

**THE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN THE NOVEL “DUBLINERS”
BY JAMES JOYCE**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program*

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "**The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce**" adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*) ,bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bila mana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamadiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,

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ABSTRACT

Andini Pradita. 1602050099. The Analysis of Affixes In The Novel “Dubliners“ By James Joyce. Skripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teachers Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2020.

The objective of this study was to find the use of affixes in the novel “Dubliners” and to describe the dominantly type of affixes used in the novel “Dubliners”. This research took place in the library of Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatera, which is located at Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan. The reason of choosing this place was in terms of fund and time. And there had many books related with the study that can be used as the reference. This study analyzed the affixes in the novel “Dubliners”, so the descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. From the analysis it was found that there were two types of affixes found in the novel of James Joyce. They were prefixes and suffixes, there were 32 Prefixes (16%) and 168 Suffixes (84%) that in the three editions, the Affixes that appeared appeared most frequently in the three editions were suffixes (168 words/84%).

Keywords: Affixes

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The aim of this researcher was as one of requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan degree from the faculty of Teachers' Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The researcher wrote this research under the title The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce. The researcher faced a lot of problem in completing this research and without much help the other people, it was impossible for her complete it. Therefore, she would like to express her gratitude and appreciation to:

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Finally, the researcher hopes this research would be beneficial for those who read and study it. May Allah SWT blessed forever, Aamiin.

Medan, October 2020
Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

No people can deny that language is used for human communication. One of the functions of language is used in text forms in mass media such as magazines, newspaper, television, and radio as a device of communication for human life. Language use text forms in interaction between the interlocutors as members of the community. In this way, the creation of text depend on interaction in which social context plays an important rule. The purpose of language function is an inherent element of social context.

According to Crystal (2001:36), language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release.

Affix is a very important part of English because affixes are parts of language. Katamba (1993: 33) states an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Lieber (2009 : 8) says that morphology is the study of word and word formation, including the ways new words was coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Doing of affixes to use in media namely literature writing such as text

speech and text reading. An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base which has many change the meanings. In affixes is findings the meaning and some examples, and from sample we can know type of affixes and then to find dominantly in a text, especially “Dubliners”, and each types of affixes has its own meaning, have class of the root in sentence by words like in some cases namely; prefixes re-make (remake), in-decent (indecent), and re-read (reread). Suffixes kind-ly (kindly), wait-er (waiter), play-er (player).

Ideally the university students should have mastered the affixation in term of their literacy ability to seek useful information in any source of reading. As it is known that many assignment are always given by their lecturers as their independent tasks. By mastering affixation, it will help them fulfill those assignments.

The facts found that it is difficult for the students to use affix. In learning affix, most students cannot use affix very well. They feel conflused in using affix. They are not motivated to study English. The students felt bored in studying affix. They are not active in studying English. Most of the students were not interest in affix.

To make students understand in using affix, the researcher uses a novel. In a novel, there are many affixes found. It will help students who want to improve their affix. The use of novel will help them.

English as one of the foreign languages plays a very important role because many sources of information such as books, novels, brochures,

newspaper, and magazines have been published in English. In this research, the researcher uses a novel entitled “Dubliners” written by James Joyce. Based on the description above, the researcher are interested in making a research entitled: **”The Analysis of Affixes In The Novel “Dubliners“ By James Joyce”**.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of this research were identified as follow

1. Students of English are weak in using affix.
2. Students feel confused in using affix.

C. The Scope and Limitation

In research it is important to limit to the problem of this research in the field of affixes in the novel “Dubliners”. Generally, affixes consist of four types mainly prefix, suffix, infix. And the chapters analysed in this study chosen by the reseracher, such : The Sister, Encounter, And Araby,Eveline,After The Race,Two Gallants,The Boarding House, And A Little Cloud.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this research were formulated as followed

1. How many of affixes were used in the novel “Dubliners”?
2. What type of affixes were dominantly used in the novel “Dubliners”?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows

1. To find out the use of affixes in the novel “Dubliners”
2. To describe the dominantly type of affixes used in the novel “Dubliners”

F. The Significances of the Study

The findings of this research were expected useful for

1. Teachers or lectures as the basis of explaining affixes to the students
2. To improve the student’s knowledge in understanding affixes
3. To give some contribution to the readers who are interested in studying affixes
in english
4. To increase the researcher’s knowledge to analyze the affixes form in english

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Description of Analysis

An analysis is the study of the students' performance made by second or foreign language to intend predicating what they know in learning something in language teaching of English. According to Manser ([http// google.com](http://google.com)), "analysis is study of something by exempling its parts." Martin ([http// google.com](http://google.com)) states that the meaning of analysis is a study of something by examining parts statement of the result of this.

Murphy (1986: 1) says that an analysis is the abstracts separation of a whole into its constituent's parts in order to study the parts and their relations. By the time you get the analysis of your data, most of the really difficult to: define the research problem; develop and implement a sampling plan; conceptualize, operationalize and test your measure; and develop a design structure. If you have done this work well, the analysis of the data is usually a fairly straightforward affair.

Couvery (2003: 130) has a definition about analysis that analysis is analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. It's involves breaking down complex factors into simples once and putting the parts in new arrangements for purposes of interpretation.

2. Morphology

According to Cipollone (1998: 134) “morphology is the study how words. Are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts”. Further more, Nida (1948: 1) says that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming the words.

Katamba (1993: 3) “morphology is the study of the internal structure of words did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistic until the nineteenth century. After observing the definition of morphology above, it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with the study of morphemes and their different forms and the way how morphemes are constructed to form words.

2.1. Morpheme

After discussing morphology, it is very important to speak about morpheme, because morpheme arrangements are treated under the morphology of language including all the communications of the words or parts of the words.

Clark (1981: 308) says that a morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. While, Hockett (1970: 123) says that morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language. Fernandez and Cairns (2010: 44) say that morphemes are the smallest units of meaning or grammatical function in a language. Katamba (1993: 24) defines “a morpheme as the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure”. According to Nida (1971: 1) as stated in her book,

morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words. For instance: re-, de-, un-, -ish, -ly, -ceive, -mand, tidy, boy, and like. In the combination: receive, demand, untidy, boyish, likely.

