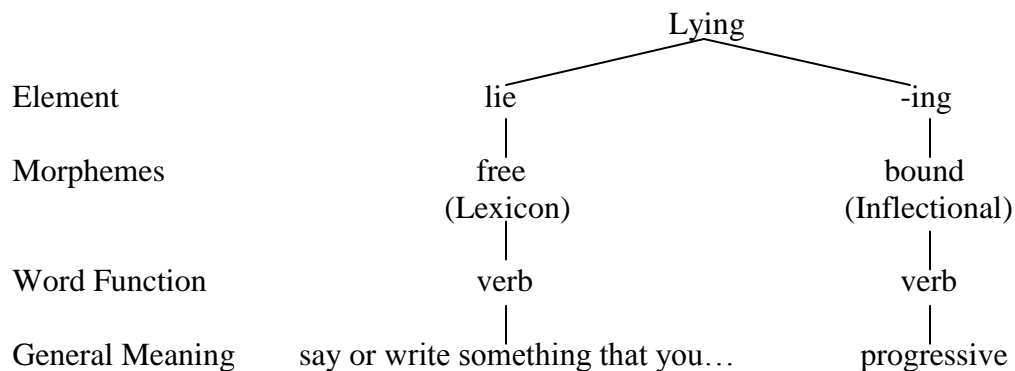
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “speaking” is talking to somebody about something; use your voice to say something in progressive form. So the term of “speaking” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

21) Visited



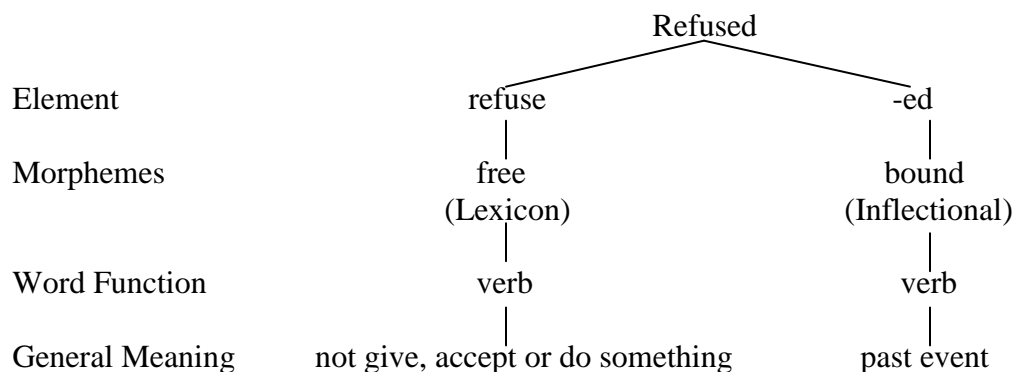
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “visited” is going to see a person or place for a period of time in past event. So the term of “visited” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

22) Lying



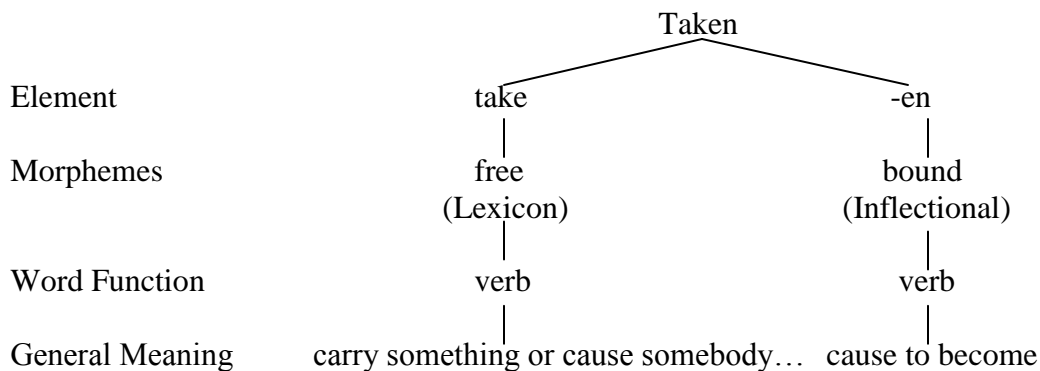
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “lying” is say or write something that you know is not true in progressive form. So the term of “lying” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

23) Refused



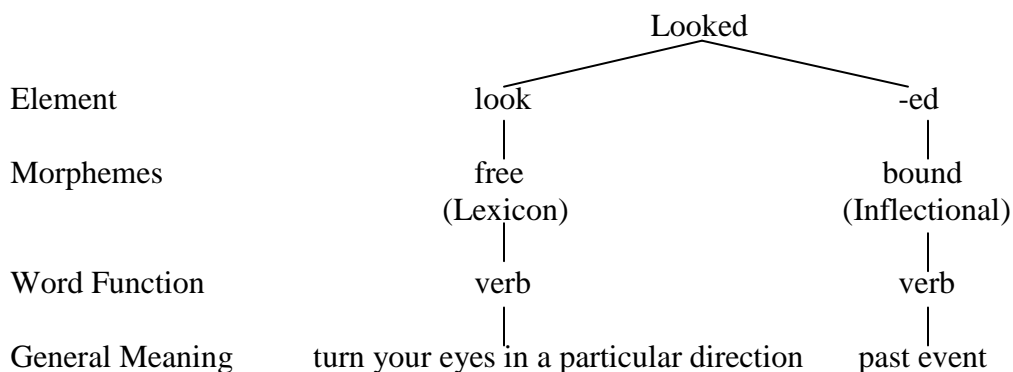
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “refused” is not give, accept or do something in past event. So the term of “refused” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

24) Taken



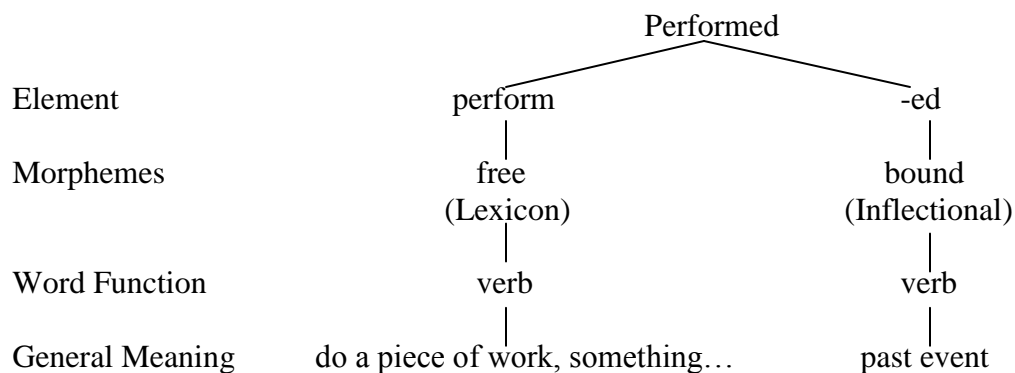
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “taken” is cause to become of carry something or cause somebody to go from one place to another. So the term of “refused” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

25) Looked



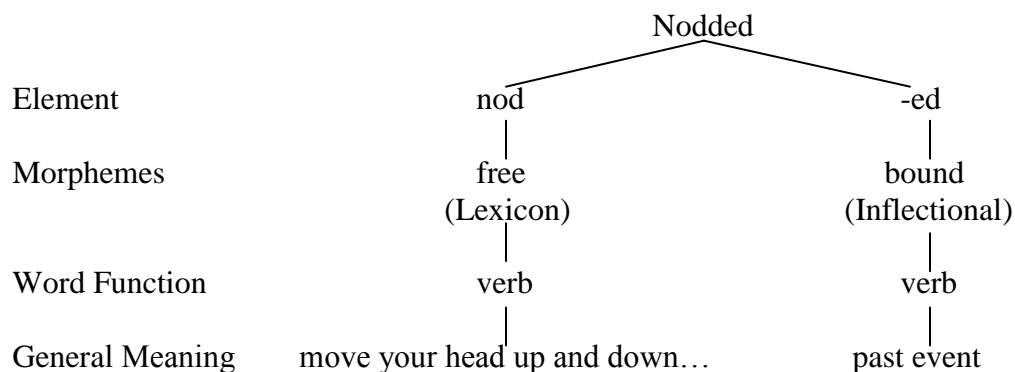
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “looked” is turn your eyes in a particular direction in past event. So the term of “looked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

26) Performed



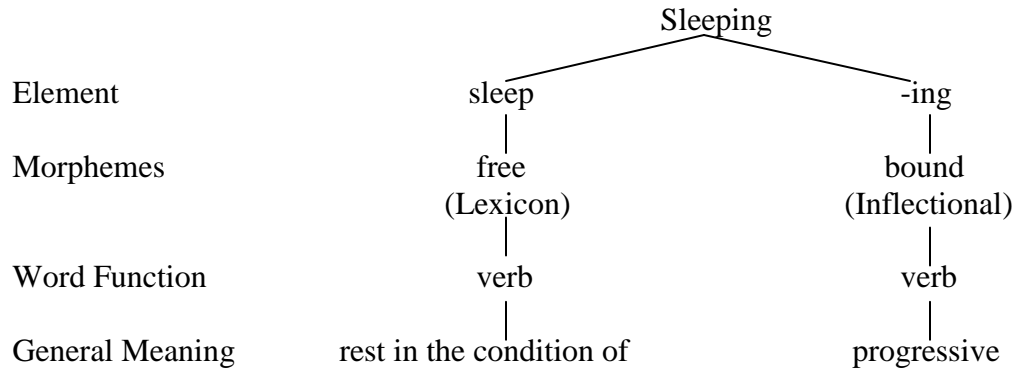
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “performed” is doing a piece of work, something one is ordered to do in past event. So the term of “performed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

27) Nodded



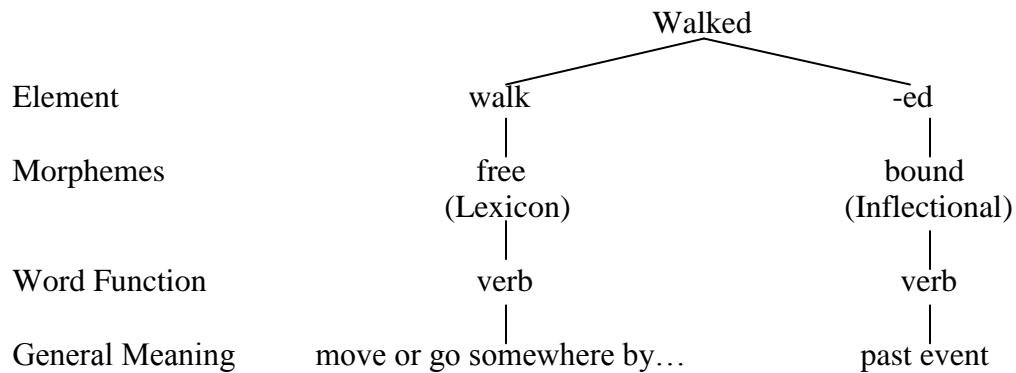
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “nodded” is move your head up and down to show agreement in past event. So the term of “nodded” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

28) Sleeping



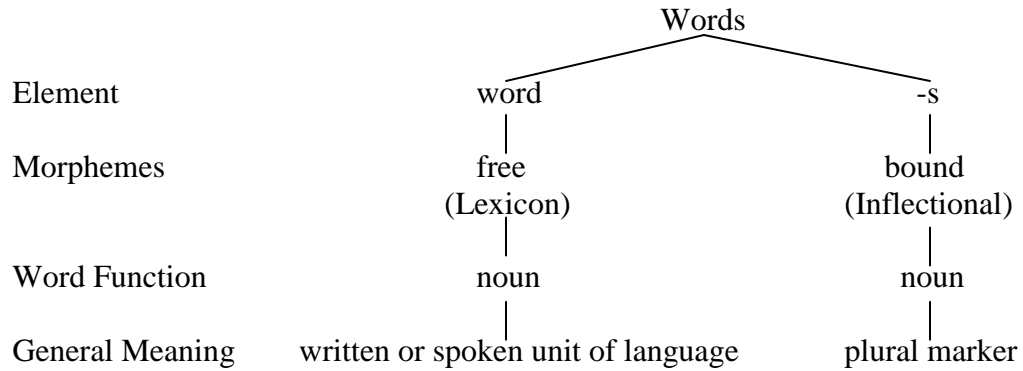
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “sleeping” is rest in the condition in progressive form. So the term of “sleeping” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

29) Walked



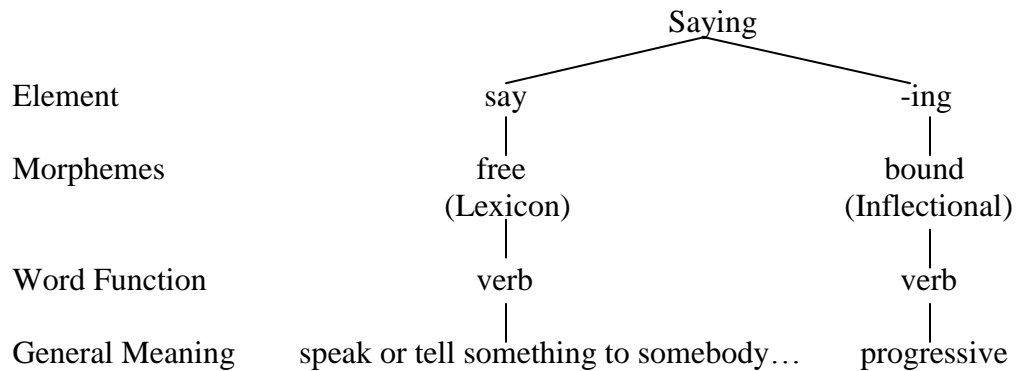
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “walked” is move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground, but without running in past event. So the term of “walked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

30) Words



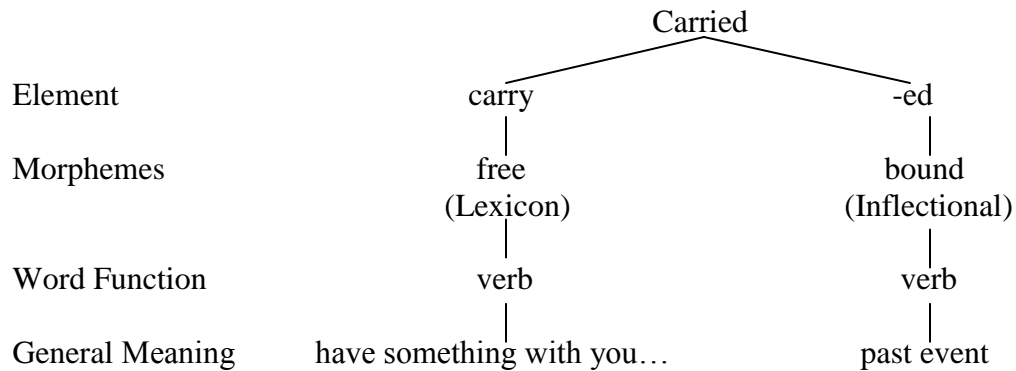
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “words” is written or spoken unit of language in plural marker. So the term of “words” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

31) Saying



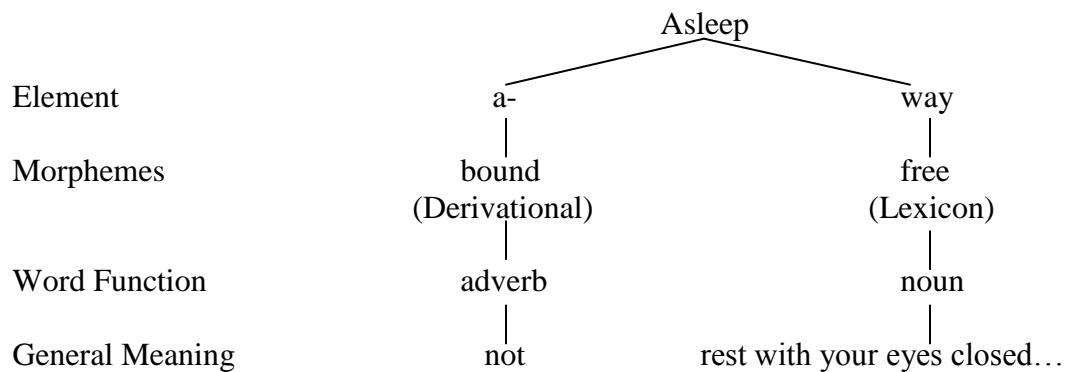
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “saying” is speak or tell something to somebody, using word in progressive form. So the term of “saying” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

32) Carried



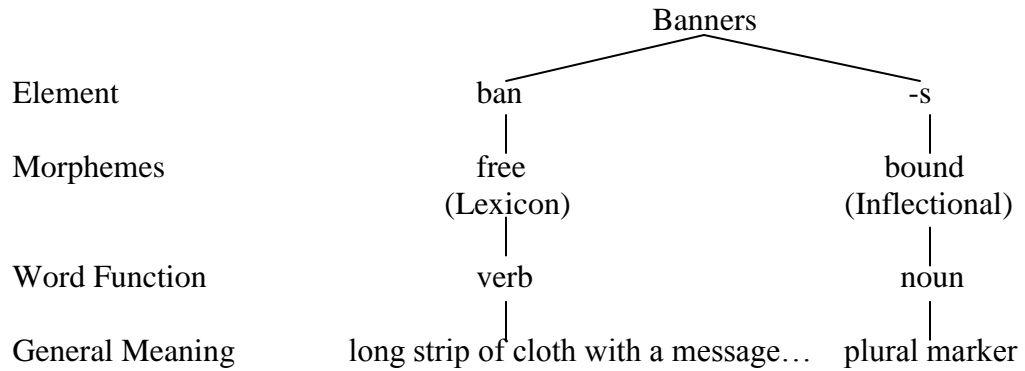
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “carried” is having something with you and take it wherever you go in past event. So the term of “carried” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

33) Asleep



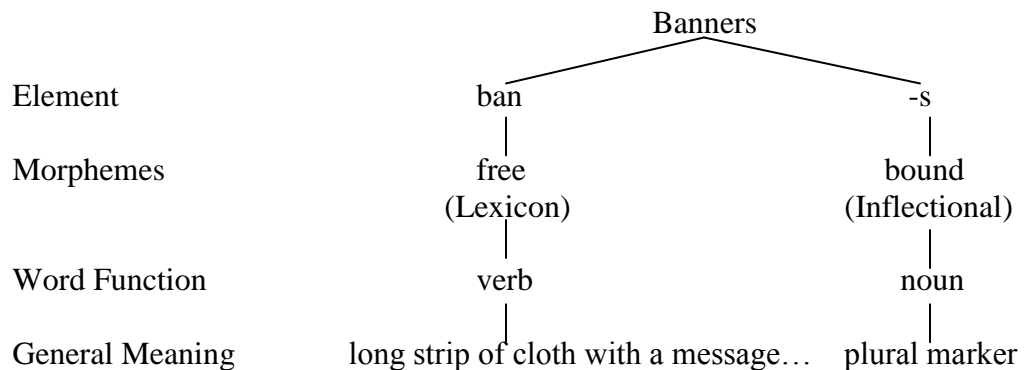
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “asleep” is not rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not active. So the term of “asleep” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

34) Banners



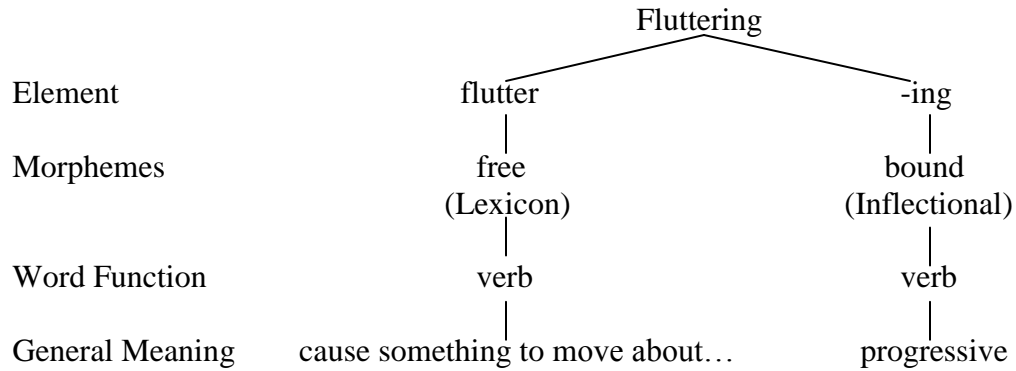
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “banners” is long strip of cloth with a message on it, carried by marchers in plural marker. The term of “banners” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

35) Banners



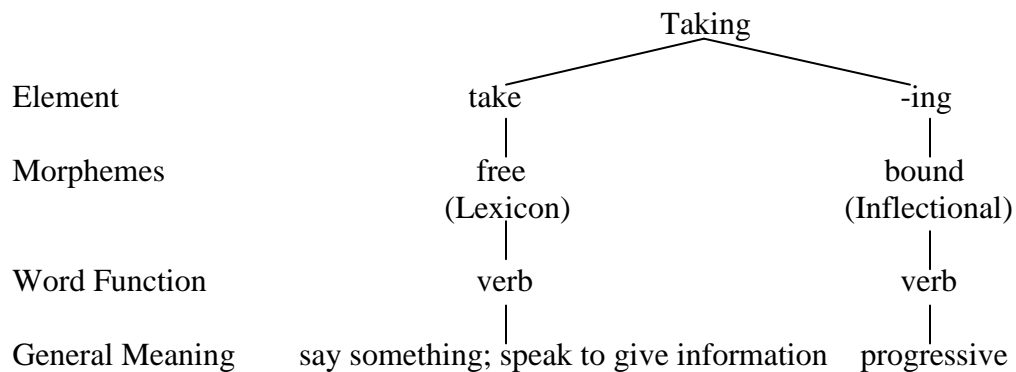
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “banners” is long strip of cloth with a message on it, carried by marchers in plural marker. The term of “banners” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

36) Fluttering



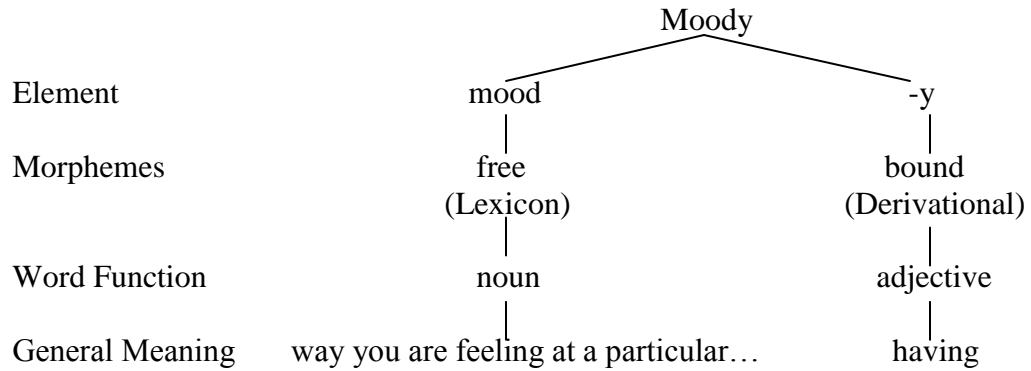
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “fluttering” is cause something to move about lightly and quickly in progressive form. So the term of “fluttering” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