According to Cipollone (1998: 134) a morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning or grammatical function. Some words are not composed of other morphemes. Car, spider, and race. For example are words, but they are also morphemes. Since they cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful parts. Morphemes that are also words are called free morphemes since they can stand alone. Bound morphemes, on other hand, never exist as word them-selves, but are always attached to some other morpheme. Some example of bound morphemes of English are un-, -ed, and -s. or Cipollone (1998: 135) says that morphemes that serve a purely grammatical function, never a word but only a different form of the same words, are called as morphemes, and morphemes that change the meaning or part of word they attach to are called derivational morphemes.

Naibaho (1994: 19) with those “morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which consist of affix and roots.” Through the linguistic explanation above, it can be defined that a morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has meaning and is arranged grammatically. The analysis of word into morphemes begins with the isolation of morph. A morph is Pascal from representing some morpheme in language (Katamba 1993: 24) it is a recurrent distinctive sound (phoneme) or sequence sound (phoneme). According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010:44) says; “Morphemes can be divided into two classes, namely is free morpheme and bound morpheme”.

2.1.1 Free Morpheme

Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand by themselves, such as: boy, write, read, etc. Many words contain a root standing on its own, roots which are capable of standing independently are called **free morpheme**. Because the free morpheme may also be combination of a free with one. For example:

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|
| Book | House | Drink | Walk |
| Pen | Car | Write | Read |

Single word like those above is the smallest free morpheme capable of accruing in isolation. The morpheme above is example of lexical morpheme. They are noun, adjective, verb, preposition, and adverb. Many other free morphemes are function word. These differ from lexical morpheme in that ways the lexical morpheme carry most of the “semantic” the function word mainly (but no exclusive) signal grammatical information or logical relation in a sentences.

According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010:44) free morphemes are individual words, like dog or bite that can appear alone or with other morphemes. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand as word, thus giving them free status. Word such “people”, “work”, “pretty”, “run”, are all examples of free morphemes according to language and linguistic. Free morpheme on the other hand, to word of root the strong Building Blocks conveying much of the core meaning of word. For example, “what is the root morpheme in stylist?” The answer is “style” and notice that root is free; it can stand alone as a word.

2.1.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is those words that cannot stand by themselves, such as: -s of boys, -ing of writing. Or bound morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem. For example, the prefix (mis-) attaches to the front of the stem the word mismanage. While only can be free morpheme not all root are free. Many root one is capable in solution. They always occur with some word building element attached to them such root are called **bound morpheme**. Examples of bound morpheme are given such as: -re, -ness, -ment, -dis, -en. The bound root: -re, -ment, -dis, -en, occur with from like: -de, -re, ate which occur in numerous other word as prefixes and suffixes. None of this root could occur as an independent word.

Bound morpheme are as their name suggest, those that must be attached free morpheme. They cannot stand alone as a word, for examples: un- is a bound morpheme. It does in a fact meaning (roughly) “not” or “reverse”, opposite. How “kind” “or” appealing “to from” unkind” or “unappealing”. The morpheme “ ty ” and “-ing” are also bound morphemes needing to attach themselves to free morpheme such as “sincere” or “sing” to form “sincerity” or “singing”. Bound morpheme tends to be affixes (e.g. Prefixes and Suffixes). Attaching to the beginning and the ends of words. Bound morpheme must action to something else in order for the “re’ meaning of function to be realized.

The free morpheme may be generally considered as the set of separate word forms. When the free morpheme is combination with bound morphemes, the basic word forms involved is technically known as the stem.

3. Morphological Process

The word “Morphological” is an adjective derived from the word morphology. Every language has different ways in the formation of a word. Therefore, it is important to know how a word is constructed and how a word can perform a new word. In this case, it is called a morphological process. Or in the other words, the process morphology in the way to form words by combining one morpheme with other. The base form maybe word, phrases, and also the combination of words. This process is known as affixes. Words are formed by one morpheme or more in a process. The process is called as morphological process. Thus, morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context. One of the important processes in morphological process is affixation.

4. Affixation

Affixation is a part of morphological which deals with word formation, to clarify what affixations is really or affixation is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root or also said as a process of adding an affixation a morph, singular or complex in order to form a new word. A grammatical element that is combined with a word, stem, or phrase to produce derived and inflected forms.

The affix is the recurrent formative morpheme of words other than roots. In English words such as in receive, remove, deceive, perform, unfaithful, unemployment, the morphemes re-, de-, per-, un-, are prefix. The plural formative

–s, –en ; the verb paradigm affix –ing, –d, –ed, etc. the comparative and superlative ending of the adjectives (er and est) and so many other final position formatives, such as –ness, –less, affixed after the roots or after the root suffix.

According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010: 44) Affixes are attach to the stem which can be a free morpheme (like dare in daring) or not (like fer in refer).

Abdul Chaer (2003: 176) state that the Affixation is the morphological process whereby an affix is attached to a root or stem, or an affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before, after, or within a root or stem, and affix is joined by derivation or inflection.

Katamba (1993: 33) states an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base. According to these ideas it can be concluded that the affixation is the process of attaching an affix to the base form. Affixes has four types is prefix, suffix, infix, and confix.

4.1. Prefixes

Prefixes are process of attaching an affix to the beginning of stem or root word. Abdul Chaer (2003: 178) said that prefix is a word element that doesn't stand. By itself but is attached to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Since most of the common prefixes in English come from Latin, many of the same prefixes (or similar ones) are used in Spanish and English, or in other words a prefix is a word or part of a word that you put "in front" of another word to create a new word or change it is meaning e.g. dis-, pre-, etc. Or prefix is a word or part of a word that you put "In front" of another word to create a new word or changeit's meaning e.g. dis-, pre-, etc.

“Prefix is word or syllable, pre-, co-, placed in front of a word to add or to change its meaning”. Katamba (1993: 33) states that prefixes is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. Prefixes are one or two syllable additions at the beginning of a word that change its meaning but do not change its part of speech. For example: re-make (remake), in-decent (indecent), and re-read (reread).

Most prefixes are used to change meaning without changing word-classes”. In this study, the writer only takes some prefixes that are common heard such as:

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------------|--------|------------|
| P | Anti- | Anti + body | —————→ | Antibody |
| R | Be- | Be + friend | —————→ | Befriend |
| E | Bi- | Bi + lingual | —————→ | Bilingual |
| F | Dis- | Dis + like | —————→ | Dislike |
| I | Fore- | Fore + cast | —————→ | Forecast |
| X | En- | En + large | —————→ | Enlarge |
| E | Il- | Il + legal | —————→ | Illegal |
| S | Im- | Im + possible | —————→ | Impossible |
| | In- | In + complete | —————→ | Incomplete |
| | Un- | Un + happy | —————→ | Unhappy |
| | Ir- | Ir + regular | —————→ | Irregular |
| | Mid- | Mid + night | —————→ | Midnight |
| | Mis- | Mis + conduct | —————→ | Misconduct |
| | Mono- | Mono + drama | —————→ | Monodrama |
| | Multi- | Multi + media | —————→ | Multimedia |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| Non- | Non + stop | —————> | Nonstop |
| Out- | Out + building | —————> | Outbuilding |
| Over- | Over + sleep | —————> | Oversleep |
| Pre- | Pre + arrange | —————> | P rearrange |
| Re- | Re + tell | —————> | Retell |

All the prefixes are mentioned above do not change the class of the root, but change the meanings of the root. This means that the prefixes are inflectional when this prefixes is added to the root, it will change the class of the root. This means that the prefix is derivational.

4.2.Suffixes

Suffixation is a process of attaching an affix to the end of a stem or root word. According to Katamba (1993: 133) says, suffix is an affix attached after a root (suffix is an ending added to a word, which usually change the part of speech of the word and may also change the meaning of the word). For example: kind-ly (kindly), wait-er (waiter), play-er (player).

Abdul Chaer (2003: 178) states that Suffix is a word or part of a word that you put “at the end “of another word to create a new word or change it’s meaning. E.g. : ment, end, al. an affix added to the end of a word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending, such as –ness in gentleness, -ment in government, or –al in personal.

Another meaning of suffix is letter or group of letters added to the end of a word in order to show its tense (‘passed’), to form the plural (‘children’), to change the part of speech (‘wonderful’ adjective ; ‘wonderment’ noun), or to form

a new word ('sexist'). A suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of a root or stem. Example (English). The past tense suffix –ed attaches to the end of the stem walk to form the past tense verb walked. Common suffixes are: -ing, -ed, -ness, -less, -able.

A suffix is a group of letters placed at the end of a word to make a new word. A suffix is an inseparable form that cannot be used alone but that carries an indication of quality, action, or relation. When added to a combining form, it makes a complete word and will determine whether the word is a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb. A suffix combined with a root is different from a compound word which, in loose English usage, is usually thought of as just another case of root + suffix. Sometimes two Greek or Latin words are put together to form a compound word. Often we think of these words as suffixes when they aren't, technically, although they may be thought of as end forms.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|--------|------------|
| S | -al | nation + al | —————→ | national |
| U | -en | fast + en | —————→ | fasten |
| F | -ent | depend + ent | —————→ | dependent |
| F | -ity | secure + ity | —————→ | security |
| I | -ive | attract + ive | —————→ | attractive |
| X | -ous | danger + ous | —————→ | dangerous |
| E | -ful | peace + ful | —————→ | peaceful |
| S | -less | home + less | —————→ | homeless |
| | -able | count + able | —————→ | countable |
| | -ful | hope + ful | —————→ | hopeful |

| | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| -ly | brave + ly | —————→ | bravely |
| -ment | agree + ment | —————→ | agreement |
| -ness | dark + ness | —————→ | darkness |
| -ism | formal + ism | —————→ | formalism |

4.3.Infixes

Infixation is a process of attaching an affix to the middle of a stem or root. Abdul Chaer (2003: 178) said that an infix is an affix that is inserted within a root or stem. According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010: 44) said that some languages have infixes in which a morpheme, Infixes is inserted into the stem.

Katamba (1993: 34) states infixes is an affix inserted into the root it self. This infix undergoes place of articulation assimilation. Thus, the root-cub meaning ‘lie in, or upon occurs without (m) before the (b). In some words containing that root, e.g. incubate incubus, concubine, and succubus. But (m) is infixed before that some root in some other words like incumbent, succumb. This infix is a historical relic from Latin.

Or infix is an affix that is inserted within a root word and which creates a new word. An infix is usually placed into the root word after the first syllable of the root word. Infixes are rarely used in Indonesia.

For examples: In + -cub- + ate = incubate

Suc + -cub- + bus = succubus

Con + -cub- + bine = concubine

5. Kinds of Affixes

Affixes are distinguished into two, they are: inflectional and derivational affixes. The inflectional affixes are needed to alter the grammatical status of a word form. Affixes –s for instance, is need to change a singular form into its plural, affixes –ed is needed to change an infinitive into its past form, etc. inflectional affixes do not change the word classes.

In contrast to inflectional affixes, derivational affixes function to develop the word and change the class of word. Affixes are categorized into four kinds: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and infixes.

5.1. Derivational Affixes

Cristal ([http// google.com](http://google.com)), stated that “derivational is studied the principal governing the construction of new word without reference the specific grammar role a word might plain in sentences”. Affixes process can change class of word and the meaning. Word-formation process to be found in the production on new English word, this process is called derivation, and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. This small “bits” called affixes and a few example are the elements un-, mis-, pe-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, -ness. Derivational affixes that can change class of word and the meaning if combine by suffixes are prefixes. Derivational affixes are morphemes that attached to the base and changed the meaning and also the class of the word.

Derivational affixes" serve to alter the meaning of a word by building on a base. In the examples of words with prefixes and suffixes above, the addition of the prefix *un-* to healthy alters the meaning of healthy. The resulting word means "not healthy." The addition of the suffix *-er* to garden changes the meaning of garden, which is a place where plants, flowers, etc., grow, to a word that refers to 'a person who tends a garden.' It should be noted that ALL prefixes in English are derivational. However, suffixes may be either derivational or inflectional.