37) Taking



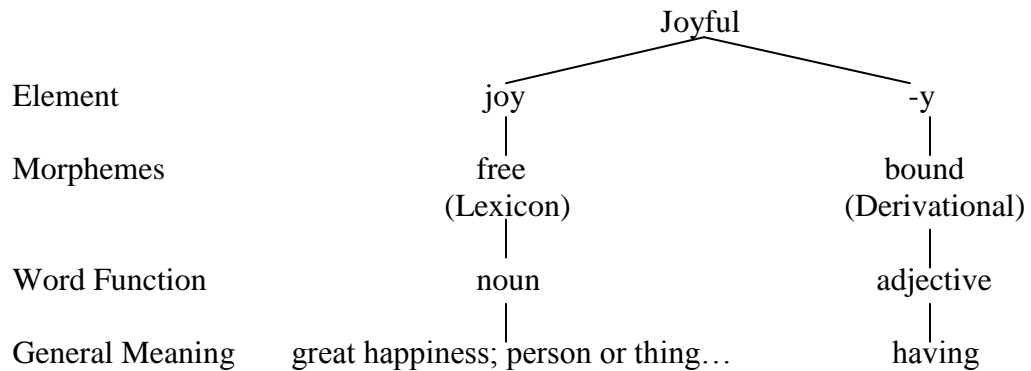
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “taking” is saying something; speak to give information in progressive form. So the term of “taking” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

38) Moody



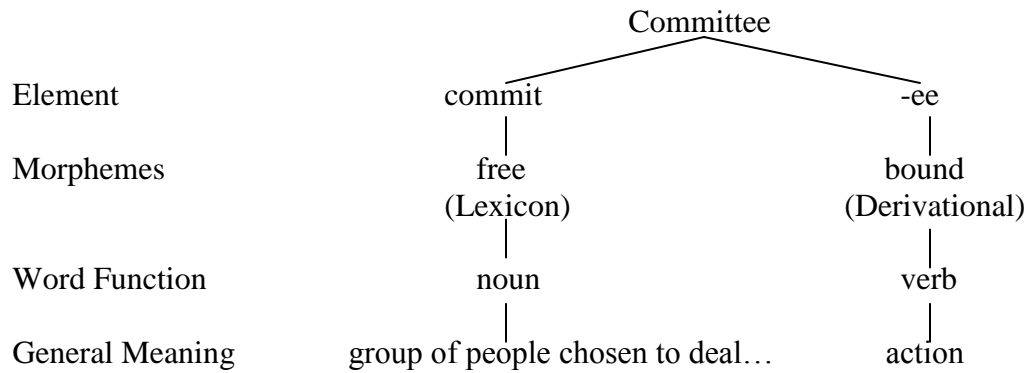
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “moody” is having to way you are feeling at a particular time. So the term of “moody” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

39) Joyful



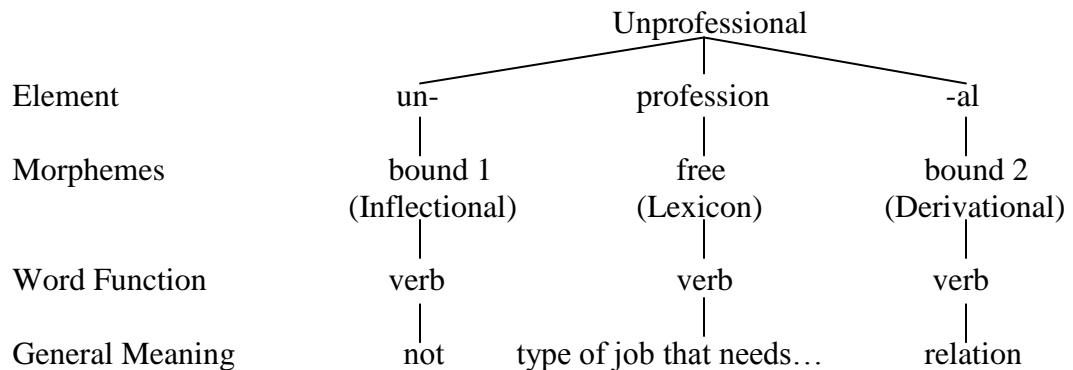
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “joyful” is having to great happiness; person or thing that causes you to feel very happy. So the term of “joyful” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

40) Committee



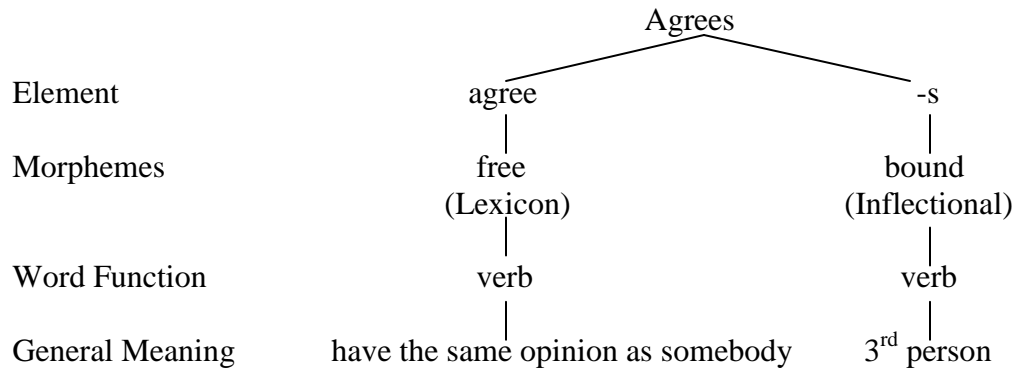
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “committee” is action of group chosen to deal with a particular matter. The term of “committee” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

41) Unprofessional



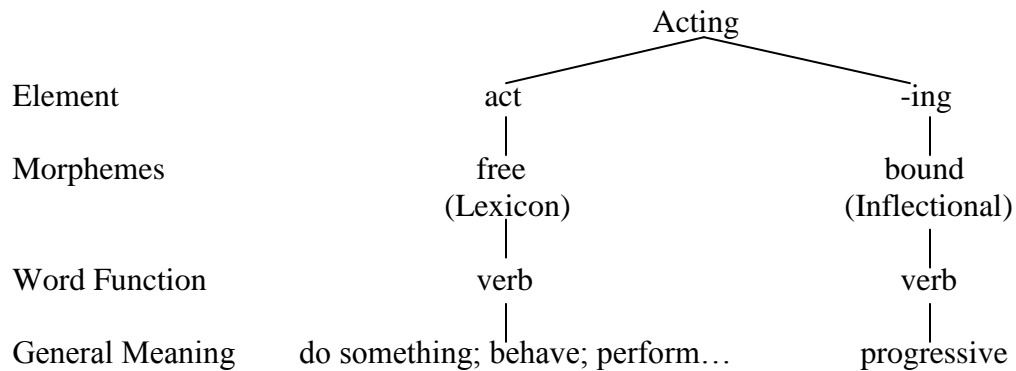
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “unprofessional” is not type of job that relation with needs special knowledge, e.g. medicine or law. So the term of “unprofessional” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

42) Agrees



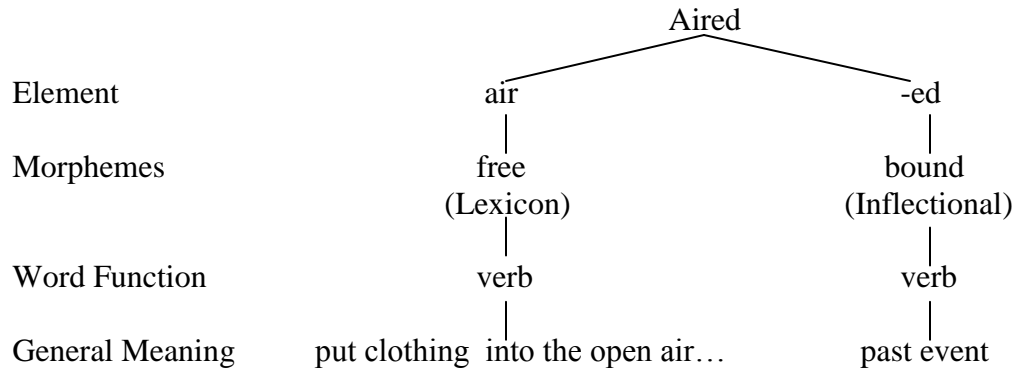
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “agreed” is having the same opinion as somebody in 3rd person. So the term of “agrees” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

43) Acting



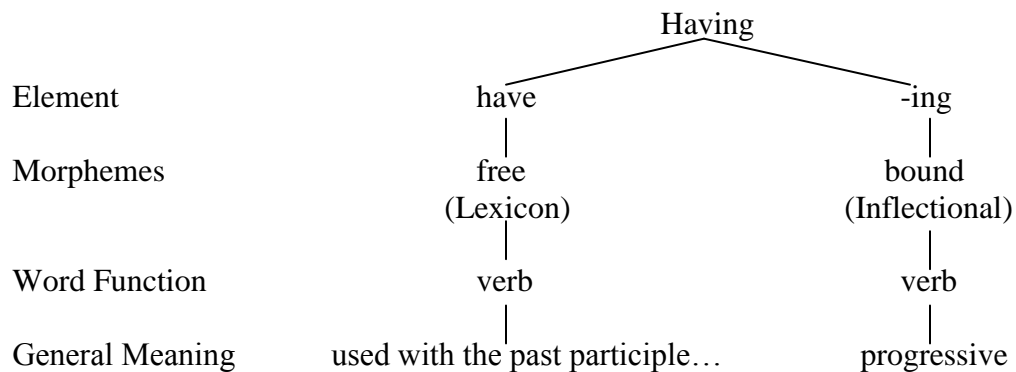
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

44) Aired



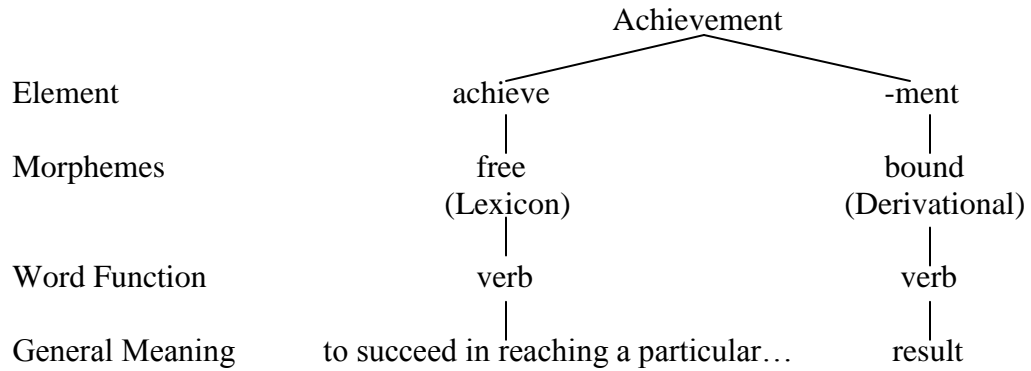
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “Aired” is put clothing, bedding, etc into the open air or into a warm place to make it quite dry in past event. So the term of “aired” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

45) Having



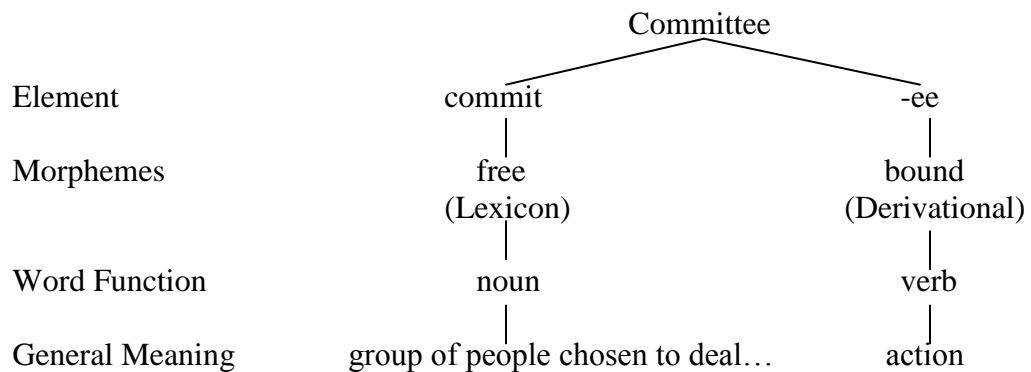
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “having” is used with the past participle to form perfect tenses. So the term of “having” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

46) Achievement



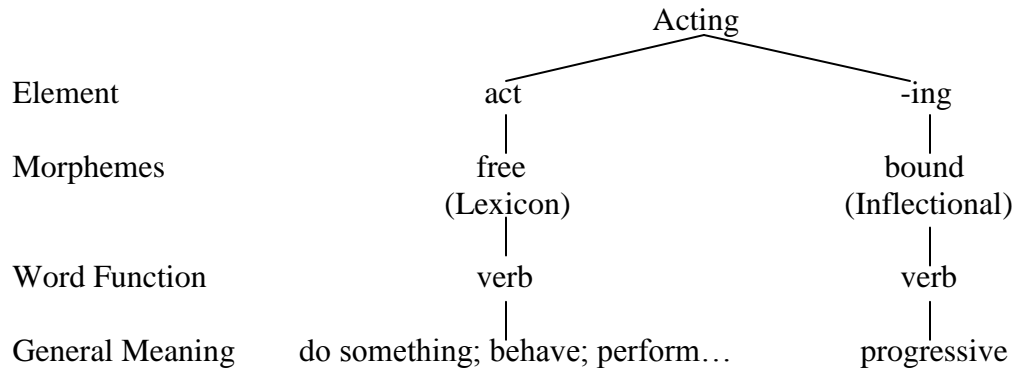
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “achievement” is the result to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard, especially by effort, skill etc. So the term of “achievement” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

47) Committee



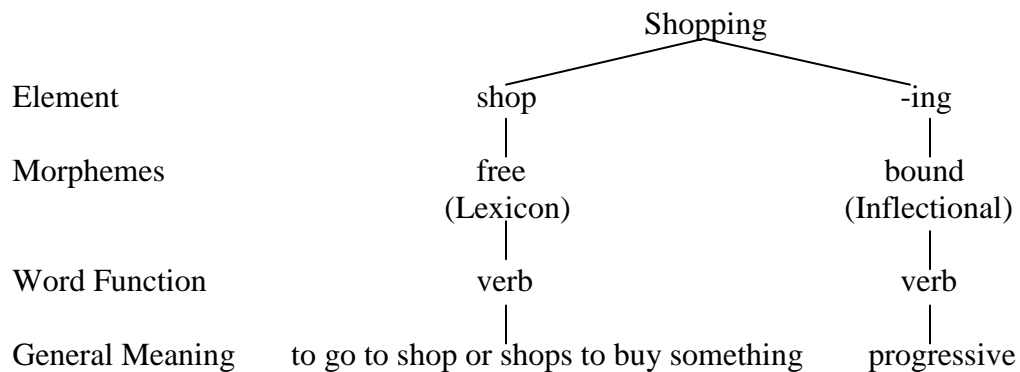
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “committee” is action of group chosen to deal with a particular matter. The term of “committee” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

48) Acting



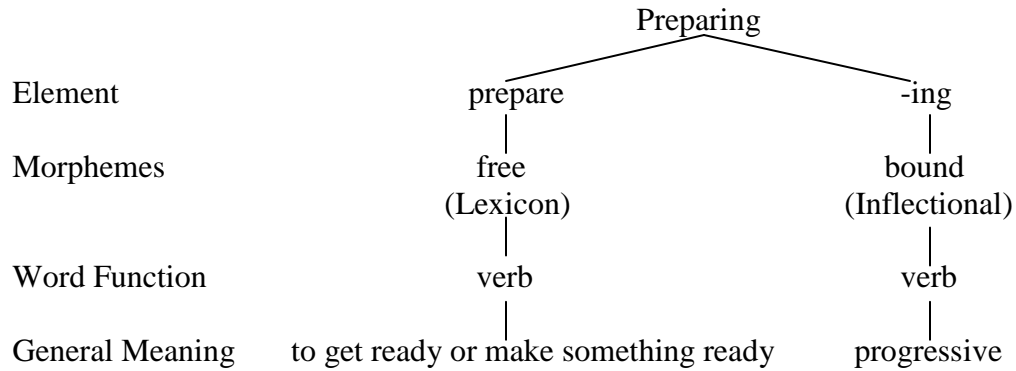
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

49) Shopping



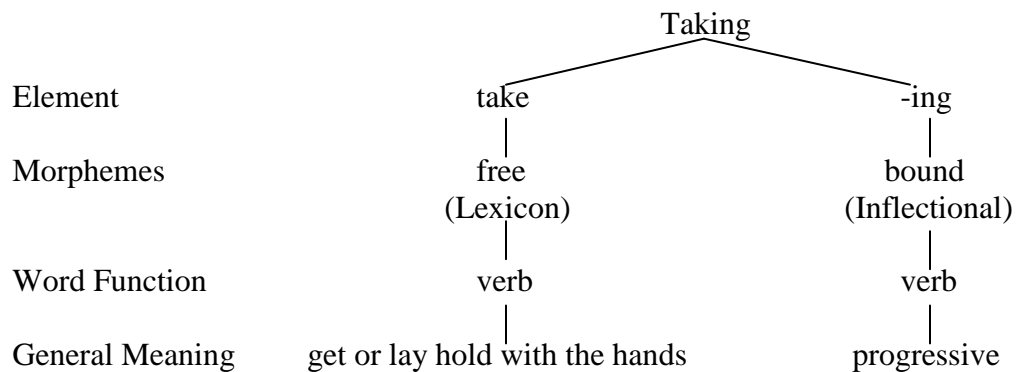
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “shopping” is to go to shop or shops to buy something in progressive form. So the term of “shopping” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

50) Preparing



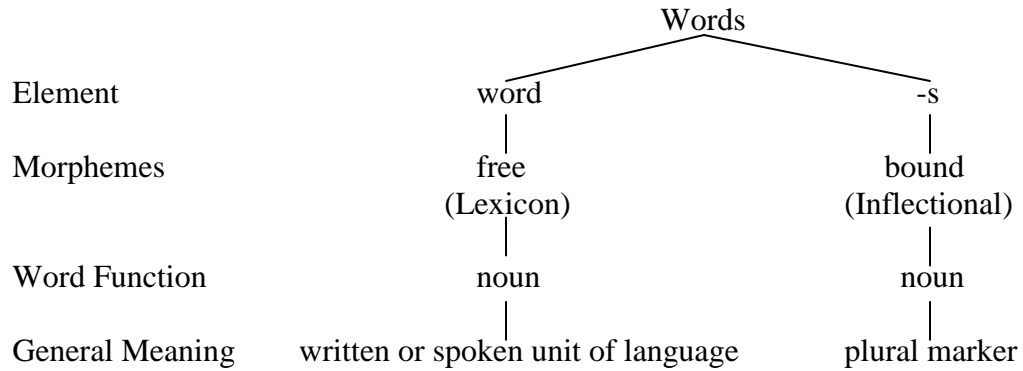
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “preparing” is to get ready or make something ready in progressive form. So the term of “preparing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

51) Taking



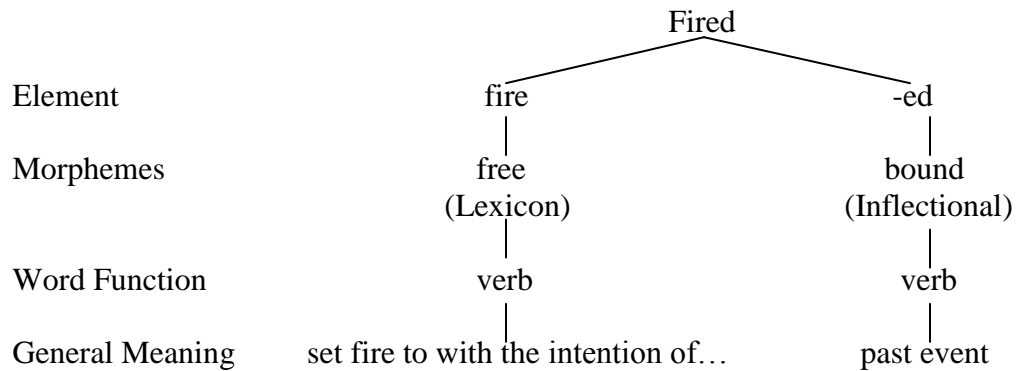
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “taking” is get or lay hold with the hands in progressive form. So the term of “taking” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

52) Words



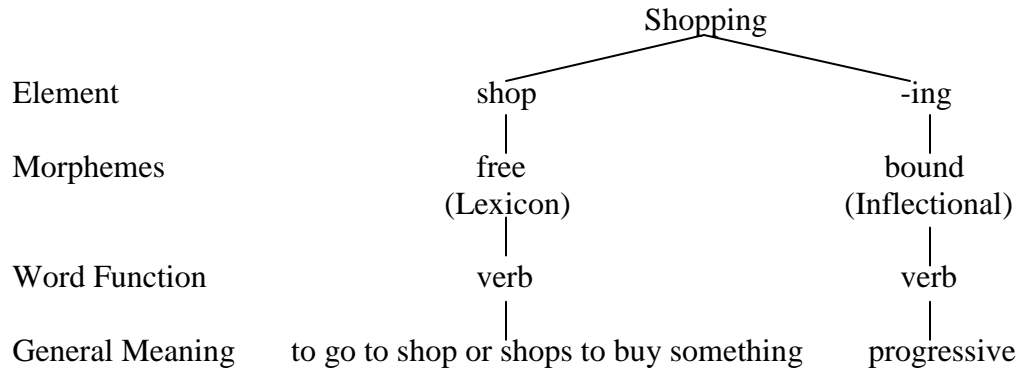
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “words” is written or spoken unit of language in plural marker. So the term of “words” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