5.2. Inflectional Affixes

If the word class or essential meaning is not changed, then the affix is inflectional they can also be called inflectional. Inflectional are the part of morphology. The rule of combining meaningful unit called morpheme into words. Inflectional are "bound" morpheme that cannot occur alone but must be attached to free morpheme like noun and verb.

Inflectional affixes do not change real meaning of the word. Inflectional of morpheme are only able to modify the form of a word. So that it can fit into a particular syntactic slot. Inflectional morpheme or grammatical formation consist of adding word ending or modify the form of a word to indicate various grammatical function, inflectional affixes deals with whatever information about word. Structure that relevant to relevant. Inflectional properties of word are assigned by the syntax and depend on how words interact with other word in phrase.

Inflectional Affixes is an affix that may change the tense or number of a word, but does not change its part of speech. There are only eight inflectional

affixes in English: past tense -ed, past participle -ed/-en, three person singular -s, progressive -ing, comparative -er, superlative -est, plural -s, and possessive -'s (contrast Derivational Affix).

To more clear the difference between inflectional and derivational affixes, it is better to see their characteristic as the following:

| Inflectional Affixes | Derivational Affixes |
|--|---|
| a. Do not change meaning or part of speech. | a. Change meaning or part of speech. |
| b. Typically indicates syntactic or semantic between different words a sentence. | b. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word. |
| c. Typically occurs with all members of some large class morpheme. | c. Typically occurs only some members of the class of morpheme. |
| d. Typically occurs at the margins word. | d. Typically occurs before inflectional suffixes. |

By seeing classification of affixes according to their function, it can be interoperated that the information of words through affixation can be classified into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. All affixes always bound morpheme can be added to form of word (prefix) or to the end of word (suffix). A derivational affix is an affixes that can change class of word and the meaning it combine by affix, suffix, and prefix.

6. Novel

Novel as a Literary Work, Nurgiyantoro in Lia (2004:24) defines that literary work is the aesthetic work which the function entertain, give emotional enjoyment and intellectual. Literary work can be viewed as a means of communication as works of art which has aesthetic purpose, of course has certain way to convey moral messages.

Literary may give some information for reader in the form of reading. Therefore, the readers will get the knowledge such as moral values and some lessons that the works are taught through reading.

Literary work is expression of feeling, thought and an actions life which expressed through language. Therefore, by reading literary work especially a novel, the readers can increase their vocabulary and improve their mastery of grammar.

As one of literary works, the novel "DUBLINERS" gives some information for readers such as moral values and some lessons connected with life. Through the novel "DUBLINERS", the readers are hoped can take the lesson from moral messages through the character's attitude or behavior.

Nurgiyantoro in Lia (2004:26) states that literary work is created by creator to be enjoyed, to be understood, and to be used by the society. There are several kinds of literary works. There are novel, drama, poetry and short story. From the explanation above, it is concluded that novel is a literary work. It can help the student to study English.

7. Dubliners Novel

The stories in *Dubliners* will not fill you hope. Rather, there will be moments of anger and moments of sadness when you witness these characters settling into a life they do not want. This teach us about how to live a bold life. James Joyce was born on February 2, 1882, in a suburb of Dublin. He was one of twelve children raised in poverty by a father who squandered the family's wealth and a mother who died at the age of forty-four. At the age of six, Joyce was sent to the Jesuit boarding school, Clongowes Wood College. In 1902, he graduated from University College in Dublin, where he studied foreign languages and philosophy. Immediately after graduation, Joyce left Dublin to study medicine in Paris, but he returned to Ireland in 1903 to see his dying mother. In June 1904 he met his future wife, Nora Barnacle, and they moved to Trieste and then Zurich, where he taught languages at the Berlitz school. They had two children—Giorgio, born in 1905, and Lucia, born in 1907.

Joyce's first major work, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, a novel published in serial form beginning in 1914, established his literary reputation. The book was groundbreaking in its form, depicting the growth of an Irish Catholic boy solely through the consciousness of the narrator. Joyce also published a collection of short stories, *Dubliners*, that same year, and began work on what many critics consider his crowning achievement, *Ulysses*. Finally published in 1922, *Ulysses* earned Joyce charges of obscenity and did not appear in an American edition until 1934. The novel, which loosely follows the structure of Homer's *Odyssey*, traces one day in the lives of Stephen Dedalus, the hero of

Portrait, and Leopold and Molly Bloom, a Dublin couple. Encyclopedic in both its use of narrative techniques and its attention to the details of everyday life, *Ulysses* redefined the novel as a genre. In 1939, Joyce completed his last book, *Finnegans Wake*, a radical, extravagant experiment in language and narrative. Joyce died in Zurich in 1941.

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B. Previous Relevant Studies

Several Studies related to the researcher's study had been conducted before.

1. The first previous study was done by Maharani Sri Haryati (2014) entitled "*An Analysis of Deravational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane*". The previous study of researcher already conducted the study on the deravational affixes in the novel. It is taken from graduate students thesis in Teacher Training and Eduaction Faculty of the Universitas Muria Kudus. The researcher also belongs to study since it just collects and anlayze the derivational affixes in the Land of Tower Novel by A.Fuadi.
2. The second previous study was done by Agita Surya Putri (2018) entitled "*Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's Purpose Album*". The previous study conducted the study on the deravational affixes in the song lyrics. It is taken from graduate students thesis in Faculty Arts and Humanities of the State Islamic Univeristy Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The researcher used descriptive qualitative methode to analyze the data that indicate to derivational affixes on song lyric in justin bieber's *purpose* album. The technique for collecting data were by download the song of Justin Bieber's purpose album by internet, reading the entire data source cautiously and collecting the data which contain derivational affixes.
3. The third previous study was done by Risma Karlinda (2014) entitled "*The Analysis of Deravational Affixation in A Short Entitled Gentlemen and Players by E.W Hornung and the Application in Language Teaching*". The previous study conducted the study on the deravtional affixes in a short story. It is taken from graduate students thesis in Teacher Training and

Education Faculty of the Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative of research. The research is categorized as qualitative research since data are taken from words. The data in a short story *Gentlemen and Players* are in the form of words. And the researchers have two aim in this research. Those aim such find the types of derivational affixation in short story and explain the application of derivational affixation in a short story.