53) Fired



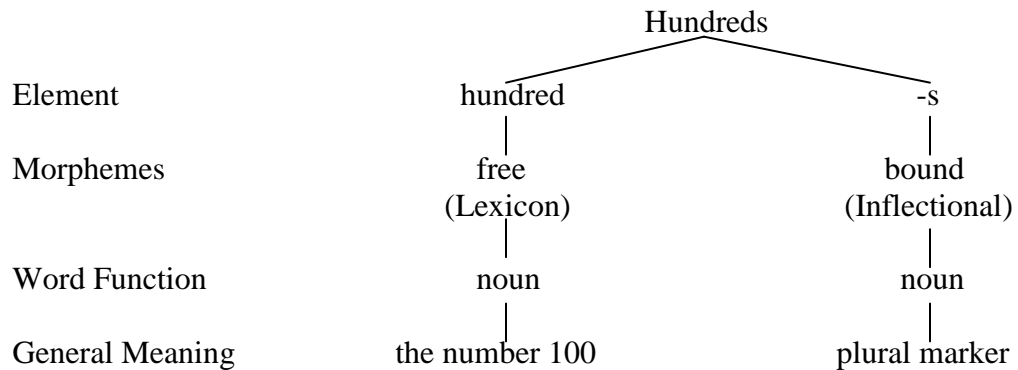
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “fired” is set fire to with the intention of destroying; cause to begin burning in past event. So the term of “fired” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

54) Shopping



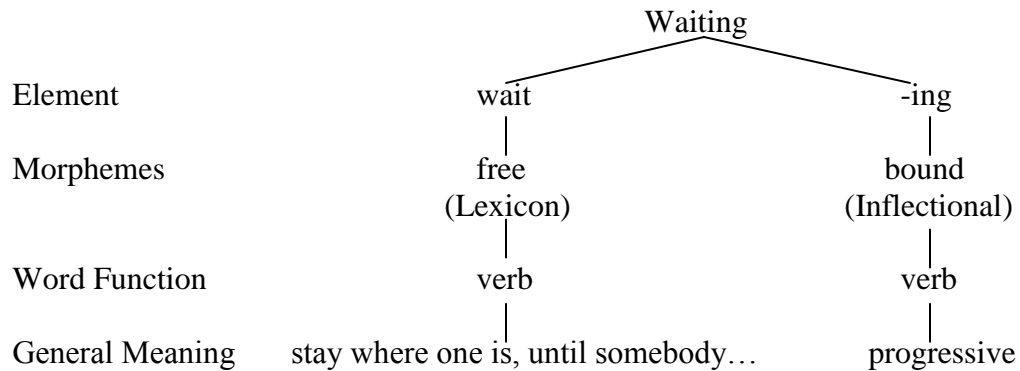
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “shopping” is to go to shop or shops to buy something in progressive form. So the term of “shopping” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

55) Hundreds



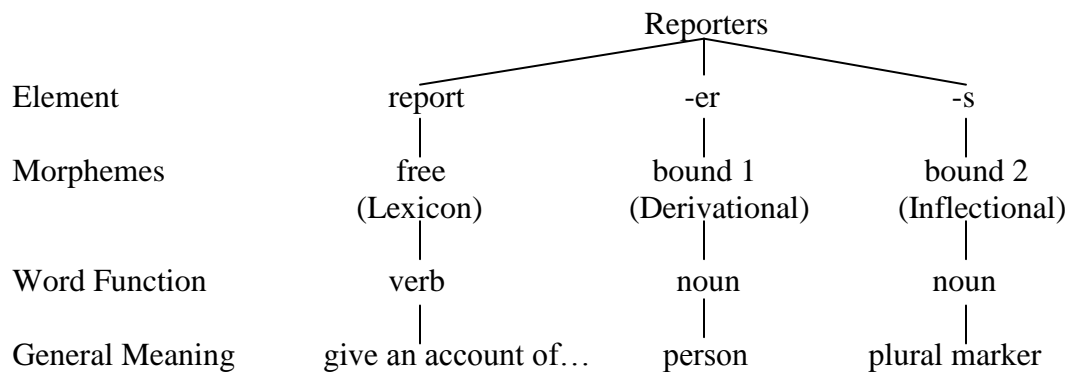
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “hundreds” is the number 100 in plural marker. So the term of “hundreds” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

56) Waiting



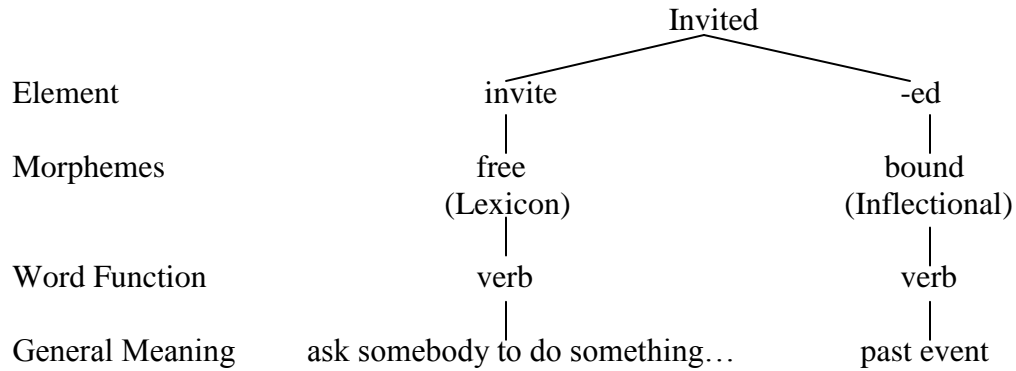
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “waiting” is stay where one is, until somebody or something comes in progressive form. So the term of “waiting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

57) Reporters



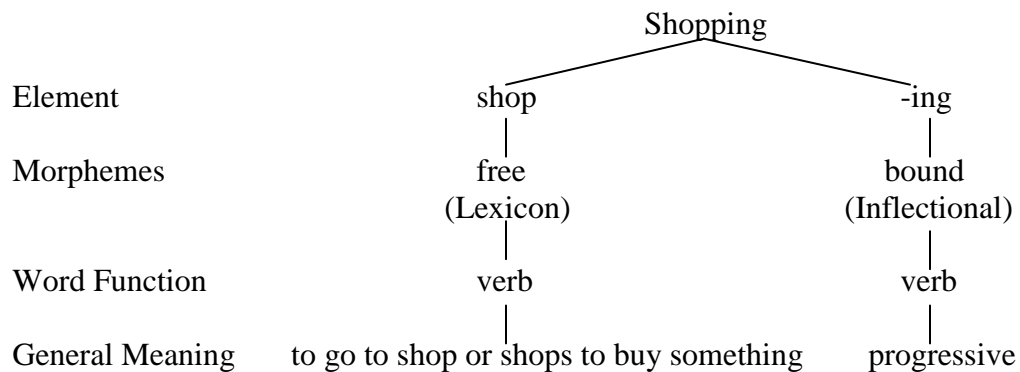
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “reporters” is a person who give an account of, give as news in plural marker. So the term of “reporters” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

58) Invited



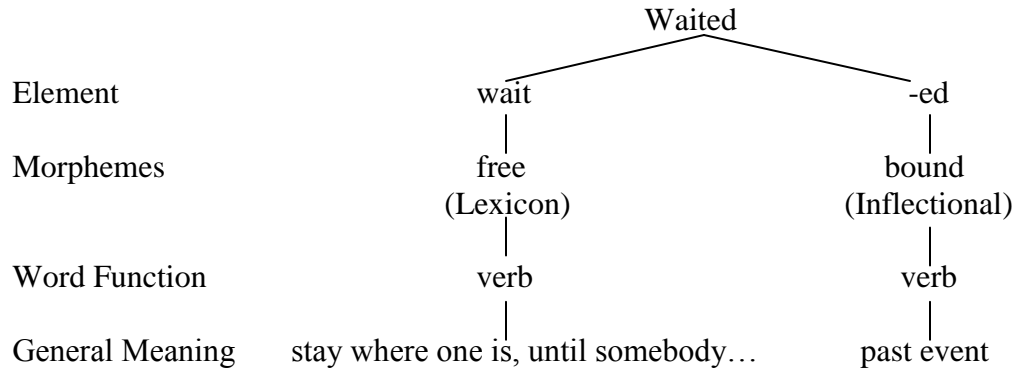
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “invited” is ask somebody to do something, come somewhere in past event. So the term of “invited” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

59) Shopping



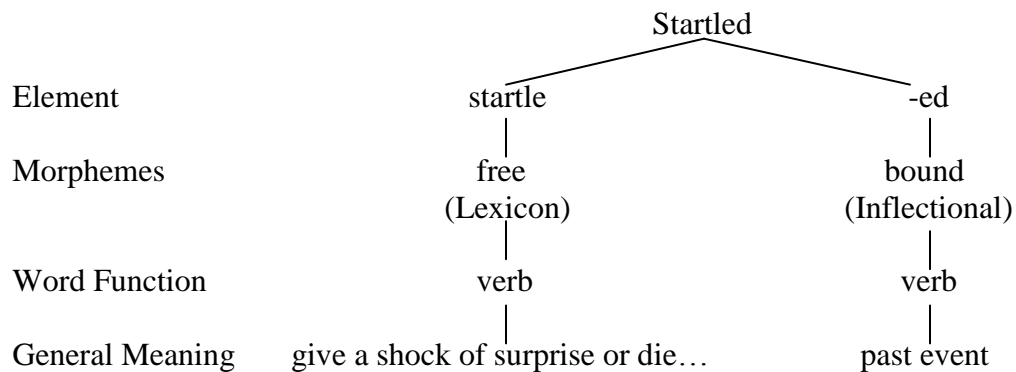
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “shopping” is to go to shop or shops to buy something in progressive form. So the term of “shopping” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

60) Waited



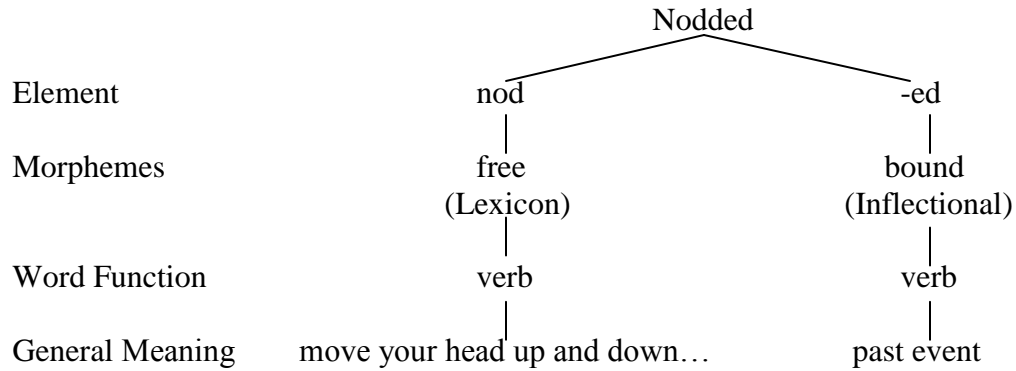
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “waited” is stay where one is, until somebody or something comes in past event. So the term of “waited” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

61) Startled



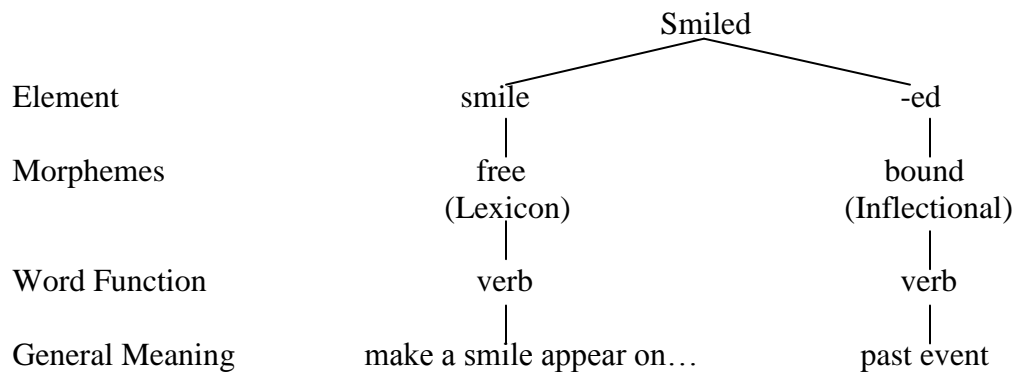
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “startled” is give a shock of surprise or die from hunger in past event. So the term of “startled” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

62) Nodded



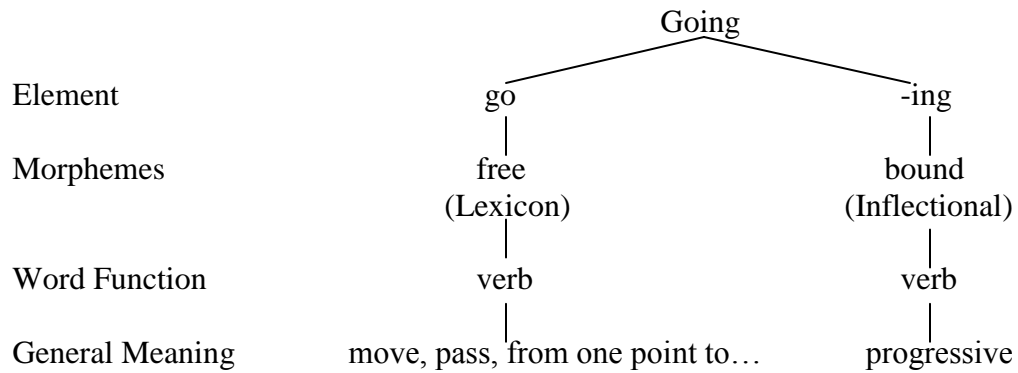
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “nodded” is move your head up and down to show agreement in past event. So the term of “nodded” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

63) Smiled



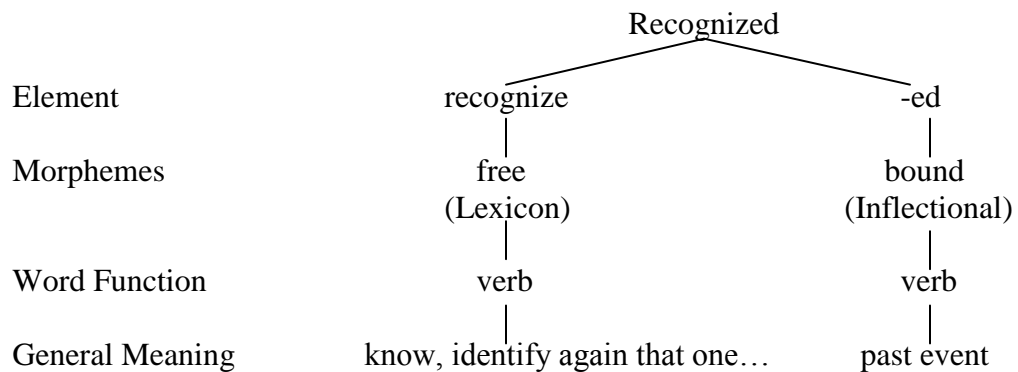
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “smiled” is make a smile appear on your face in past event. So the term of “smiled” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

64) Going



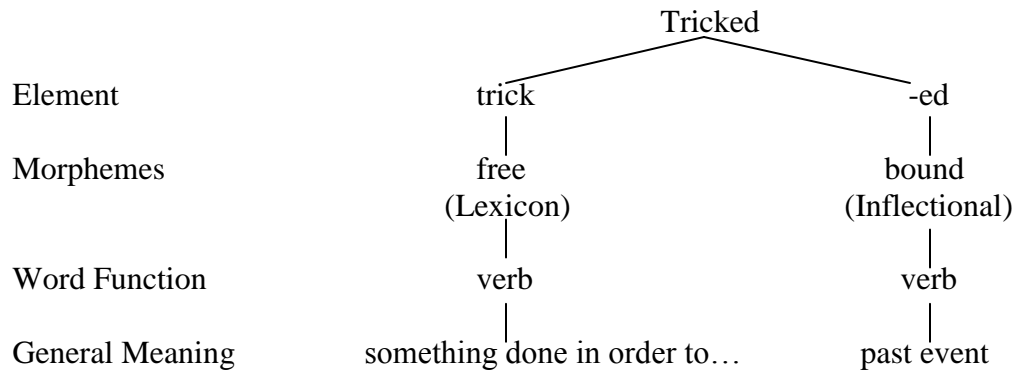
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “going” is move, pass, from one point to another and away from the speaker in progressive form. So the term of “going” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

65) Recognized



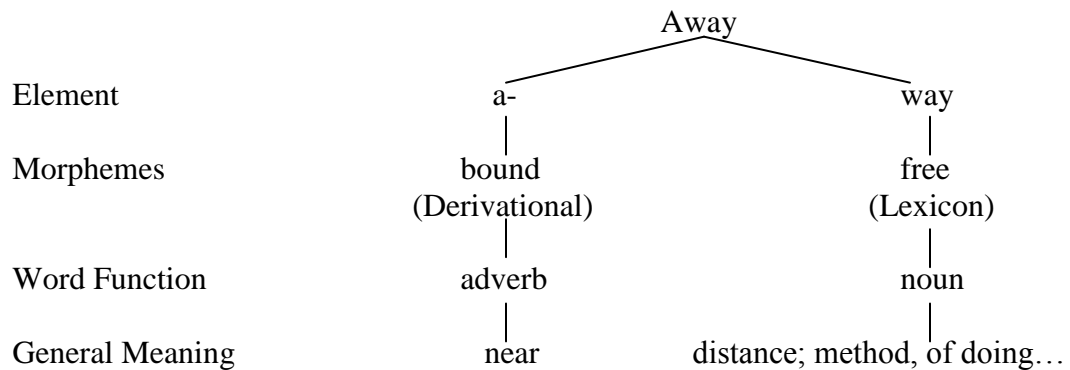
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “recognized” is know, identify again that one has seen, heard, etc before in past event. So the term of “recognized” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

66) Tricked



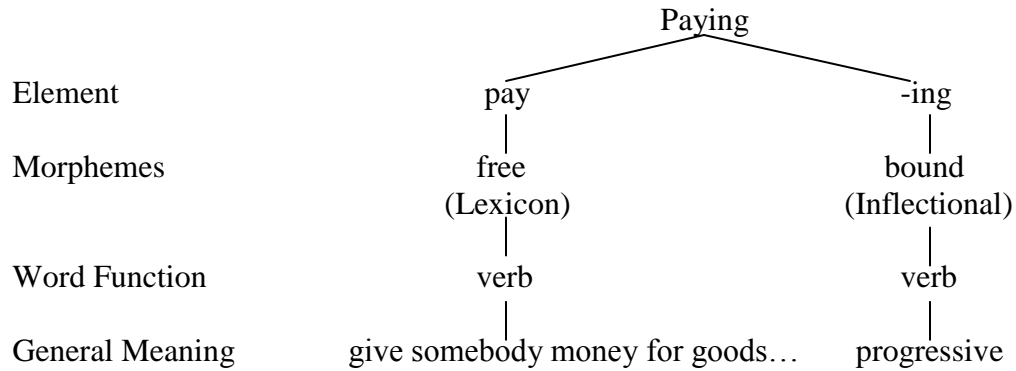
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tricked” is something done in order to deceive, to outwit or outdo somebody in past event. So the term of “tricked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

67) Away



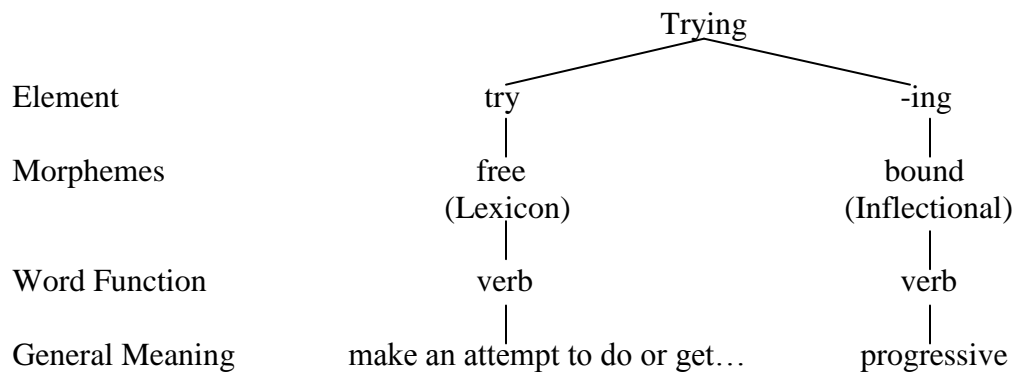
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “away” is near of distance or method, style, or manner of doing something. So the term of “away” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

68) Paying



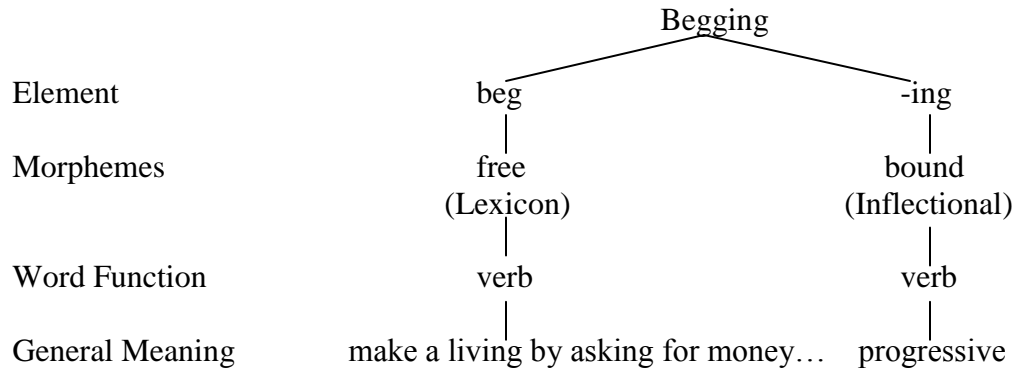
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “paying” is give somebody money for goods, services, etc in progressive form. So the term of “paying” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

69) Trying



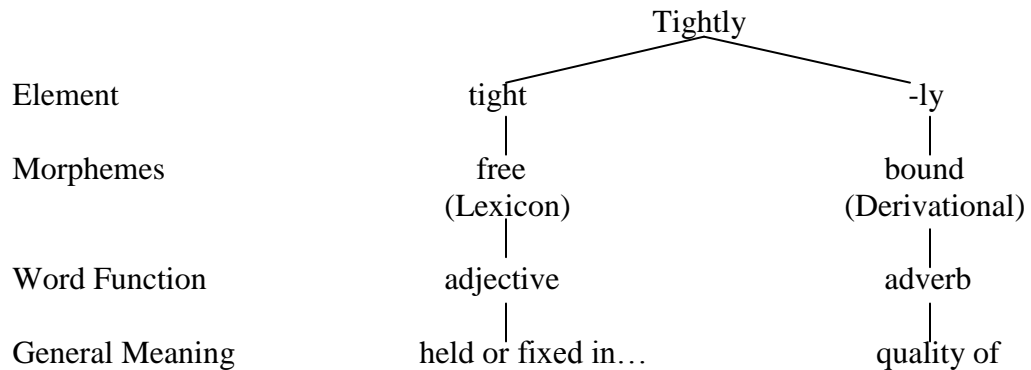
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “trying” is make an attempt to do or get something in progressive form. So the term of “trying” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

70) Begging



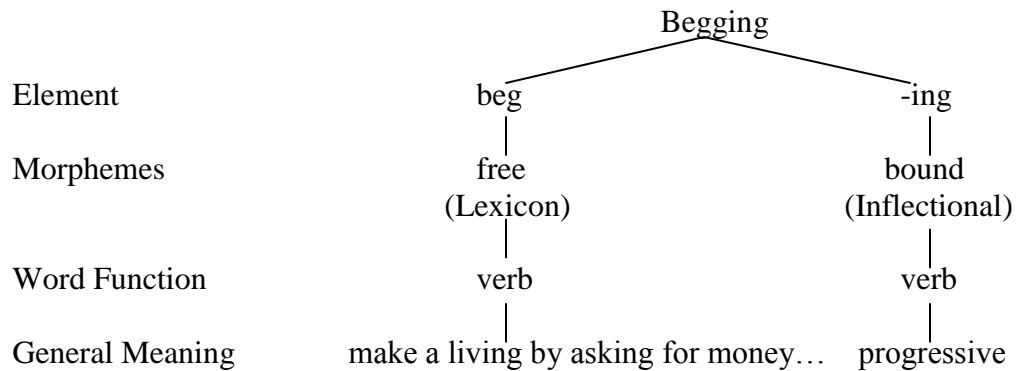
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “begging” is make a living by asking for money in the streets, etc in progressive form. So the term of “begging” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

71) Tightly



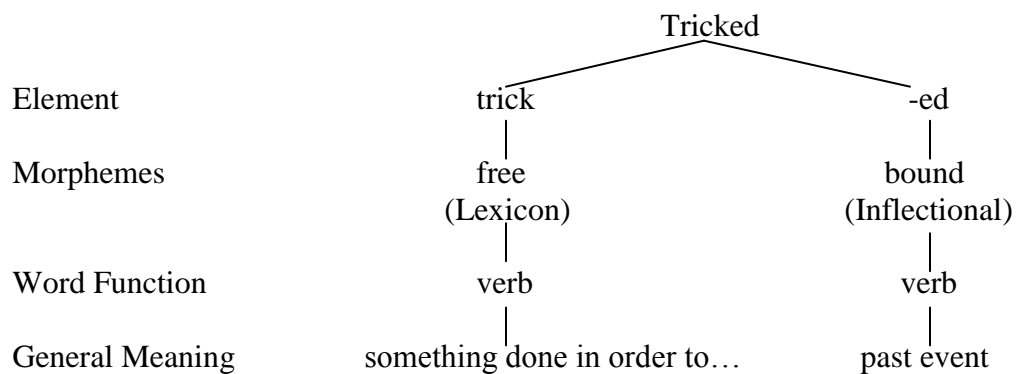
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tightly” is quality of held or fixed in position firmly or difficult to move. So the term of “tightly” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

72) Begging



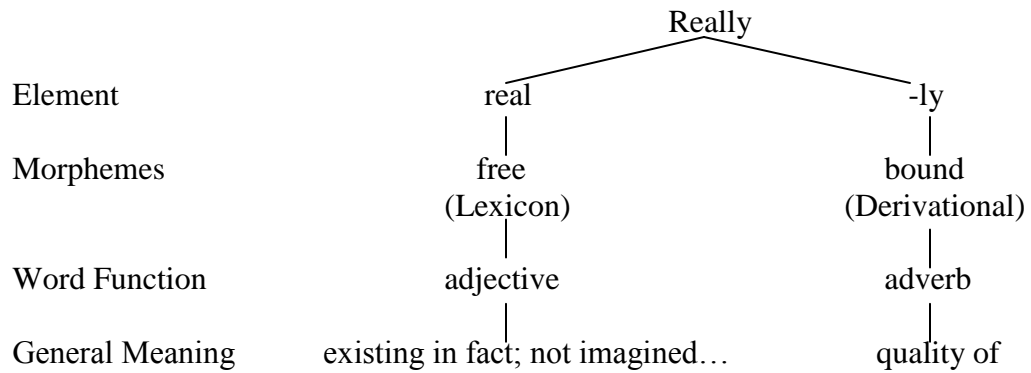
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “begging” is make a living by asking for money in the streets, etc in progressive form. So the term of “begging” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

73) Tricked



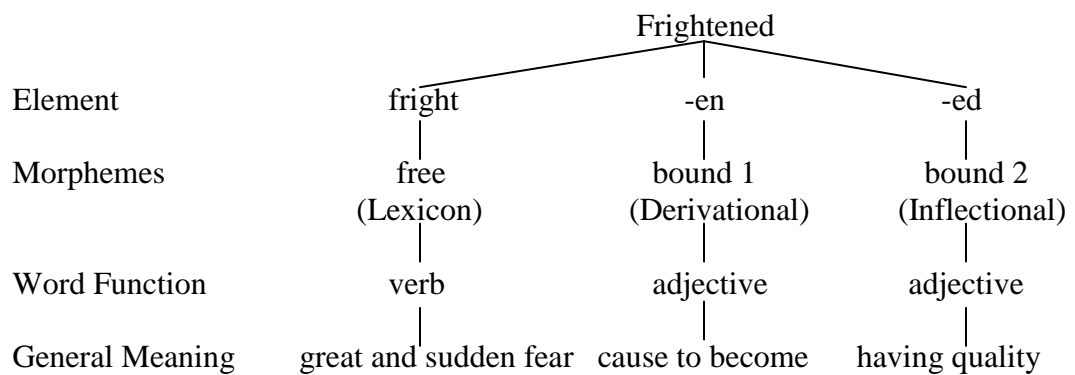
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “tricked” is something done in order to deceive, to outwit or outdo somebody in past event. So the term of “tricked” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

74) Really



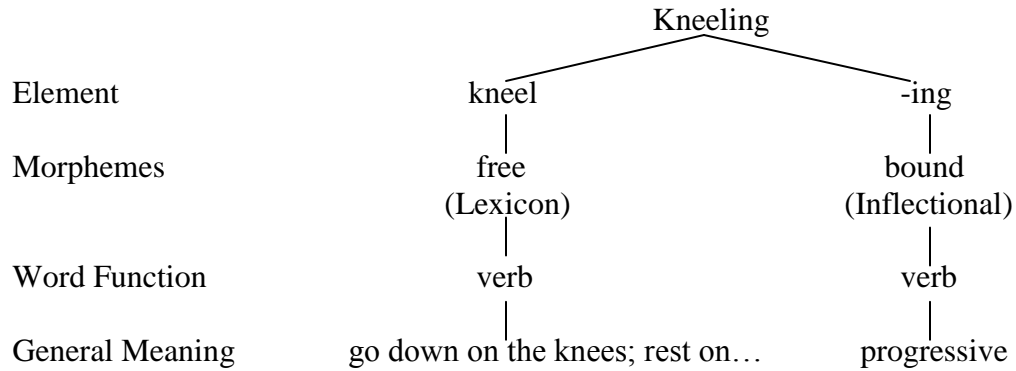
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “really” is the quality of existing in fact; not imagined or supposed. So the term of “really” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

75) Frightened



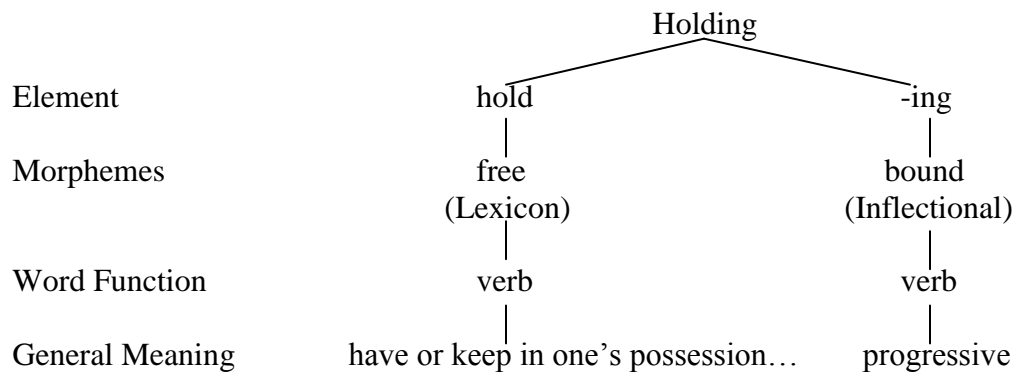
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “frightened” is cause to become quality of great and sudden fear. So the term of “frightened” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

76) Kneeling



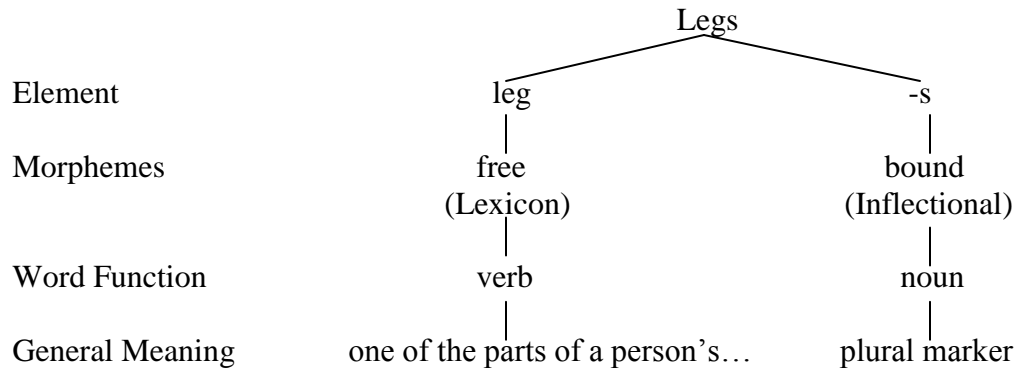
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “kneeling” is go down on the knees; rest on the knees in progressive form. So the term of “kneeling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

77) Holding



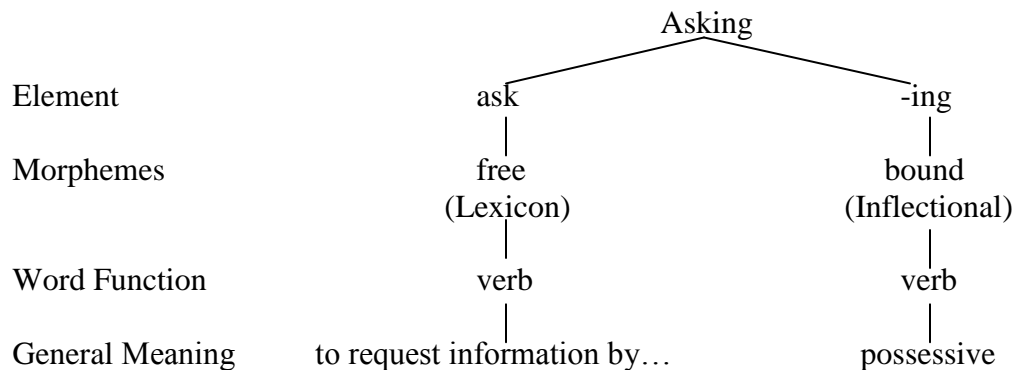
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “holding” is have or keep in one’s possession, keep fast or steady in progressive form. So the term of “holding” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

78) Legs



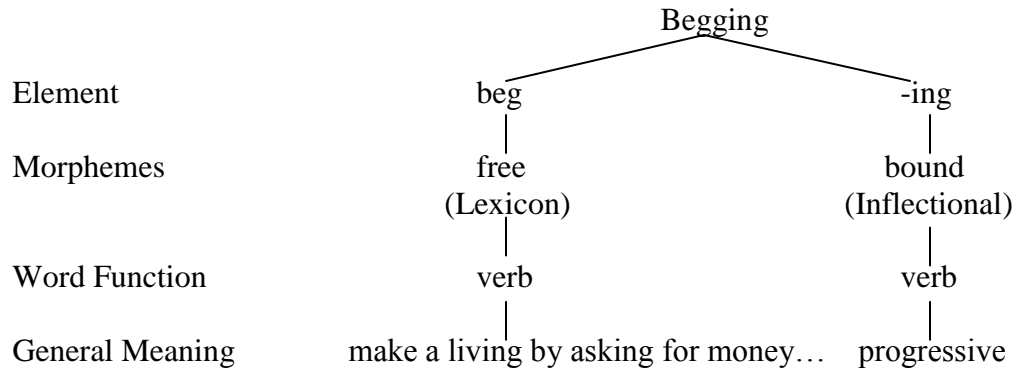
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “legs” is one of the parts of an animal’s or a person’s body used for walking, especially of human body in plural marker. The term of “legs” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

79) Asking



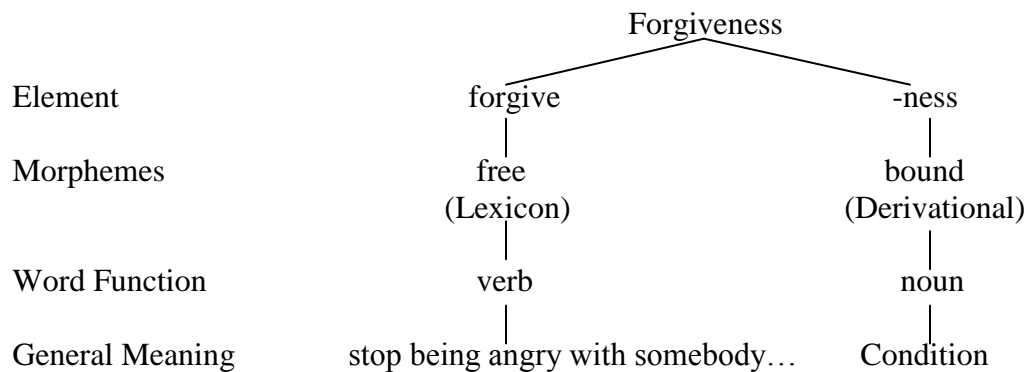
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “asking” is to request information by means of a question in possessive form. So the term of “asking” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

80) Begging



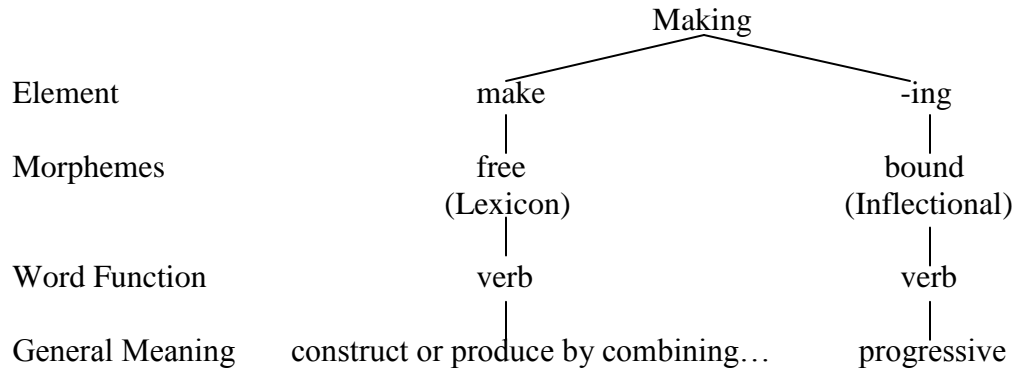
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “begging” is make a living by asking for money in the streets, etc in progressive form. So the term of “begging” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

81) Forgiveness



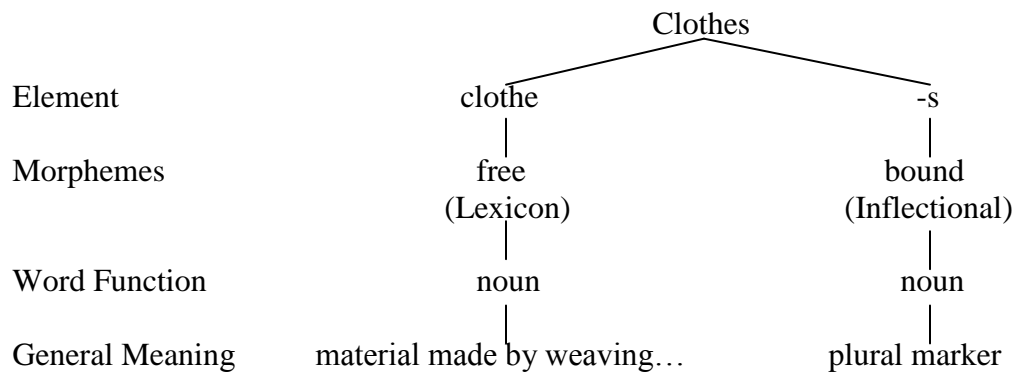
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “forgiveness” is condition of stop being angry with somebody for something they have done to you. So the term of “forgiveness” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

82) Making



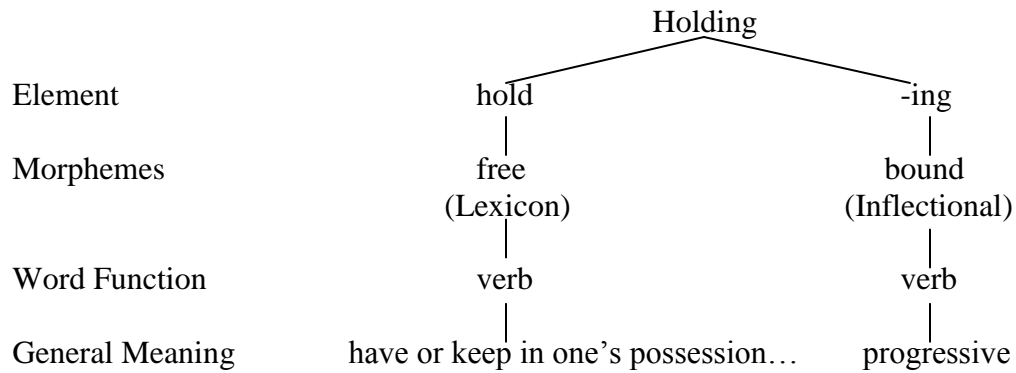
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “making” is construct or produce by combining parts or putting material together in progressive form. So the term of “making” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

83) Clothes



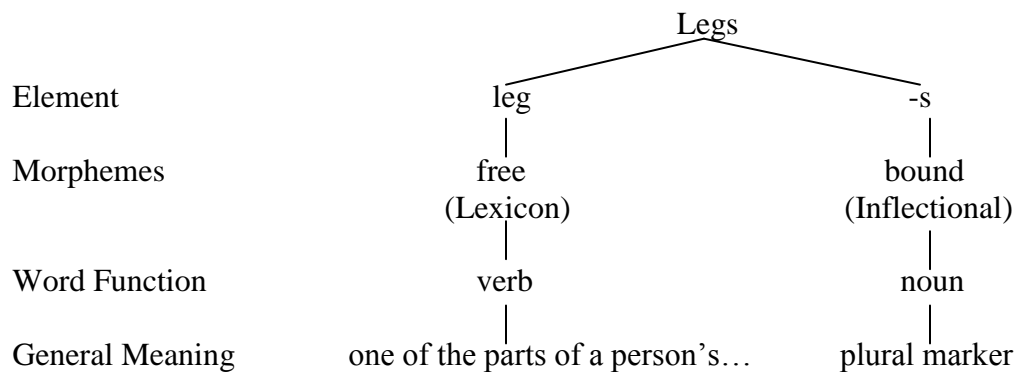
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “clothes” is material made by weaving (cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc) in plural marker. So the term of “clothes” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

84) Holding



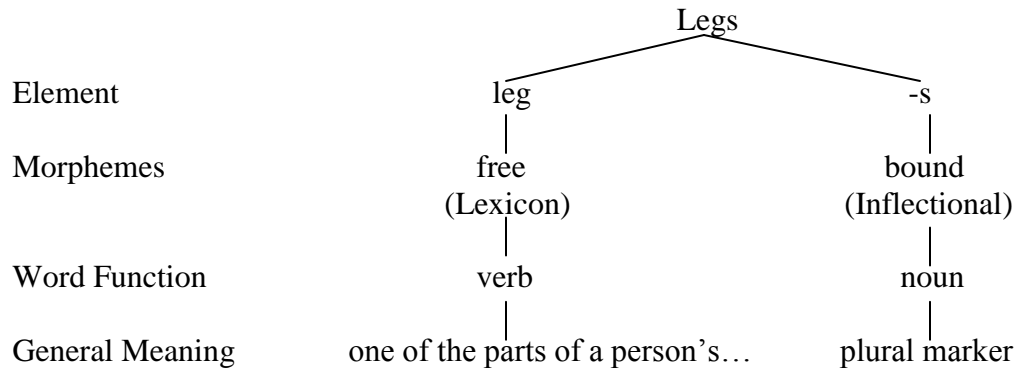
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “holding” is have or keep in one’s possession, keep fast or steady in progressive form. So the term of “holding” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

85) Legs



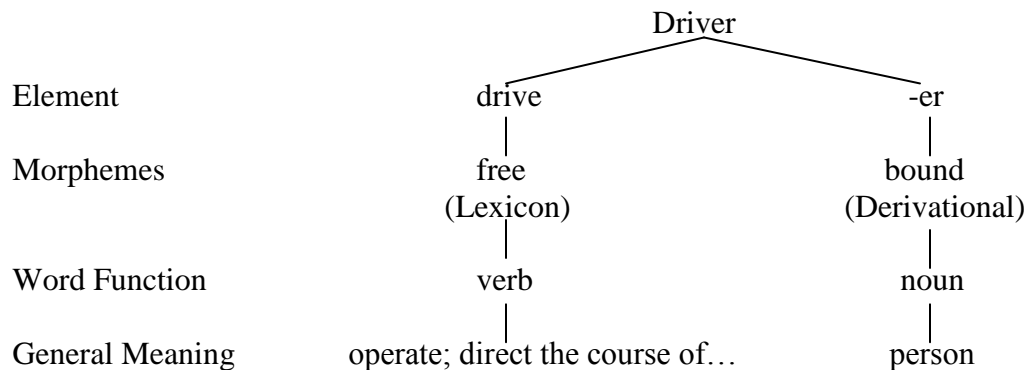
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “legs” is one of the parts of an animal’s or a person’s body used for walking, especially of human body in plural marker. The term of “legs” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

86) Legs



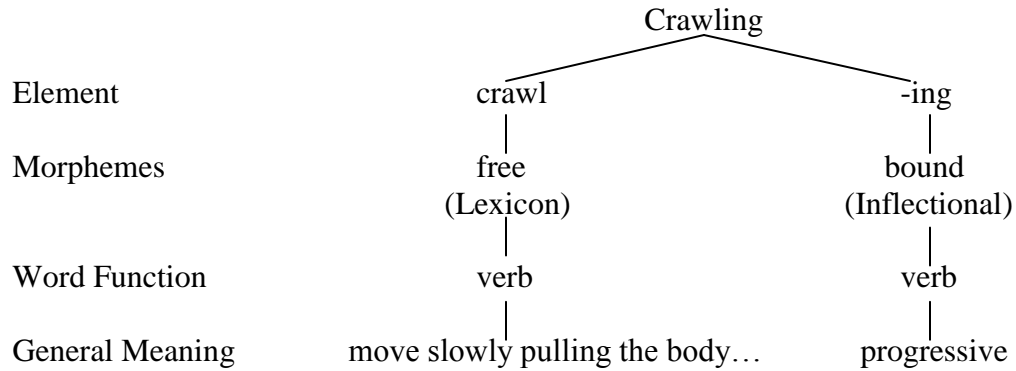
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “legs” is one of the parts of an animal’s or a person’s body used for walking, especially of human body in plural marker. The term of “legs” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