C. Conceptual Framework

Affixation is very important to be learned by every learner who wants to study the content of English text. The semantic effects of word formation should be strictly separated from its formal effect. It means that understanding the content of English text will make the learners easy to study about English subject. It can be done easily by the students through mastering the vocabulary which deals with morphology, especially in affixation. When the learners learn about the reading, they should learn about affixes which are attached to words. Without understanding about the affixation they will get difficulty in understanding contents of the text.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Location

This research was taking place in the library of Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatera, which was located at Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan. The reason of choosing this place was in terms of fund and time. And there had many books related with the study that could be used as the reference.

B. Research Design

This study analyzed the affixes in the novel “Dubliners”, so the descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. According to Sugiyono (2018:15) descriptive qualitative research is a research method that based on the philosophy of post positivism which is usually uses to examine natural objective conditions in which researchers play a key instrument.

And Best (1983: 25) states that descriptive research describes what something is recording analysis and interpretation of condition that exist. It is a research which makes the description of the situation of event based on the written or printed occurs. The explanation means that descriptive research describes that situation or things systematically. In this study, the researcher collected the data that related with the title. Then, library research was used in analyzing the data required.

C. Source of Data

In collecting the data, the researcher took the novel “Dubliners” as the source of data. There were 8 chapters taken as the data then affixes were as the main focus in this study.

D. The Techniques for Collecting Data

The data of this research was collected by using some techniques, they are:

1. Reading some relevance books as the reference
2. Collecting some information
3. Studying some references related to the study
4. Making description, clarification and exploration

E. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

Data analysis in this study was carried out through three activities that occurred simultaneously namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification of Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015, p. 246). Qualitative data analysis was an ongoing, repeated and continuous effort. The problem of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions were a series of analysis activities that follow one another.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction was the process of data analysis carried out to reduce and summarize the results of research by focusing on things that were considered important by researchers. Data reduction aimed to facilitate the understanding of data that had been collected so that the reduced data gives a more detailed picture.

2. Data display

Data display was data of research results, arranged in detail to provide a complete research picture. Data collected in detail and thoroughly then looked at patterns of relationship to draw appropriate conclusions. Presentation of data was then arranged in the form of a description or report in accordance with the results of the study obtained.

3. Conclusions / variations

The conclusion was the final stage in the research process to give meaning to the data that had been analyzed. The data processing process began with structuring field data (raw data), then reduced in the form of unification and data categorization.

Thus the data processing procedure and the author in conducting this research, with these stages it was expected that researchers conducted by the author can obtain data that met the validity criteria of a study.

CHAPTER IV

THE DATA AND DATA

A. Data Collection

After reading the novel, prefixes and suffixes was identified and classified.

The tables below show the sentences that consisted of prefixes and suffixes

Table 4.1
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *The Sister*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|---|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | Night after night I had passed the house (it was vacation time) and studied the lighted square of window: and night after night I had found it lighted in the same way, faintly and evently . | | -ly | Faint | Faintly |
| | | | -ly | Even | Evently |
| 2 | Every night as I gazed up at the window I said softly to myself the word paralysis. | | -ly | Soft | Softly |
| 3 | It had always sounded strangely in my ears, like the word gnomon in the Euclid and the word simony in the Catechism. | | -ly | Strange | Strangely |
| 4 | It filled me with fear, and yet I longed to be nearer to it and to look upon its deadly work. | | -ly | Dead | Deadly |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-------|--------|---------|
| | | | -er | near | nearer |
| 5 | No, I wouldn't say he was exactly ... but there was some-thing queer... there was something uncanny about him | | -ly | Exact | Exactly |
| | | -un | | canny | uncanny |
| 6 | When we knew him first he used to be rather interesting, talking of faints and worms; but I soon grew tired of him and his endless stories about the distillery. | | -less | End | Endless |
| 7 | 'God have mercy on his soul,' said my aunt piously . | | -ly | Pious | Piously |
| 8 | He returned to his pipe and finally spat rudely into the grate. | | -ly | Final | Finally |
| | | | -ly | Rude | Rudely |
| 9 | No notice was visible now for the shutters were up. | | -ible | Vision | Visible |
| 10 | Had he not been dead I would have gone into the little dark room behind the shop to find him sitting in his arm-chair by the fire, nearly smothered in his great-coat. | | -ly | Near | Nearly |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-------|------------|----------------|
| 11 | I walked away slowly along the sunny side of the street, reading all the theatrical advertisements in the shop-windows as I went. | | -ly | Slow | Slowly |
| | | | -ment | Advertise | Advertisements |
| 12 | He had studied in the Irish college in Rome and he had taught me to pronounce Latin properly . | | -ly | Proper | Properly |
| 13 | He had told me stories about the catacombs and about Napoleon Bonaparte, and he had explained to me the meaning of the different ceremonies of the Mass and of the different vestments worn by the priest. | | -ment | Vest | Vestment |
| 14 | Sometimes he had amused himself by putting difficult questions to me, asking me what one should do in certain circumstances or whether such and such sins were mortal or venial or only imperfections | | -ance | Circums | Circumstance |
| | | | -tion | Imperfect | Imperfection |
| | | Im- | | Perfection | Imperfection |
| 15 | The duties of the priest towards the Eucharist and to-wards the secrecy of the confessional seemed so grave to me that I wondered how anybody had ever found in himself the courage to undertake them | | -y | Secret | Secrecy |
| 16 | Often when I thought of this I could make no answer or only a very foolish and halting one upon which he used to smile and nod his head twice or thrice. | | -ish | Fool | Foolish |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| 17 | Sometimes he used to put me through the responses of the Mass which he had made me learn by heart; and, as I pattered, he used to smile pensively and nod his head, now and then pushing huge pinches of snuff up each nostril alternately . | | -ly | Pensive | Pensively |
| | | | -ly | Alternate | Alternately |
| 18 | When he smiled he used to uncover his big discoloured teeth and let his tongue lie upon his lower lip—a habit which had made me feel uneasy in the beginning of our acquaintance before I knew him well. | Un- | | Cover | Uncover |
| | | Dis- | | Colour | Discoloured |
| | | Un- | | Easy | Uneasy |
| 19 | Nannie received us in the hall; and, as it would have been unseemly to have shouted at her, my aunt shook hands with her for all. | Un- | | Seemly | Unseemly |
| \20 | My aunt went in and the old woman, seeing that I hesitated to enter, began to beckon to me again repeatedly with her hand. | | -ly | | Repeatedly |