87) Driver



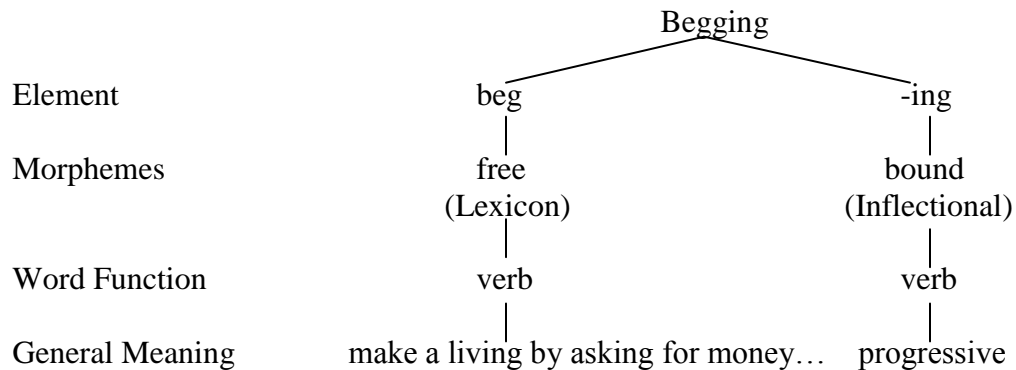
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “driver” is a person who operate; direct the course of a railway engine, bus, motor-car or other vehicle. The term of “driver” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

88) Crawling



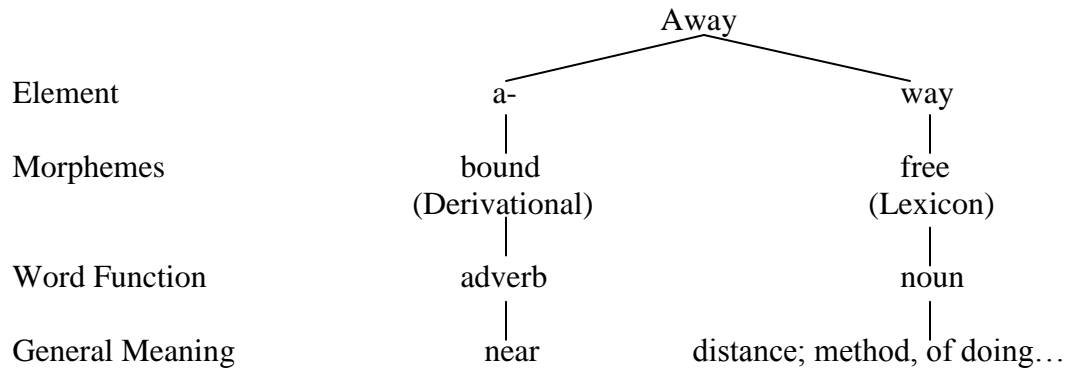
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “crawling” is move slowly pulling the body along the ground or other surface in progressive form. So the term of “crawling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

89) Begging



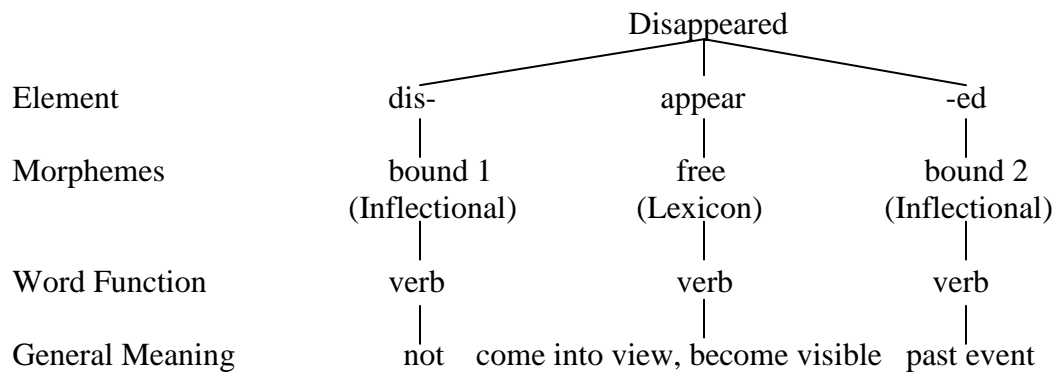
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “begging” is make a living by asking for money in the streets, etc in progressive form. So the term of “begging” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

90) Away



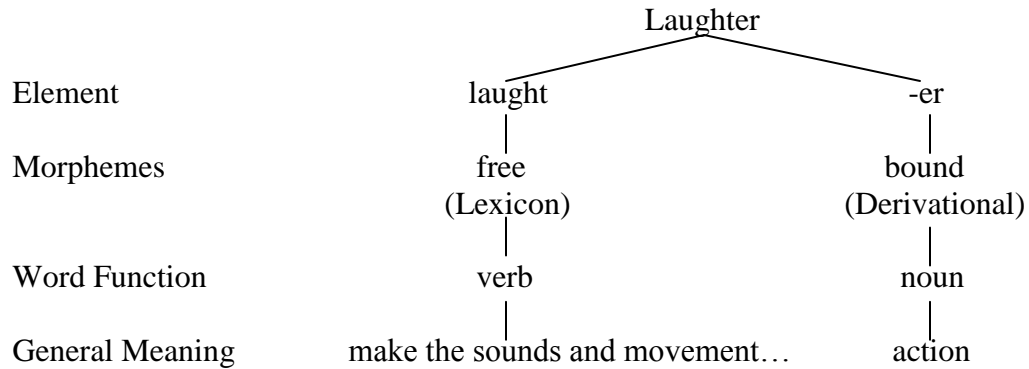
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “away” is near of distance or method, style, or manner of doing something. So the term of “away” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

91) Disappeared



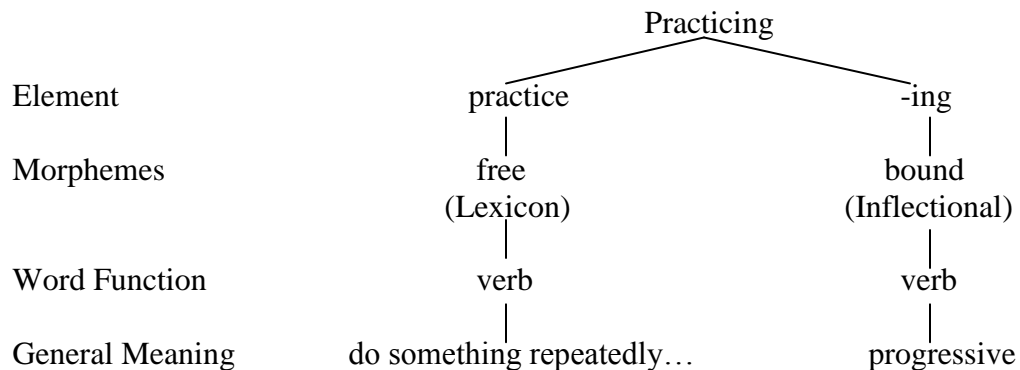
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “disappeared” is not quality come into view, become visible in past event. So the term of “disappeared” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

92) Laughter



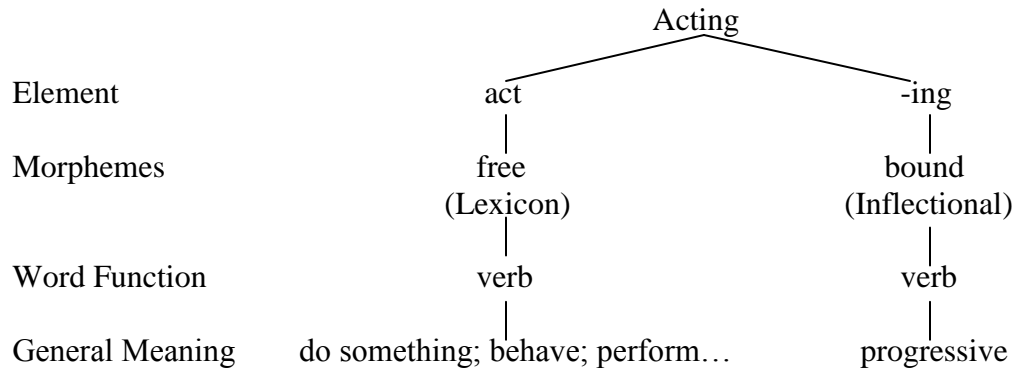
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “laughter” is an action of make the sounds and movements of your face that show you are happy or think something is funny. The term of “laughter” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

93) Practicing



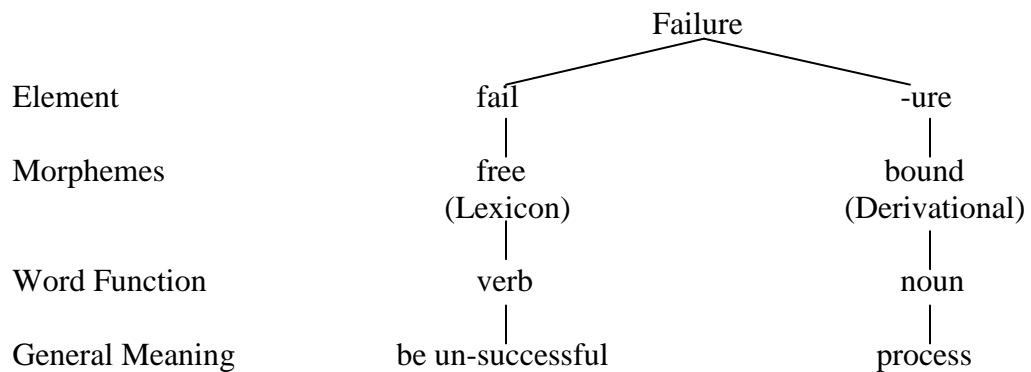
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “practicing” is doing something repeatedly or regularly to improve your skill in progressive form. So the term of “practicing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

94) Acting



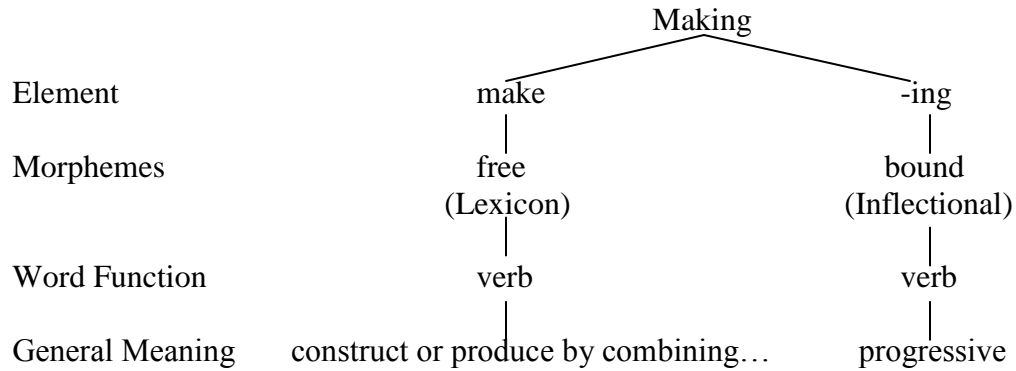
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

95) Failure



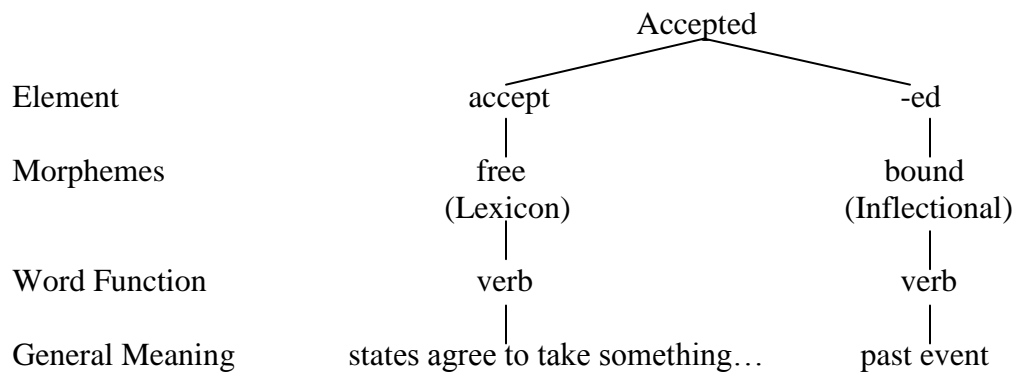
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failure” is the process of be un-successful. So the term of “failure” as inflectional morpheme change the word function of meaning.

96) Making



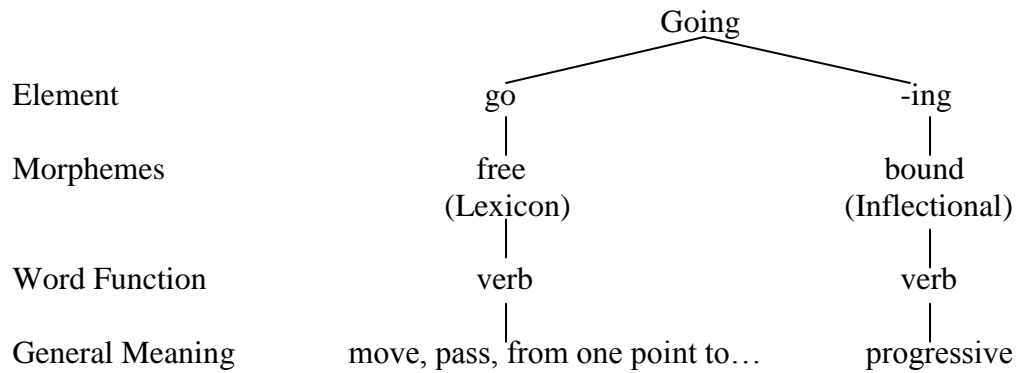
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “making” is construct or produce by combining parts or putting material together in progressive form. So the term of “making” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

97) Accepted



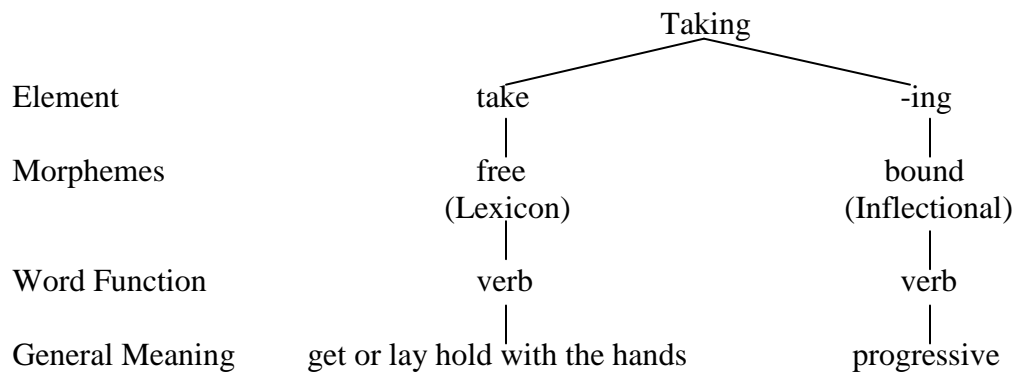
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “accepted” is agreed to take something offered; say yes to an invitation in past event. So the term of “accepted” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

98) Going



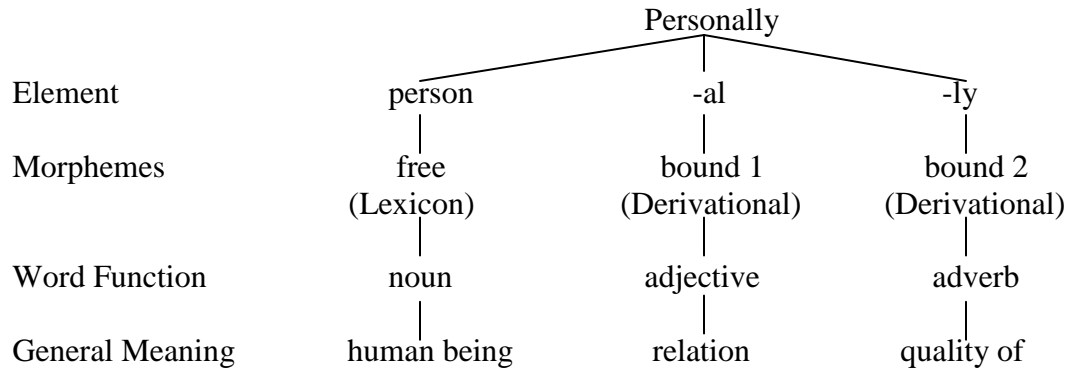
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “going” is move, pass, from one point to another and away from the speaker in progressive form. So the term of “going” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

99) Taking



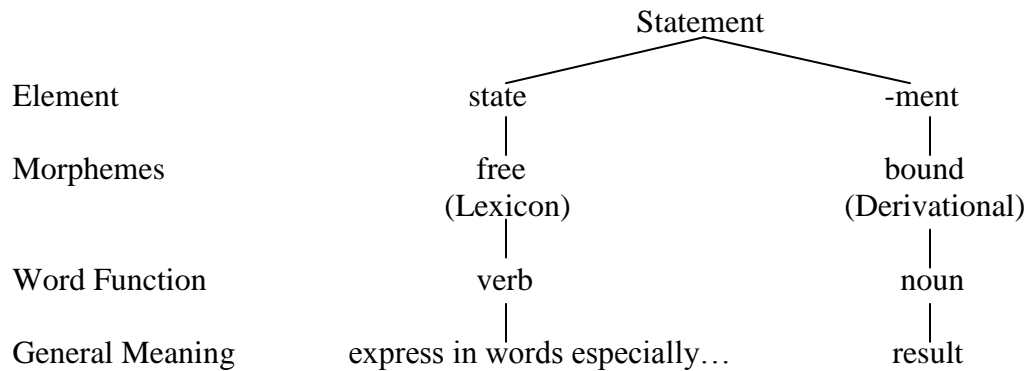
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “taking” is get or lay hold with the hands in progressive form. So the term of “taking” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

100) Personally



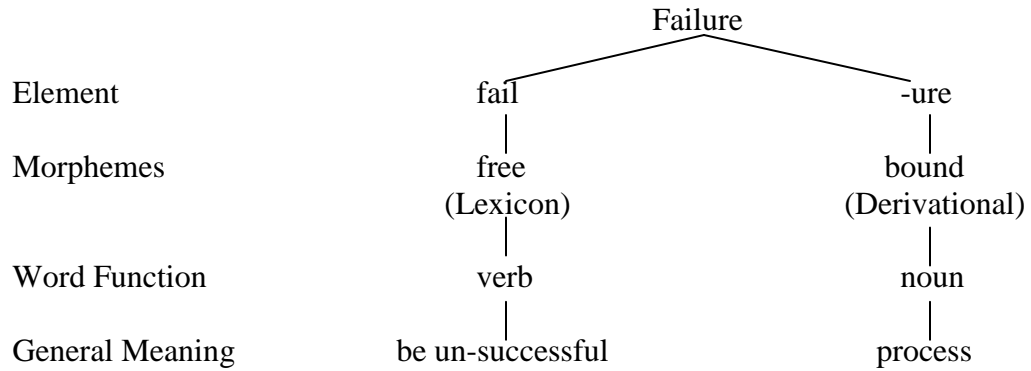
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “personally” is the relation of quality in human being. So the term of “personally” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

101) Statement



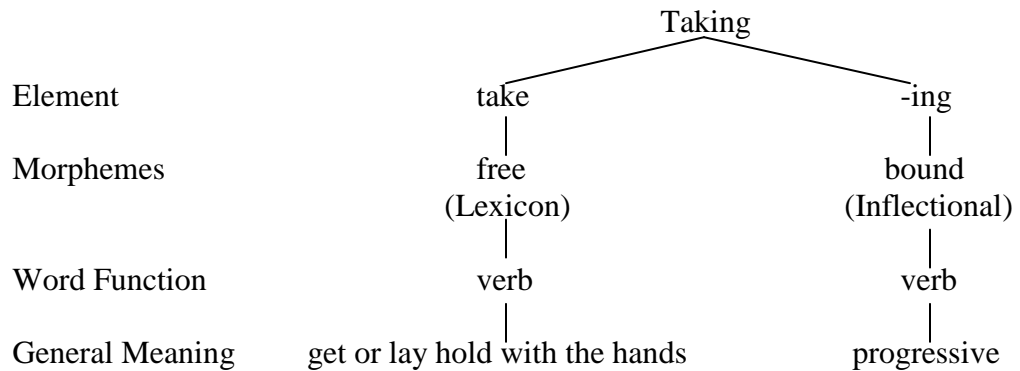
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “statement” is the result of express in words especially carefully, fully and clearly. So the term of “statement” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

102) Failure



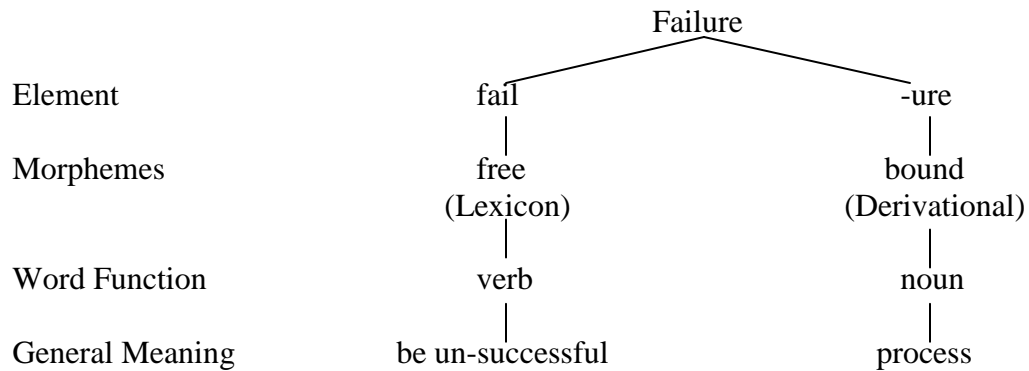
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failure” is the process of be un-successful. So the term of “failure” as inflectional morpheme change the word function of meaning.

103) Taking



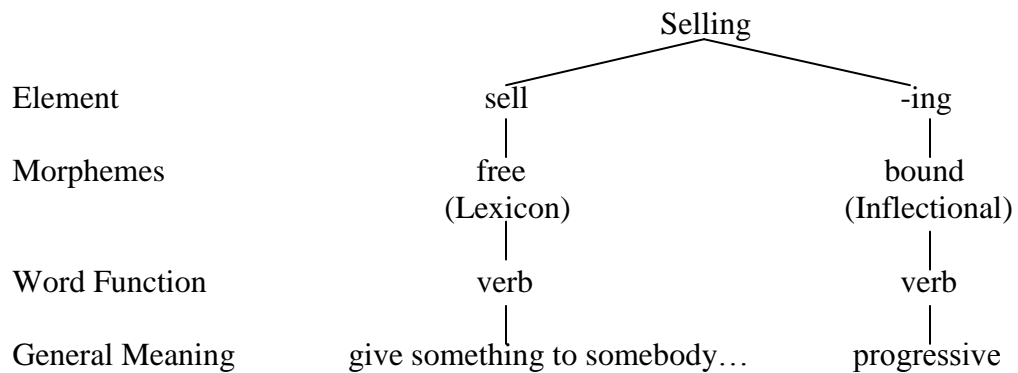
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “taking” is get or lay hold with the hands in progressive form. So the term of “taking” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

104) Failure



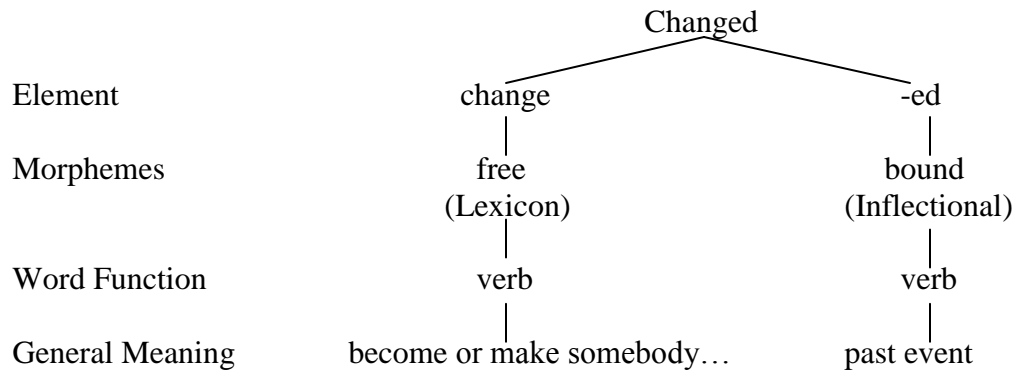
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failure” is the process of be un-successful. So the term of “failure” as inflectional morpheme change the word function of meaning.

105) Selling



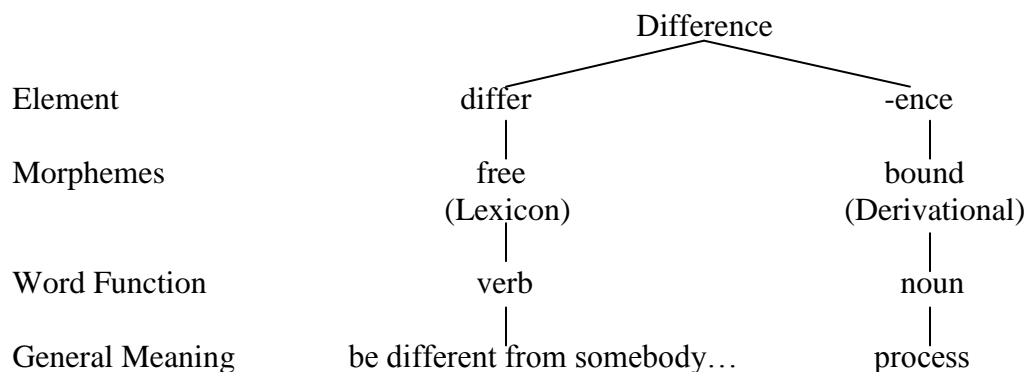
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “selling” is give something to somebody in exchange for money in progressive form. So the term of “selling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

106) Changed



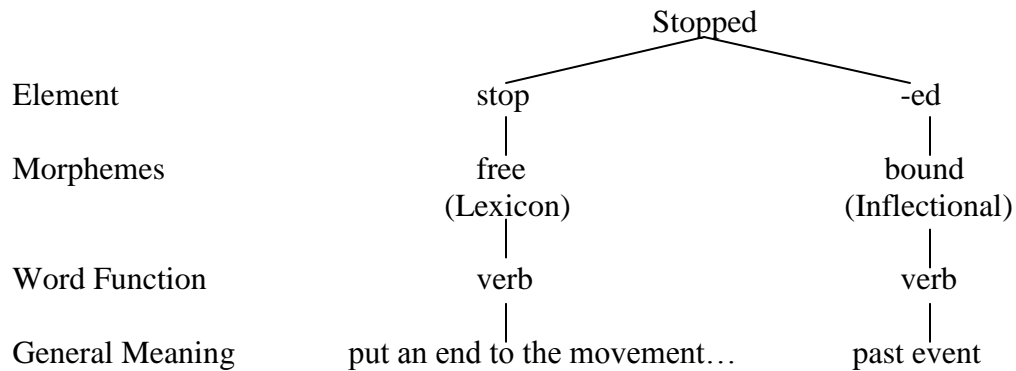
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “changed” is become or make somebody or something different in past event. So the term of “changed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

107) Difference



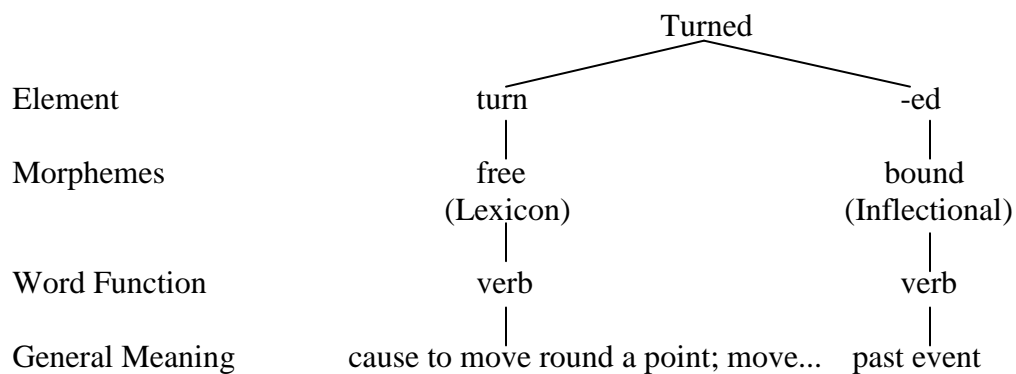
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “difference” is the process of be different from somebody or something else. So the term of “difference” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

108) Stopped



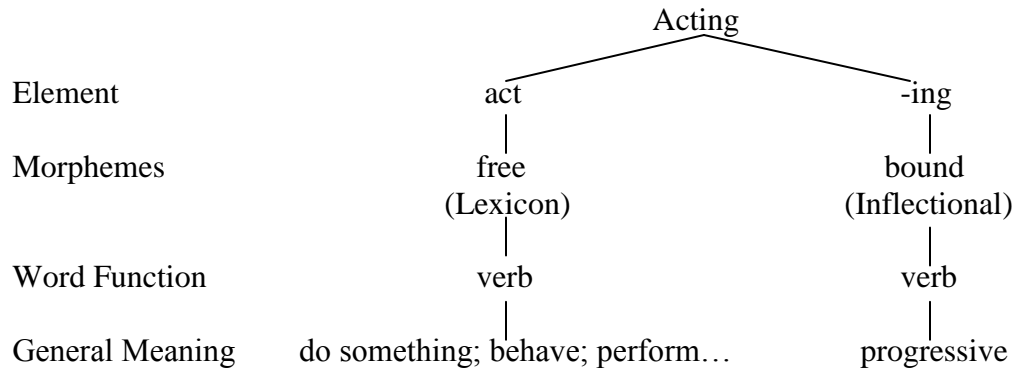
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “stopped” is put an end to the movement or progress of person, thing, etc in past event. So the term of “stopped” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

109) Turned



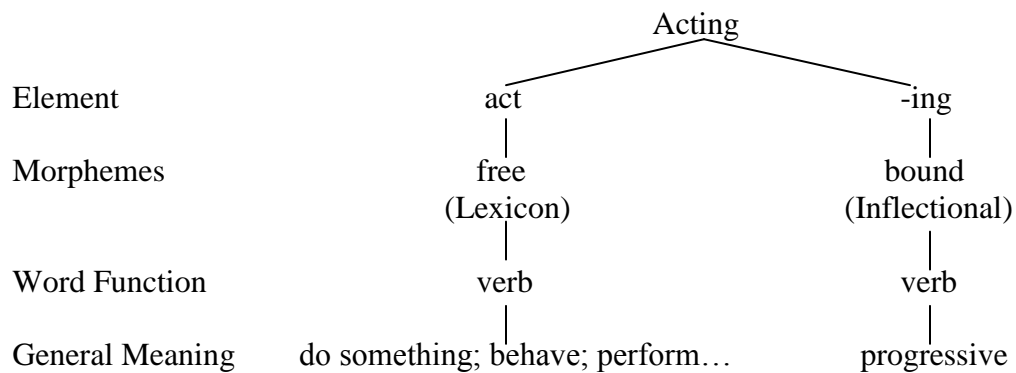
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “turned” is cause to move round a point; move so as to face in a different direction in past event. So the term of “turned” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

110) Acting



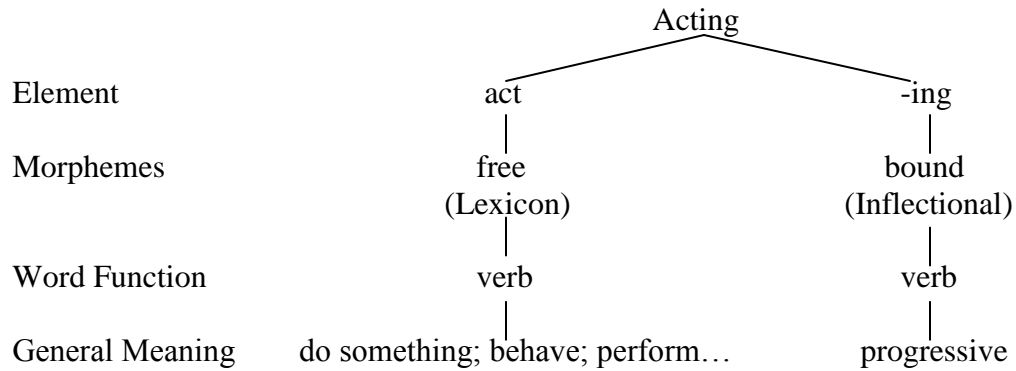
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

111) Acting



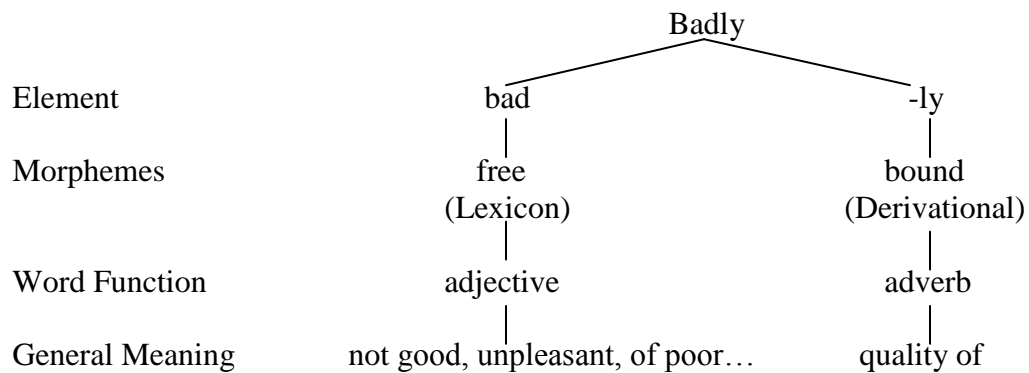
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

112) Acting



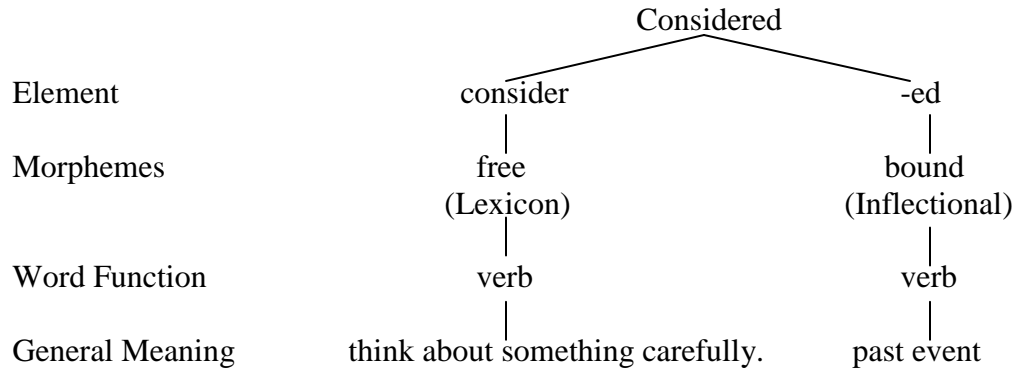
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

113) Badly



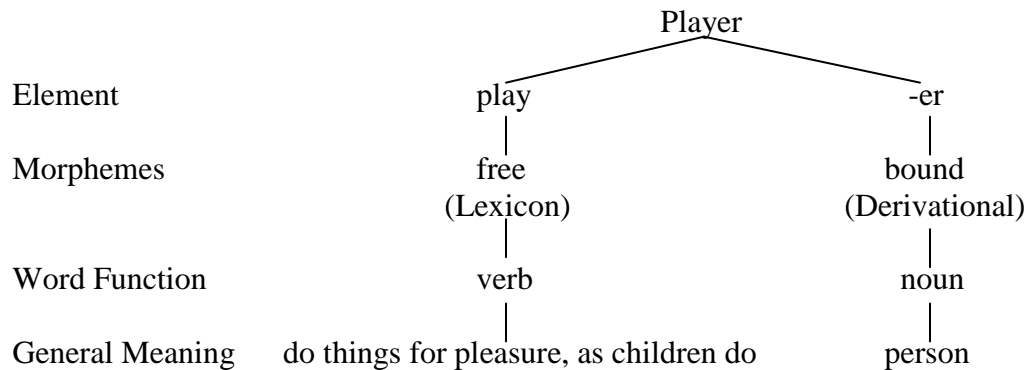
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “badly” is quality of not good, unpleasant or bad way. So the term of “badly” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

114) Considered



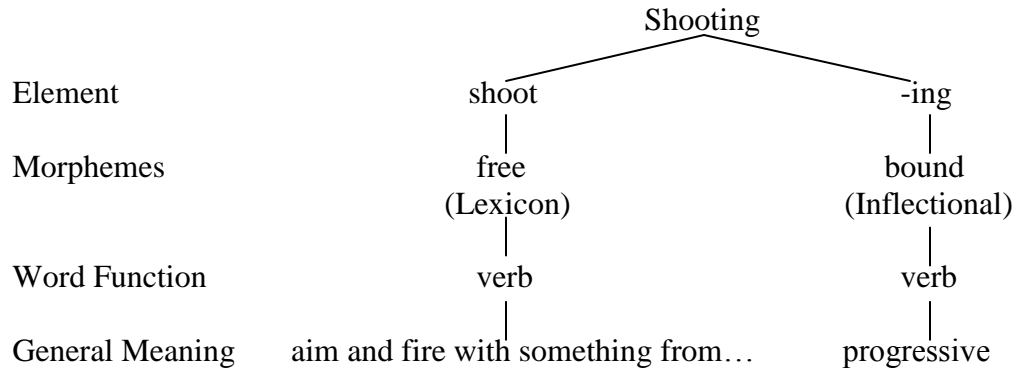
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “considered” is think about something carefully in past event. So the term of “considered” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

115) Player



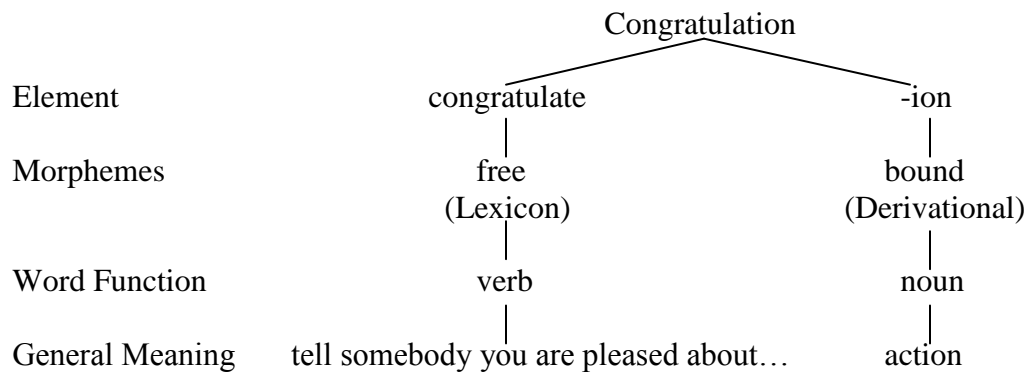
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “player” is a person who do things for pleasure, as children do. The term of “player” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

116) Shooting



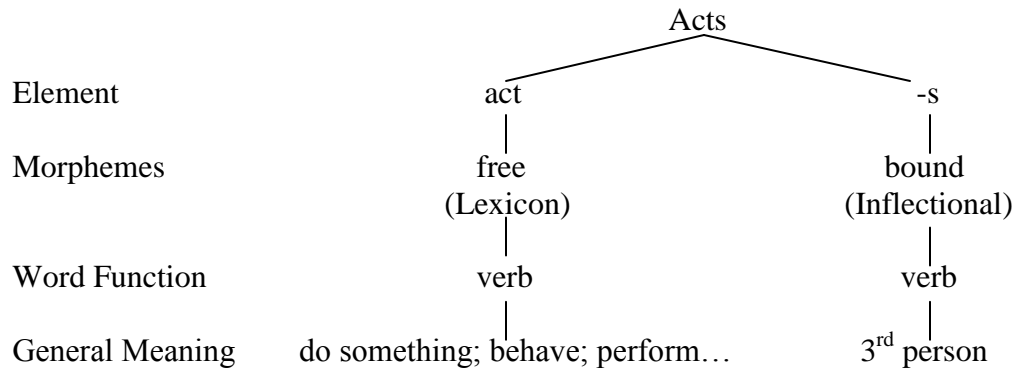
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “shooting” is aim and fire with something from, a gun or other weapon in progressive form. So the term of “shooting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

117) Congratulation



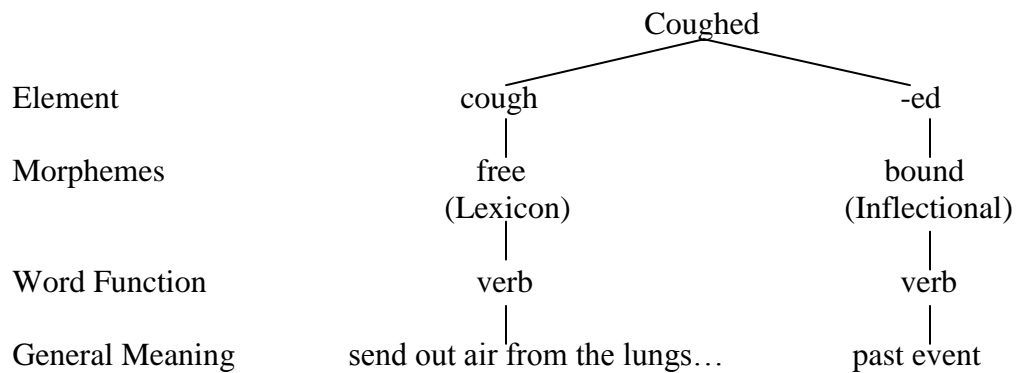
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “congratulation” is the action of telling somebody you are pleased about their success or achievements. So the term of “derivational” as derivational morpheme change the word function of meaning.