Table 4.2
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *An Encounter*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|---|----------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | But he played too fiercely for us who were young-er and more timid. | | -ly | Fiecre | Fiercely |
| 2 | Everyone was incredulous when it was reported that he had a vocation for the priesthood . | | -hood | Priest | Priesthood |
| 3 | A spirit of unruliness diffused itself among us and, under its influence, differences of culture and constitution were waived. | Un- | | Ruliness | Unruliness |
| 4 | We banded ourselves together, some boldly , some in jest and some almost in fear: and of the number of these latter, the reluctant Indians who were afraid to seem studious or lacking in robustness , I was one. | | -ly | Bold | Boldly |
| | | | -ness | Robust | robustness |
| 5 | I liked better some American detective stories which were tra-versed from time to time by unkempt fierce and beautiful girls. | | -ful | Beauty | Beautiful |
| 6 | Now, Dillon, I advise you strongly , get at your work or...’ | | -ly | Strong | Strongly |
| 7 | We arranged to go along the Wharf Road until we came to the ships, then to cross in the ferryboat and walk out to see the Pigeon House. Leo Dillon was afraid we might meet Father Butler or someone | | -ly | Sensible | Sensibly |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-------|----------|--------------|
| | out of the college; but Mahony asked, very sensibly , what would Father Butler be doing out at the Pigeon House. | | | | |
| 8 | When we were making the last arrangements on the eve we were all vaguely excited. | | -ment | Arrange | Arrangements |
| | | | -ly | Vague | Vaguely |
| 9 | That night I slept badly . | | -ly | Bad | Badly |
| 10 | We spent a long time walking about the noisy streets flanked by high stone walls, watching the working of cranes and engines and often being shouted at for our immobility by the drivers of groaning carts. | Im- | | Mobility | Immobility |
| 11 | It was noon when we reached the quays and as all the labourers seemed to be eating their lunches, we bought two big currant buns and sat down to eat them on some metal piping beside the river. | | -er | Labour | Labourer |

Table 4.3
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *Araby*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|--|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | An uninhabited house of two sto-reys stood at the blind end, detached from its neighbours in a square ground The other houses of the street, conscious of decent lives within them, gazed at one another with | Un- | | Habited | Uninhabited |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-------|----------|------------|
| | brown imperturbable faces. | | | | |
| 2 | Air, musty from having been long enclosed , hung in all the rooms, and the waste room behind the kitchen was littered with old useless papers. | En- | | Closed | Enclosed |
| 3 | The wild garden behind the house contained a central apple-tree and a few straggling bushes under one of which I found the late tenant's rusty bicycle - pump . | | -y | Rust | Rusty |
| | | Bi- | | Cycle | Bicycle |
| 4 | He had been a very charitable priest; in his will he had left all his money to institutions and the furniture of his house to his sister. | | -able | Charity | Charitable |
| 5 | The career of our play brought us through the dark muddy lanes behind the houses where we ran the gauntlet of the rough tribes from the cottages, to the back doors of the dark dripping gardens where odours arose from the ashpits, to the dark odorous stables where a coachman smoothed and combed the horse or shook music from the buckled harness. | | -y | Mud | Muddy |
| 6 | If my uncle was seen turning the corner we hid in the shadow until we had seen him safely housed. | | -ly | Safe | Safely |
| 7 | We waited to see whether she would remain or go in and, if she remained, we left our shadow and walked up to Mangan's steps resignedly . | | -ly | Resigned | Resignedly |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 8 | It was a dark rainy evening and there was no sound in the house. | | -y | Rain | Rainy |
| 9 | What innumerable follies laid waste my waking and sleeping thoughts after that evening | In- | | Numerable | Innumerable |
| 10 | I had hardly any patience with the serious work of life which, now that it stood between me and my desire, seemed to me child's play, ugly monotonous child's play. | | -ly | Hard | Hardly |
| | | | -ence | Patient | Patience |
| | | | -ous | Monoton | monotonous |
| 11 | The air was pitilessly raw and already my heart misgave me. | Al- | | Ready | Already |
| | | | -ly | Pitiless | Pitilessly |
| 12 | The high cold empty gloomy rooms liberated me and I went from room to room singing. | | -y | Gloom | Gloomy |
| 13 | I may have stood there for an hour, seeing nothing but the brown- clad figure cast by my imagination , touched discreetly by the lamplight at the curved neck, at the hand upon the railings and at the border below the dress. | | -tion | Imagine | Imagination |
| | | | -ly | discreet | Discreetly |
| 14 | Certainly they were pretty and the face itself was pretty. | | -ly | certain | Certainly |
| 15 | It crept onward among ruinous house and over the twinkling river. | | -ous | Ruin | Ruinous |
| 16 | In front of me was a large building which displayed the magical name. | | -al | Magic | Magical |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|-----|-------|---------|
| 17 | I could not find any sixpenny entrance and, fearing that the bazaar would be closed, I passed in quickly through a turnstile, handing a shilling to a weary-looking man. | | -ly | Quick | Quickly |
| 18 | I walked into the centre of the bazaar timidly . | | -ly | Timid | Timidly |
| 19 | I remarked their English accents and listened vaguely to their conversation. | | -ly | Vague | Vaguely |

Table 4.4
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *Eveline*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|---|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | Besides, the invariable squabble for money on Saturday nights had begun to weary her unspeakably | In- | | Variable | In variable |
| | | | -ly | Speak | Unspeakably |
| | | -un | | Speak | Unspeakably |
| | | | -ably | Speak | Unspeakably |
| 2 | He said she used to squander the money, that she had no head, that he wasn't going to give her his hard-earned money to | En- | | Closed | Enclosed |
| | | | -ly | usual | Usually |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-------|------------|--------------|
| | throw about the streets, and much more, for he was usually fairly bad on Saturday night | | -ly | fair | Fairly |
| 3 | Then she had to rush out as quickly as she could and do her marketing, holding her black leather purse tightly in her hand as she elbowed her way through the crowds and returning home late under her load of provisions | | -ly | quick | Quickly |
| | | | -ly | tight | Tightly |
| 4 | It was hard work—a hard life—but now that she was about to leave it she did not find it a wholly undesirable life. | | -able | desire | Undesirable |
| | | -un | | undesire | Undesirable |
| 5 | He took her to see The Bohemian Girl and she felt elated as she sat in an unaccustomed part of the theatre with him. | -un | | accustomed | Unaccustomed |
| 6 | He was awfully fond of music and sang a little. | | -ly | awful | Awfully |
| 7 | People knew that they were courting and, when he sang about the lass that loves a sailor, she always felt pleasantly confused. | | -ly | pleasant | Pleasantly |
| 8 | Why should she be unhappy ? She had a right to happiness . | -un | | happy | Unhappy |
| | | | -ness | hapy | Hapiness |
| 9 | She remembered her father strutting back into the sickroom saying: ‘Damned Italians! coming over here!’ As she mused the pitiful vision of her mother’s life laid its spell on the very quick of her being—that | | -ness | crazy | Craziness |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| life of commonplace sacrifices closing in final craziness. | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|

Table 4.5
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *after the race*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|--|----------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | The cars came scudding in towards Dublin, running evenly like pellets in the groove of the Naas Road. | | -ly | Even | Evenly |
| 2 | In one of these trimly built cars was a party of four young men whose spirits seemed to be at present well above the level of successful Gallicism: in fact, these four young men were almost hilarious | | -ful | succes | Successful |
| 3 | Segouin was in good humour because he had unexpectedly received some orders in advance (he was about to start a motor establishment in Paris) and Riviere was in good humour because he was to be appointed manager of the establishment; these two young men (who were cousins) were also in good humour because of the success of the French cars. | un | -ment | Establish expected | Establishment Unexpectedly |
| 4 | He had money and he was popular; and he divided his time curiously between musical and motoring circles. | | -ly | curious | Curiously |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 5 | Then he had been sent for a term to Cambridge to see a little life. His father, remonstrative, but covertly proud of the excess, had paid his bills and brought him home. | | -ly | covert | Covertly |
| 6 | They were not much more than acquaintances as yet but Jimmy found great pleasure in the society of one who had seen so much of the world and was reputed to own some of the biggest hotels in France. | | -ances | acquaint | Acquaintance |
| 7 | Decidedly Villona was in excellent spirits; he kept up a deep bass hum of melody for miles of the road The Frenchmen flung their laughter and light words over their shoulders and often Jimmy had to strain forward to catch the quick phrase | | -ly -er | Decide laugh | Decidedly Laughter |
| 8 | This was not altogether pleasant for him, as he had nearly always to make a deft guess at the meaning and shout back a suitable answer in the face of a high wind. | | -ly | Near | Nearly |
| | | | able | Suit | suitable |
| 9 | These were three good reasons for Jimmy's excitement | | -ment | excite | Excitement |
| 10 | At the control Segouin had presented him to one of the French competitors and, in answer to his confused murmur of compliment, the swarthy face of the driver had disclosed a line of shining white teeth. | | -er | Drive | Driver |
| | | dis | | closed | Disclosed |
| 11 | Segouin, perhaps, would not think it a great sum but Jimmy who, in spite of temporary errors, was at heart the inheritor of solid | -in | | heritor | Inheritor |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|------|------|------------|----------------|
| | instincts knew well with what difficulty it had been got together. | | | | |
| 13 | Moreover Segouin had the unmistakable air of wealth. Jimmy set out to translate into days' work that lordly car in which he sat. How smoothly it ran. | -un | | mistake | Unmistakable |
| | | | -ly | Lord | Lordly |
| | | | -ly | smooth | Smoothly |
| 14 | In what style they had come careering along the country roads! The journey laid a magical finger on the genuine pulse of life and gallantly the machinery of human nerves strove to answer the bounding courses of the swift blue animal. | | -ly | gallant | Gallantly |
| 15 | The street was busy with unusual traffic, loud with the horns of motorists and the gongs of impatient tram-drivers | -un | | usual | Unusual |
| | | | -ist | motor | Motorist |
| 16 | They walked northward with a curious feeling of disappointment in the exercise, while the city hung its pale globes of light above them in a haze of summer evening. | -dis | | appoint | Appointment |
| 17 | Jimmy, too, looked very well when he was dressed and, as he stood in the hall giving a last equation to the bows of his dress tie, his father may have felt even commercially satisfied at having secured for his son qualities often unpurchaseable | -un | -ly | Upurchase | Unpurchaseable |
| | | | -es | commercial | Commercially |
| | | | | quality | Qualities |
| 18 | His father, therefore, was unusually friendly with Villona and his manner expressed a real respect for | | -ly | Friend | Friendly |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | foreign accomplishments; but this subtlety of his host was probably lost upon the Hungarian, who was beginning to have a sharp desire for his dinner. | | | | |
| 19 | A graceful image of his, he thought, and a just one. He admired the dexterity with which their host directed the conversation. | | -ful | grace | Graceful |
| 20 | The five young men had various tastes and their tongues had been loosened. Villona, with immense respect, began to discover to the mildly surprised Englishman the beauties of the English madrigal, deploring the loss of old instruments. | | -ly -es | Mild beauty | Mildly Beauties |
| 21 | Here was congenial ground for all. Jimmy, under generous influences , felt the buried zeal of his father wake to life within him: he aroused the torpid Routh at last | -in | | fluence | Influence |
| 22 | The alert host at an opportunity lifted his glass to Humanity and, when the toast had been drunk, he threw open a window significantly . | | -y -ly | Human significant | Humanity significantly |
| 23 | They talked loudly and gaily and their cloaks dangled from their shoulders | | -ly | -Loud | -loudly |
| 24 | Jimmy felt obscurely the lack of an audience: the wit was flashing. | | -ly | obscure | Obscurely |
| 25 | But it was his own fault for he frequently mistook his cards and the other men had to calculate his I.O.U.'s for him. | | -ly | frequent | Frequently |