118) Acts



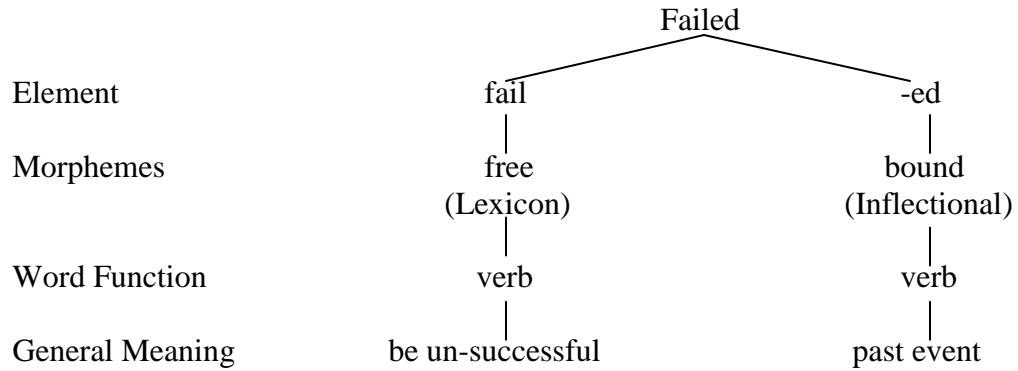
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in 3rd person. So the term of “acts” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

119) Coughed



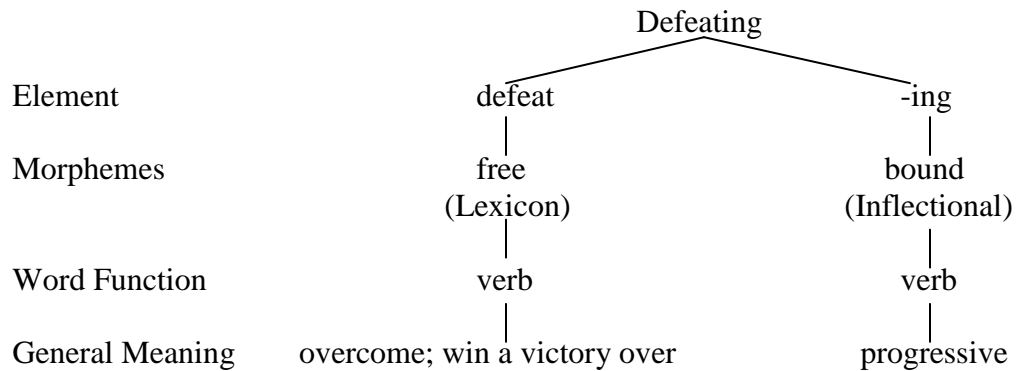
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “coughed” is send out air from the lungs violently and noisily in past event. So the term of “coughed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

120) Failed



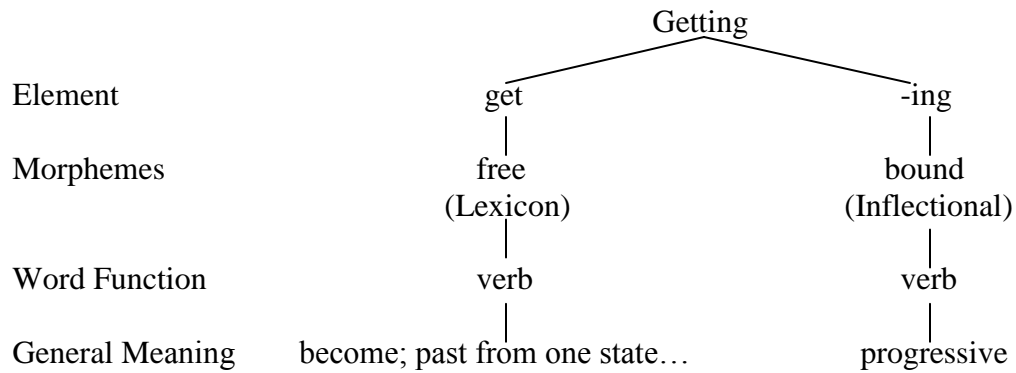
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failed” is be un-successful in past event. So the term of “failed” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

121) Defeating



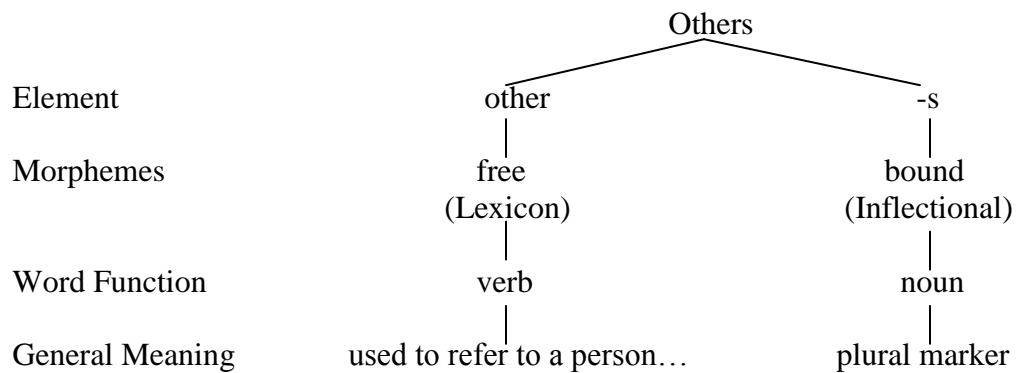
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “defeating” is overcome; win a victory over in progressive form. So the term of “defeating” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

122) Getting



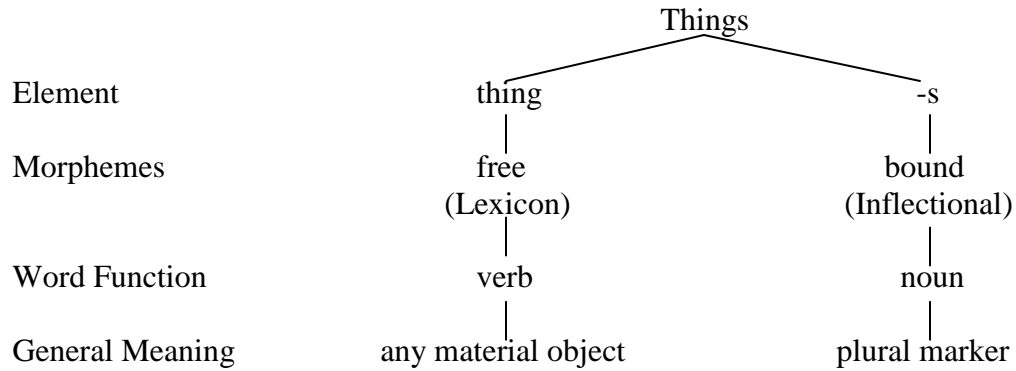
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “getting” is become; past from one state to another in progressive form. So the term of “getting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

123) Others



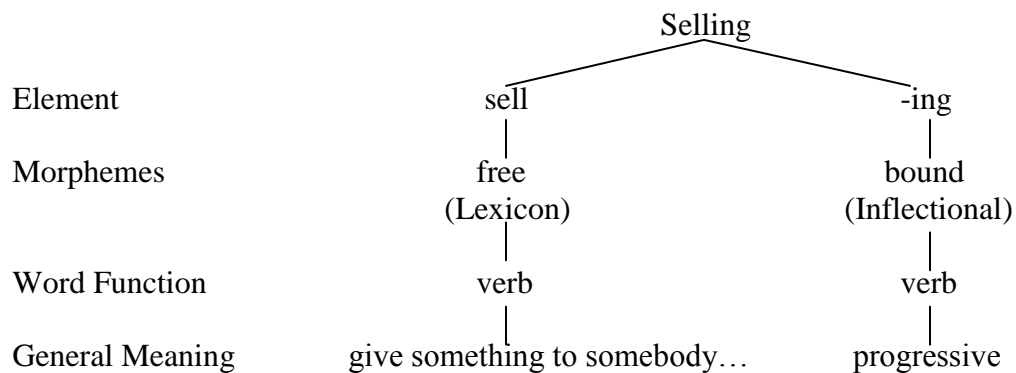
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “others” is used to refer to a person or thing additional to that already mentioned in plural marker. The term of “others” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

124) Things



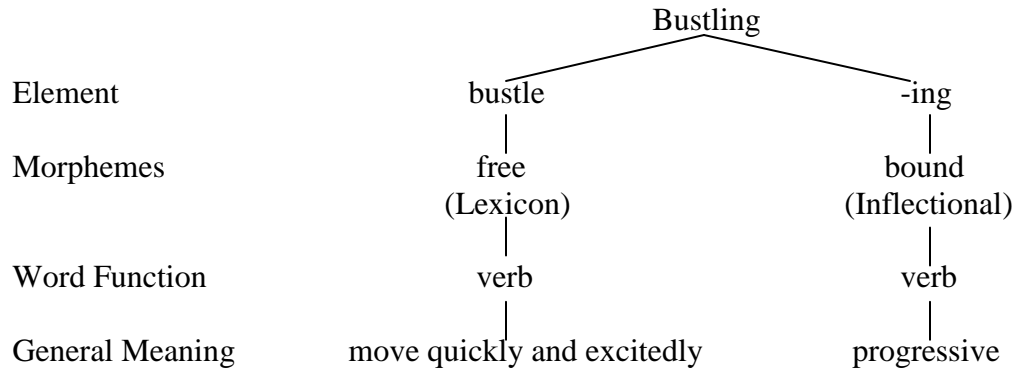
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “things” is any material object in plural marker. The term of “things” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

125) Selling



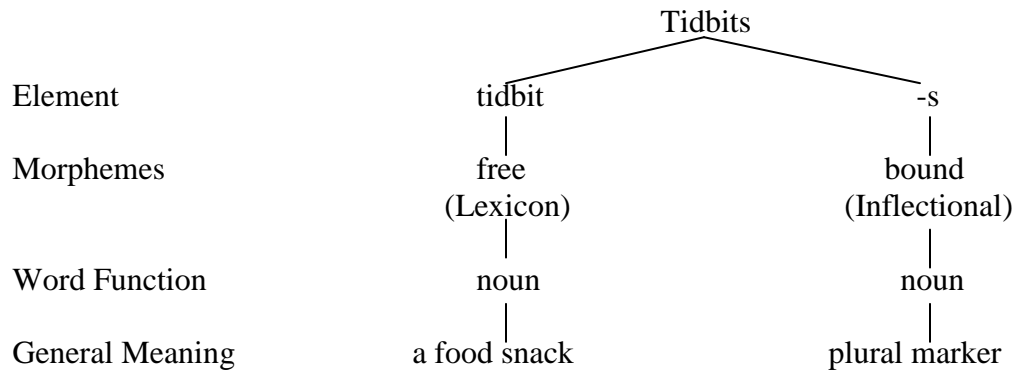
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “selling” is give something to somebody in exchange for money in progressive form. So the term of “selling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

126) Bustling



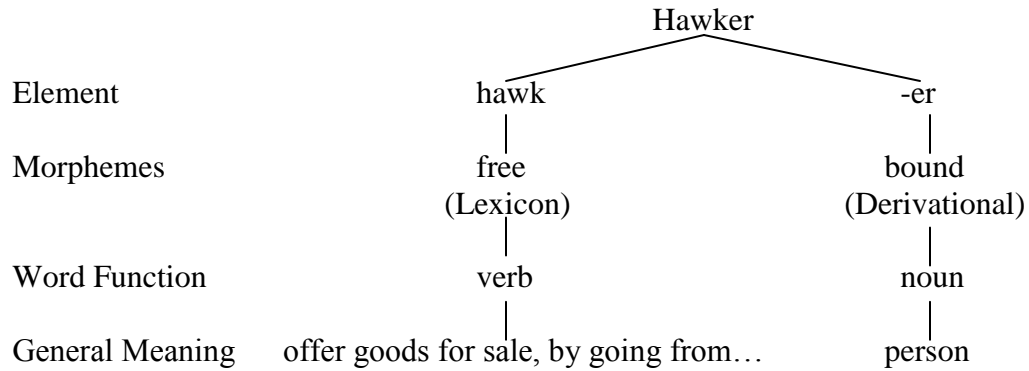
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “bustling” is move quickly and excitedly in progressive form. So the term of “bustling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

127) Tidbits



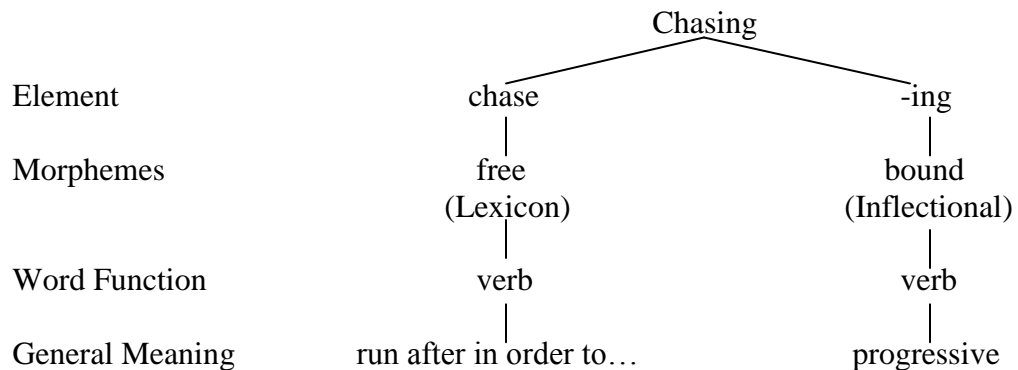
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “tidbits” is a food snack in plural marker. The term of “tidbits” as inflectional morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

129) Hawker



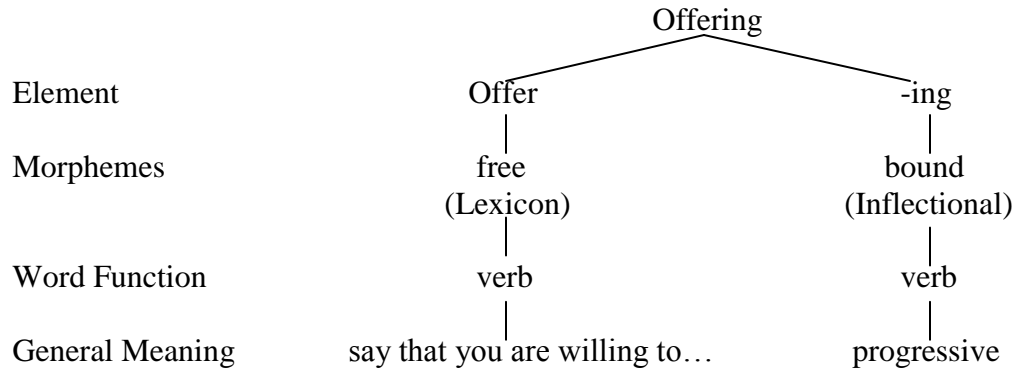
Based on analysis above the final word modification meaning of “hawker” is a person who offer goods for sale, by going from house to house. The term of “hawker” as derivational morpheme change the meaning of word or word function of meaning.

129) Chasing



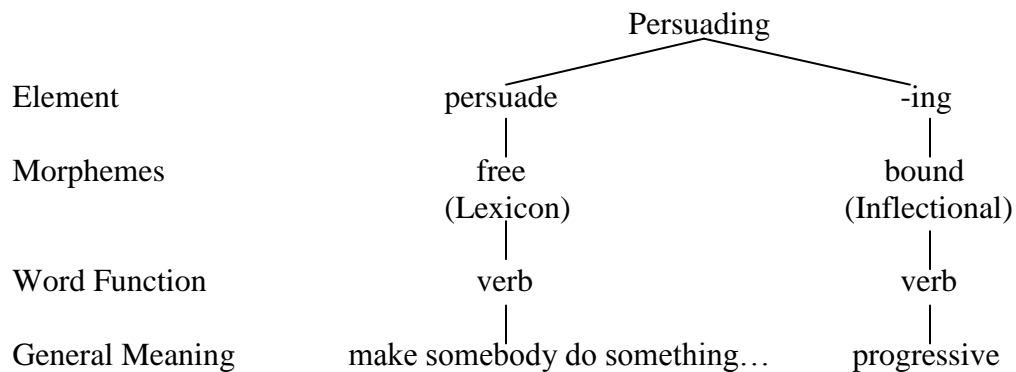
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “chasing” is running after in order to capture, kill, overtake or drive away in progressive form. So the term of “chasing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

130) Offering



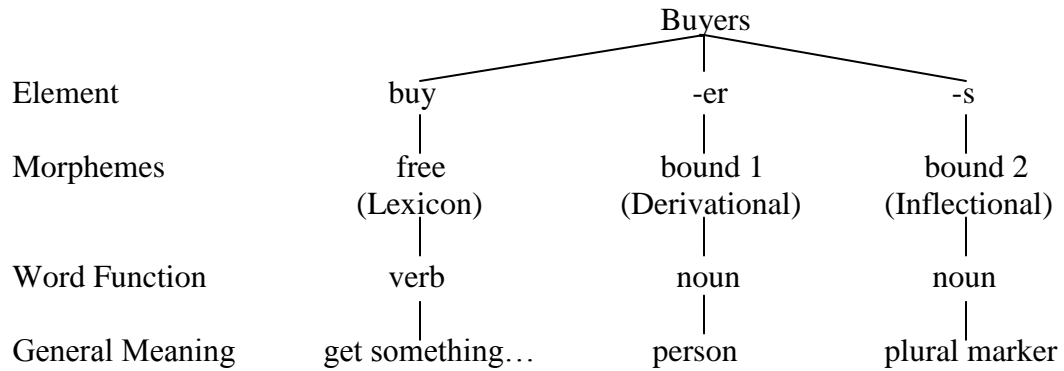
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “offering” is saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody in progressive form. So the term of “offering” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

131) Persuading



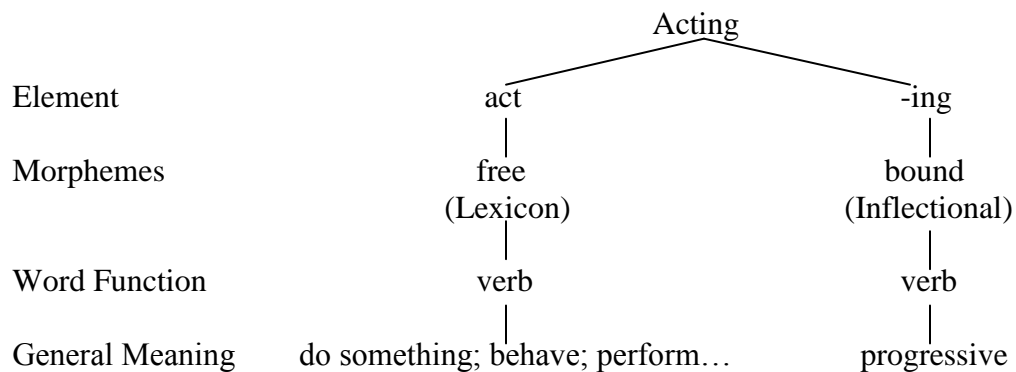
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “persuading” is making somebody do something by giving them good reasons for doing it in progressive form. So the term of “persuading” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

132) Buyers



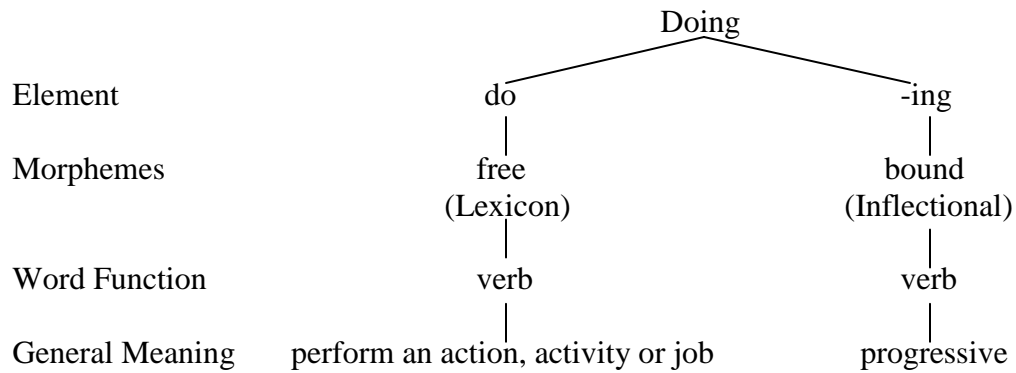
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “buyers” is a person who get something by paying money for it in plural marker. So the term of “buyers” as derivational morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

133) Acting



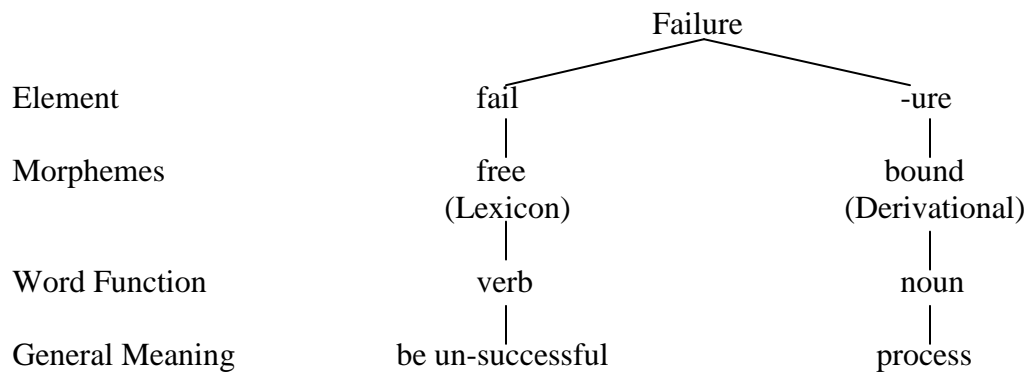
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “acting” is do something; behave; perform a part in a play or film in progressive form. So the term of “acting” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function.

134) Doing



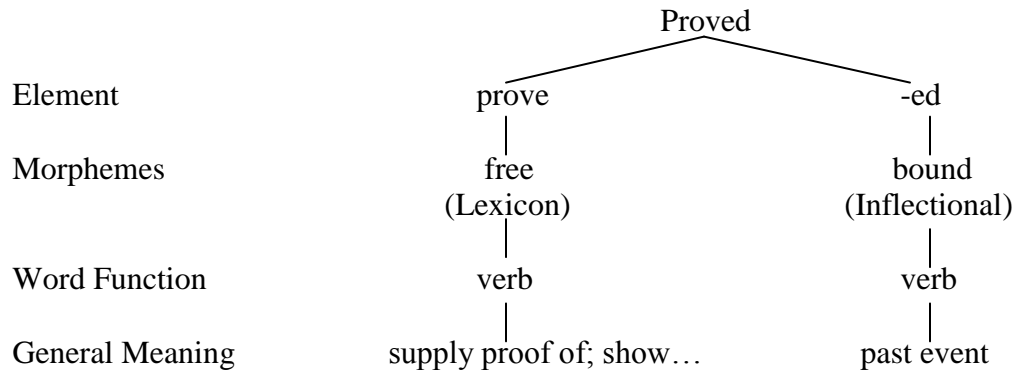
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “doing” is perform an action, activity or job in progressive form. So the term of “doing” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

135) Failure



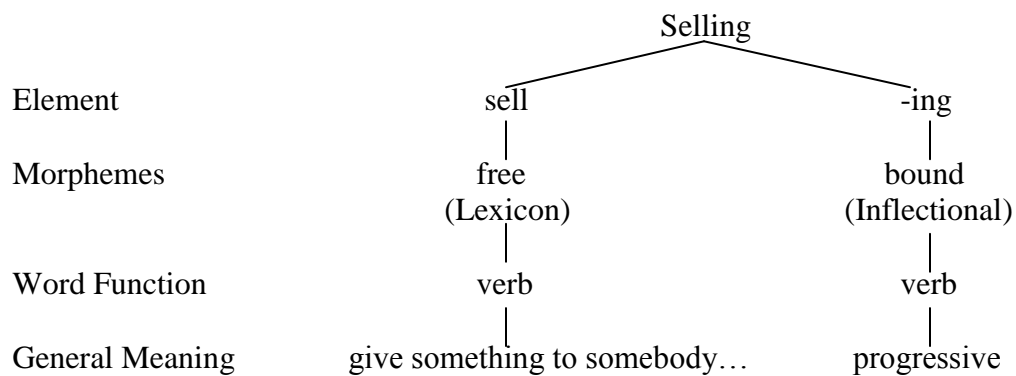
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “failure” is the process of be un-successful. So the term of “failure” as inflectional morpheme change the word function of meaning.

136) Proved



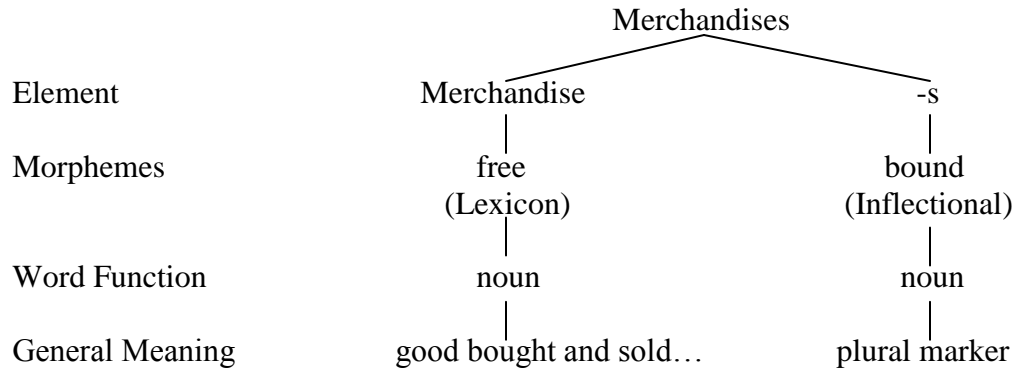
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “proved” is supply proof of; show beyond doubt to be true in past event. So the term of “proved” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

137) Selling



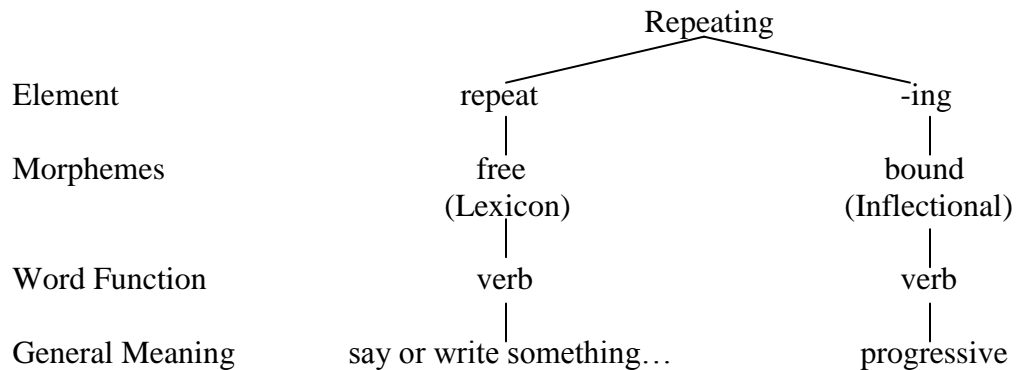
Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “selling” is give something to somebody in exchange for money in progressive form. So the term of “selling” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

138) Merchandises



Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “Merchandises” is good bought and sold; good for sale in a shop in plural marker. So the term of “Merchandises” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

139) Repeating



Based on analysis above, the final word modification meaning of “repeating” is say or write something again or more than one in progressive form. So the term of “repeating” as inflectional morpheme does not change the word function of meaning.

Based on the analysis above, it can be simplified by table below:

Description of Affixation in “Action Contest – 4”

| No. | Words | Lexical Words Function | | | | Modification of Word Function | | | | Item | |
|-----|--------------|------------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------------|------------|
| | | N | Adj | V | Adv | N | Adj | V | Adv | Word Modification | Affixation |
| 1. | Getting | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 2. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 3. | Committee | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 4. | Members | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 5. | Away | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 6. | Building | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 7. | Delighted | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 8. | Mostly | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 9. | Honorable | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 10. | Winner | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 11. | Achieved | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 12. | Exhausted | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 13. | Participated | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 14. | Hugging | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 15. | Failure | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 16. | Doomed | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 17. | Failure | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 18. | Lessons | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 19. | Walked | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 20. | Speaking | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 21. | Visited | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 22. | Lying | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 23. | Refused | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 24. | Taken | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 25. | Looked | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 26. | Performed | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 27. | Nodded | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 28. | Sleeping | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 29. | Walked | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 30. | Words | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 31. | Saying | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 32. | Carried | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--------------|------------------|
| 33 | Asleep | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Prefix |
| 34. | Banners | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 35. | Banners | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 36. | Fluttering | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 37. | Talking | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 38. | Moody | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 39. | Joyful | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 40. | Committee | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 41. | Unprofessional | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix Suffix |
| 42. | Agrees | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 43. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 44. | Aired | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 45 | Having | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 46. | Achievement | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 47. | Committee | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 48. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 49. | Shopping | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 50. | Preparing | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 51. | Taking | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 52. | Words | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 53. | Fired | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 54. | Shopping | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 55. | Hundreds | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 56. | Waiting | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 57. | Reporters | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 58. | Invited | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 59. | Shopping | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 60. | Waited | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 61. | Startled | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 62. | Nodded | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 63. | Smiled | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 64. | Going | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 65. | Recognized | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 66. | Tricked | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 67. | Away | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 68. | Paying | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 69. | Trying | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 70. | Begging | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 71. | Tightly | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 72. | Begging | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Inflectional | Suffix |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--------------|--------|
| 73. | Tricked | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 74. | Really | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 75. | Frightened | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 76. | Kneeling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 77. | Holding | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 78. | Legs | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 79. | Asking | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 80. | Begging | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 81. | Forgiveness | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 82. | Making | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 83. | Clothes | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 84. | Holding | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 85. | Legs | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 86. | Legs | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 87. | Driver | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 88. | Crawling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 89. | Begging | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 90. | Away | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Prefix |
| 91. | Disappeared | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 92. | Laughter | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 93. | Practicing | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 94. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 95. | Failure | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 96. | Making | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 97. | Accepted | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 98. | Going | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 99. | Taking | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 100. | Personally | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |
| 101. | Statement | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 102. | Failure | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 103. | Taking | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 104. | Failure | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 105. | Selling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 106. | Changed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 107. | Difference | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix |
| 108. | Stopped | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 109. | Turned | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 110. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 111. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 112. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix |
| 113. | Badly | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Derivational | Suffix |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---|---|---|--|---|----|---|--------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 114. | Considered | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 115. | Player | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix | | |
| 116. | Shooting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 117. | Congratulation | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix | | |
| 118. | Acts | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 119. | Coughed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 120. | Failed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 121. | Defeating | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 122. | Getting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 123. | Others | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 124. | Things | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 125. | Selling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 126. | Bustling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 127. | Tidbits | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 128. | Hawker | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix | | |
| 129. | Chasing | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 130. | Offering | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 131. | Persuading | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 132. | Buyers | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix | | |
| 133. | Acting | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 134. | Doing | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 135. | Failure | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Derivational | Suffix | | |
| 136. | Proved | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 137. | Selling | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 138. | Merchandises | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| 139. | Repeating | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Inflectional | Suffix | | |
| Total Modification | | | | | | | 33 | 9 | 90 | 8 | Inf : 102 Der : 37 | Pre : 5 Suf : 135 |

2. The Kinds of Affixation in

a. Plastic Water Bottle

1) Prefix

Based on the table above, the researcher found prefixes were: a-

= 4, dis- = 1, im- = 1. The total number of prefix in *plastic water*

bottle was 6.

2) Suffix

The amount suffixes were: -able = 1, -ed = 46, -ee = 1, -er = 8, -en = 1, -ing = 9, -ive = 1, -ly = 5, -s = 24, -t = 1, and -y = 2. So total number of suffix in *plastic water bottle* was 99.

b. Acting Contest – 4

1) Prefix

The amount prefixes were: a- = 3, dis- = 1 and un- = 1. So total number of prefix in *Acting Contest Part – 4* was 5.

2) Suffix

The amount suffixes were: -able = 1, -al- = 1, -ed = 34, -ee = 3, -en = 1, -ence = 1, -er = 6, -ful = 1, -ion = 1, -ing = 58, -ly = 5, -ment = 2, -ness = 1, -s = 21, -ure = 6, and -y = 1. So total number of suffix in *Acting Contest Part – 4* was 135.

3. The Most Dominant of Using Affixation in

a. Plastic Water Bottle

From the result of calculation above, the researcher found 6 for prefix and 99 for suffix in *plastic water bottle*. After analyzing affixation by using tree diagram, the researcher finds that affixation can be modified the function of word, such noun maker = 26, adjective maker = 12, verb maker = 59 and adverb maker = 9. So, verb maker is most dominant in Cemara's Family Novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

b. Acting Contest Part – 4

From the result of calculation above, the researcher found 9 for prefix and 135 for suffix in *plastic water bottle*. After analyzing affixation by using tree diagram, the researcher finds that affixation can be modified the function of word, such noun maker = 33, adjective maker = 9, verb maker = 90 and adverb maker = 8. So, verb maker is most dominant in Cemara's Family Novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati.

B. Discussion

1. Based on the data analysis above, it has proven that affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati from the first and the last of subtitles with total of affixation was 245.

2. The Kind of Affixation

a. Prefix

From the analysis above the process of prefixes were: a- + noun = 5, a- + adjective = 1, dis- + verb = 2, im- + verb = 1, a- + verb = 1, a- + adjective = 1, and un- + Adjective = 1.

b. Suffix

From the analysis above the process of suffixes were: noun + -s = 29, noun + -y = 3, noun + -er = 2, noun + -ee = 4, noun + -en = 1, noun + -ful = 1, noun + -al = 2, verb + -ed = 78, verb + -t = 1, verb + -ing = 63, verb + -er = 10, verb + -ly = 1, verb + -s = 3, verb + -y = 1, verb + -able = 2, verb + -ence = 1, verb + -en = 2, verb + -ure = 6, verb + -ment = 2, verb + -ion

= 2, verb + -ness = 1, adjective + -er = 3, adjective + -ly = 5, adjective + -ive = 1, adjective + -s = 1, and adverb + -s = 1.

Based on analyzing data above, the researcher found 245 affixations. The previous researches had done about affixation, researcher found some differences in analysis and result of research. The first researcher is Sri Mulyani Siregar found 244 (prefix 8 and suffix 236) affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012.

The second is Maharani Sri Aryati had been classified derivational affixes into part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb) in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. The last is Hanim Masniari Lubis found 229 (prefix 97 and suffix 132) affixation in novel Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.

From data analysis above, the researcher checked trustworthiness data by discussed with friends, they are Annisa Hulhusna Siregar and Novita Sari Harahap. Annisa Hulhusna Siregar found 234 suffixes and 11 prefixes.¹ Novita Sari Siregar found 234 suffixes and 11 prefixes.² So they found affixations in Cemara's Family novel same with the researcher found affixations in Cemara's Family novel. They found affixation based on their knowledge. So, the data were valid.

¹ The result discussed with Annisa Hulhusna Siregar, November 21th 2016

² The result discussed with Novita Sari Siregar, November 21th 2016

C. Limitation of the Research

Based on data analysis above, there were limitations of the research in taken of data from Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati. The researcher wrote three limitations. They are:

The first, in finding data not all affixes will be analyzed. The researcher had taken the beginning and the ending of subtitle, same like prefix and suffix. The second, threat in time, because limited in time to analyze the data. So the researcher had taken two from 43 subtitles in Cemara's Family novel.

The last limitation is 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 V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on analysis the data of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati, some conclusions can be found as follow:

1. The affixation was applied in Cemara's family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati. The first subtitle is *plastic water bottle* were 6 for prefixes and 99 for suffix. And the last, *acting Content – part 4* were 5 for prefixes and 135 for suffixes. So, the number of affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati was 245.
2. The processes of affixation were: a- + noun = 3, dis- + verb = 2, im- + verb = 1, a- + verb = 1, a- + adjective = 1, and un- + Adjective = 1 for prefixes. While for suffixes were: noun + -s = 29, noun + -y = 3, noun + -er = 2, noun + -ee = 4, noun + -en = 1, noun + -ful = 1, noun + -al = 2, verb + -ed = 79, verb + -t = 1, verb + -ing = 63, verb + -er = 10, verb + -ly = 1, verb + -s = 3, verb + -y = 1, verb + -able = 2, verb + -en = 2, verb + -ure = 5, verb + -ment = 2, verb + -ion = 2, verb + -ness = 1, adjective + -er = 3, adjective + -ly = 5, adjective + -ive = 1, adjective + -s = 1, and adverb + -s = 1.

3. The most dominant affixation in Cemara's Family novel written by Arswendo Atmowiloto translated by Mariati was suffix -ed as inflectional morphemes more frequently present in Cemara's Family novel.

B. Suggestion

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 novel to get the real understanding and meaning of novel. 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 novel in order to improve their knowledge and understanding about affixation and the use of them.

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Appendix 1

PLASTIC WATER BOTTLE

Ara had her heart to it.

She longed for that plastic water bottle, so much that she dreamt about it the previous night. Twice.

“If you see it yourself, I bet you’ll want it too.”

Agil nodded. Even before she saw it, she wanted it. Based from what Ara told her, Agil had the same longing and might even dream about it too.

The plastic water bottle was pink. Its cap was still in shape. The strap had the same color, it can be made longer or shorter, as needed. Agil saw the plastic water bottle on *Bang Muin*’s cart, the peddler who sold secondhand stuff. When he came, he would sound his gong several times, and the kids would immediately swarm over him. Ara was afraid that the other kids would want to buy that plastic water bottle, too. Luckily, they seemed to be more interested in chicks that were just hatched from the eggs. With *Bang Muin*, people could barter what they wanted in hi cart with used biscuit cans, empty bottles, newspapers-usually in bundles-or magazines, even used clothes.

Ara and Agil did not have anything they could barter the water bottle with.

“You can buy it instead,” said *Bang Muin*. “This bottle is still in good condition. Quite new, if fact. You can fill it with either hot or cold water. You can also fill it with syrup.”

“It’s nice, isn’t it?” said Ara.

“Sssshhh,” Ara shushed her sister in a whisper, anxious that if they said the bottle was nice, *Bang Muin* will raise the price.

“It’s very nice to bring it to school,” he said, hung the bottle to Ara’s shoulder. “See... very nice, it’s it? Nowadays, it’s not enough for kids to go to school only bringing books. You should also bring a water bottle and a food container for lunch. And this water bottle is the new model.”

“It’s used, isn’t it, *Bang*?”

“Ya, it’s secondhand. But it’s still in a quite good condition. See? This is still neat. There’s a little scratch here, but it doesn’t leak.’

“How much is it, *Bang*?”

He smiled.

Ara’s heart beat a little faster. How much would he set the price? A hundred rupiah, maybe? Or would it be a thousand?

“If it’s new, it will be pricey.”

“But this one’s used, *Bang*.”

“That’s way it will only cost you four hundred rupiah.”

Ara’s jaw dropped.

Agil was still trying to figure out how much four hundred rupiah is.

“Can you lower the price for me, *Bang*?”

“Well, I suppose I could lower it a little bit. How much would you bargain for it?”

Ara swallowed hard.

“How much?”

“I’ll have to asked my sister first, if I got the money, I’ll name my price. When I’ve collected the money.”

“Well, you’d better hurry. Who knows, somebody else might want to buy it. I can’t refuse a buyer, you know. It’s very cheap. If you buy a new one, how much will you have to pay for it? Five times more. This bottle was foreign made.”

Ara consulted Euis. Euis too, started to do the math. Agil event tried to measure it with *opak*. “Four hundred rupiah equals to many piece of *Opak*?”

“Stop fussing, we’re counting the money,” Ara chided, her voice a bit high.

“I have two hundred rupiah.”

Ara ran back to *Bang Muin* who had moved along.

“Two hundred, *Bang!*”

“That’s too low! If there are more water bottles like this one, I’d buy ten more. I’m serious. If you really want to buy it, the fixed price is three hundred and fifty rupiah.”

Ara ran back to her house.

When she came running out again, she brought Euis with her. They tried to bargain the bottle for two hundred and fifty rupiah.

“That’s too cheap! I won’t sell it for less than three hundred and fifty rupiah. That’s my final offer, to save your time. I shouldn’t say four hundred in the first place. Nevermind. That’s a seller’s risk.”

Euis had a strategy. She instructed Ara and Agil to follow her lead: walk away and don’t look back. That way, they would not seem needy. Surely *Bang Muin* would call them back. That was the seller’s strategy that she knew of. But the time, it did not work. Even after they disappeared on the bend of the road, *Bang Muin* didn’t call them back.

Euis’ diplomacy and taunting did not shake *Bang Muin*’s decision. Her selling experience apparently was a far cry from *Bang Muin*’s.

The next day when they meet again, he pretended to forget what the kids bargain for.

“It’s still there,” Ara whispered, held Euis’ hands tightly.

“*Bang Muin*, are you sure we can’t have it for three hund- I mean, two hundred and fifty rupiah?”

“If we have agreed upon the price, I wouldn’t forestall. Why would I? The important thing is our friendship. I wouldn’t have the heart to let you back and forth like this. But I’m afraid it can’t be less than three hundred and fifty rupiah.”

“But tell you what,” he handed out the plastic water bottle. “Here, take it. You can pay me two hundred and fifty rupiah now, and pay the rest tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, it’s fine by me.”

Agil was first who shook her head.

“We’re not allowed to take on debt.”

“Then you can pay me in full.”

That would take Euis, Ara and Agil back to square one because the money Euis saved to be used from time to time was only two hundred and fifty rupiah in total. She did have a hundred more, but that was for buying ingredients for Ema.

“I can’t guarantee the bottle will still be available in the days ahead, because two kids had offer it for three hundred and fifty rupiah. I couldn’t give it to them, because for the same price, I’d rather let Euis have it.”

Euis determined to buy the plastic water bottle for Ara and Agil. So, that time she decided to take a risk. She gave *Bang Muin* ger money, and she paid the rest in the form of bilimbi, harvested from their backyard. Agil helped to pick them until they almost filled a basket. It did not matter that those bilimbi were valued for a hundred rupiah.

That night, Ara and Agil were very happy with their plastic bottle. They made a toast to one another, drank together. After that, they made a pact: in the morning Ara would bring the bottle to school, and after school, it would be Agil’s turn to use it. When Agil started school, she could bring it to school with her.

The next morning, Agil tagged along with Ara quite far to her sister’s school, instructed Ara to take good care of their plastic water bottle, keep it clean and intact.

Ara took good care of it, even when her classmates gathered around her. However, she did not expect that Pipit would snatch her water bottle.

“That is mine. Look, my name was written underneath it.”

And it was. There was still a quite distinctive name that can be read. Pipit Pressier. Complete with the purchase date and all.

But when Pipit brought the bottle home, *Tante Pressier* was furious.

“Pipit, shame on you. Our family don’t use damaged stuff. That’s why I threw it away. You act as if you’re poor and don’t have any good stuff.”

And that instant, the plastic water bottle was once again thrown into the garbage can. After that, *Tante* Pressier ordered her housemaid to burn it with the rest of the garbage.

Appendix 2

ACTING CONTEST- PART 4

The night was getting late.

On the back yard of Art Center, where the final round of acting contest took place, was still silent. Only few committee members came out to throw away something. People attention were inside the building, with delighted ambience. Mostly for *Tante* Pressier, who was pound and happy because Pipin got the third honorable mention. The last winner, a position which perhaps could not be achieved if Euis was not exhausted or if *Ceuk* Salmah participated.

That was not the essence of the silence on the back yard meaning. *Abah* was still hugging Euis.

“It alright, there is nothing wrong, Euis,” *Abah* said. “This is not a total failure. The world is not doomed because of this. From this failure we can take lot of lessons.”

Ema, Ara and Agil did not say any word. Everybody walked in silence. Each of them was speaking with their own heart. On the way home, they visited *Ceuk* Salmah who was still lying. She refused to be taken to the hospital. She looked at Euis. “You performed on the final, did you, Euis?”

“I did, *Ceuk*.”

Ceuk Salmah nodded, then back to her deep sleeping.

The five of them walked home without words or saying anything. Agil was carried by *Abah* and fell asleep.

On the next day the festive ambience was still there.

Banners were still hung. Pennant banners were still fluttering. People were still talking about a star to be. *Tante* Pressier was moody. She had been joyful because Pipin won, suddenly she was in fury and thought the judges were stupid and committee was unprofessional.

“I have told the mayor. He agrees. I will hold a national acting contest. It will be aired on TV, live.”

First step, *Tante* *pressier* was having a party on her house. To celebrate Pipin achievement and to form a committee for national acting contest.

Jana and Eha were already busy. They had to go for shopping, preparing everything and taking the blame. However both of them did not care and never took *Tante* *Pressier*'s words to their heart. They even did not mention that Eha had been fired before.

As before, this time Jana and Eha were also went to the market by *becak* *Abah* with long shopping list.

“*Abah*, you don't have to wait. You could get another passenger if you want to,” Eha said. “We will be long, *Bah*. We have to print three hundreds photograph of *Non* Pipin.”

“It's alright. I don't mind waiting.”

“There will be reporters invited, *Bah*.”

“That's great.”

“We will go shopping, *Bah*.”

“Please....”

Abah waited for quite long. Until someone shook his *becak* and made him startled.

“To Mawar road... Pejagalan...”

Abah nodded and smiled. “Are you going to ask me to wait like before?”

The passenger to be looked at *Abah* and recognized *Abah* when he took off his rice hat. The passenger to be had been tricked *Abah*, the one who he had run away and had left *Abah* without paying the fee. Now the man was trying to run, but he was caught by *Abah*.

“Please spare me... I'm begging you... I won't dare...”

Abah held his arm tightly.

“If you want to act, you should do it on stage. Don’t act here.”

“Yes... yes... I’m begging you...”

“What is the use to trick people like me? What gain do you get?”

“I’m begging you... I’m begging you...”

The passenger who tricked *Abah* was really frightened. He was kneeling, holding *Abah*’s legs, asking for pardon, begging for forgiveness. He was making a scene. A man with fine clothes was holding *Abah*’s legs. Legs of a *becak* driver.

Abah did not have a heart to humiliate him, *Abah* went back to his *becak*. The man was crawling, begging for mercy and ran away. He disappeared on crowd companied by everybody laughter.

Euis was back to normal.

Practicing for acting contest, failure, making another effort could be well accepted. Now with Ara and Agil, they were going to school. She could listen without taking it too personally, every statement about her failure. Euis kept the fact about talking care *Ceuk* Salmah on the afternoon. She felt it was not necessary to explain her failure.

After school, Euis was selling *opak* as usual, on bus station as her daily routine, nothing changed. The difference was when she was on the way to bus station, there was a nice car stopped near her. The passenger came out. Euis did not recognize him at first, it turned out to be Aleks, the boy who was acting with her on the stage on the acting contest.

“Euis, I want to thank you.”

“What for?”

“Because you were acting badly, so they considered me as a player who could improvise.”

“So?”

“I will go to Jakarta for shooting.”

“Congratulation.”

“Thank you. I wish my co-worker acts bad so I will look good. Thank you...”

Euis coughed, left Aleks.

What a weird boy. Should he wish for bad co-worker in order to look good? Should he thank people for being failed? Was defeating and getting rid of others the only way to be success and famous?

Euis only thought of those things for a moment. Later she was busy with selling *Opak* on the bustling bus station. With Ara and Agil along with Onah and other tidbits hawker she was chasing the bus, offering *opak*, persuading buyers. It was her daily acting which she continue doing. Bus station was the real satege. Success and failure was not proved by trophy or applause, but with selling out all merchandises.

It was going on and on, ups and downs.

“Opaaaaaak..... opaaaaaak...”

That was the dialogue, monologue by Euis which would be repeating from time to time.

[The End]