Table 4.6
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *Two Gallants*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|---|----------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1. | Like illumined pearls the lamps shone from the summits of their tall poles upon the living texture below which, changing shape and hue unceasingly , sent up into the warm grey evening air an unchanging unceasing murmur. | -un -un | | Changging ceasing | Unchangging Unceasingly |
| 3 | His eyes, twinkling with cunning enjoyment , glanced at every moment towards his companion’s face. | | -ment | enjoy | Enjoyment |
| 4 | Corley closed one eye expressively as an answer. | | -ly | expressive | Expressively |
| 5 | But Lenehan could well believe it; he nodded gravely . | | -ly | grave | Gravely |
| 6 | She was... a bit of all right,’ he said regretfully . | | -ly | regretful | Regretfully |
| 7 | This time Lenehan was inclined to disbelieve | -dis | | believe | Disbelieve |
| 8 | He plucked at the wires heedlessly, glancing quickly from time to time at the face of each new-comer and from time to time, wearily also, at the sky. | | -ly | Quick wear | Quickly Wearily |
| 9 | Then he walked rapidly along beside the chains at some distance and crossed the road obliquely. | | -ly | rapid | Rapidly |
| 1 | The ends of her tulle collarette had been carefully disordered and a big bunch of red flowers | | -ly | careful | Carefully |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------|-----------|-------------|
| | was pinned in her bosom stems upwards. | | | | |
| 1 | Lenehan's eyes noted approvingly her stout short muscular body. | | -ly | approving | Aprovingly |
| 2 | After waiting for a little time he saw them coming towards him and, when they turned to the right, he followed them, stepping lightly in his white shoes, down one side of Merrion Square. | | -ly | light | Lightly |
| 3 | He paused at last before the window of a poor-looking shop over which the words Refreshment Bar were printed in white letters | | -ment | refresh | Refreshment |
| 4 | He spoke roughly in order to belie his air of gentility for his entry had been followed by a pause of talk. | | -ly | rough | Roughly |
| 5 | He ate his food greedily and found it so good that he made a note of the shop mentally . | | -ly | mental | Mentally |
| 6 | This vision made him feel keenly his own poverty of purse and spirit. | | -ly | keen | Keenly |
| 7 | He might yet be able to settle down in some snug corner and live happily if he could only come across some good simple-minded girl with a little of the ready. | | -ly | happy | Happily |
| 8 | He set off briskly along the northern side of the Green hurrying for fear Corley should return too soon. When he reached the corner of Merrion Street he | | -ly | brisk | Briskly |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|---------|--------------|
| | took his stand in the shadow of a lamp and brought out one of the cigarettes which he had reserved and lit it. | | | | |
| 9 | He wondered had Corley managed it successfully | | -ly | success | Successfully |
| 10 | Would Corley do a thing like that? He lit his last cigarette and began to smoke it nervously | | -ly | nervous | Nervously |
| 11 | Lenehan kept up with his friend, breathing uneasily | | -ly | Easy | Unasily |
| | | -un | | Easy | Unasily |

Table 4.7
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *The Boarding House*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|--|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | She governed the house cunningly and firmly , knew when to give credit, when to be stern and when to let things pass. | | -ly | Firm | Firmly |
| | | | -ly | cunning | Cunningly |
| 2 | As Polly was very lively the intention was to give her the run of the young men. | | -ly | Live | Lively |
| 3 | Mooney did not intervene. Polly began to grow a little strange in her manner and the young man was evidently perturbed. | | -ly | evident | Evidently |
| 4 | She had allowed him to live beneath her roof, assuming that he was a man of honour and he had simply abused her | | -y | simple | Simply |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|---------|------------|
| | hospitality | | | | |
| 5 | He felt his heart leap warmly in his throat as he heard in his excited imagination old Mr. Leonard calling out in his rasping voice: 'Send Mr. Doran here, please.' | | -ly | warm | Warmly |
| 6 | While he was sitting helplessly on the side of the bed in shirt and trousers she tapped lightly at his door and entered. | | -ly | Help | Helplessly |
| 7 | He scarcely knew what he was eating feeling her beside him alone, at night, in the sleeping house. | | -ly | scare | Scarcely |
| 8 | She waited on patiently , almost cheerfully , without alarm. | | -ly | cherful | Cheerfully |
| | | | -ly | patient | Patiently |

Table 4.8
The Sentences which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
"Dubliners" in Chapter *A Little Cloud*

| No | Sentences | Bound Morpheme | | Free Morpheme | New Words |
|----|--|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Prefixes | Suffixes | Root | |
| 1 | Few fellows had talents like his and fewer still could remain unspoiled by such success. | -un | | Spoil | Unspoiled |
| 2 | He was called Little Chandler because, though he was but slightly under the average stature, he gave one the idea of being a little man. | | -ly | slight | slightly |
| 3 | Mooney did not intervene. Polly began to grow a little strange in her manner and the young man was evidently perturbed. | | -ly | evident | Evidently |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----|----------|------------|
| 4 | His hands were white and small, his frame was fragile, his voice was quiet and his manners were refined. He took the greatest care of his fair silken hair and moustache and used perfume discreetly on his handkerchief | | -ly | discreet | Discreetly |
| 5 | It cast a shower of kindly golden dust on the untidy nurses and decrepit old men who drowsed on the benches; it flickered upon all the moving figures— on the children who ran screaming along the gravel paths and on everyone who passed through the gardens. He watched the scene and thought of life; and (as always happened when he thought of life) he became sad | | -ly | Kind | Kindly |
| 6 | He emerged from under the feudal arch of the King's Inns, a neat modest figure, and walked swiftly down Henrietta Street | | -ly | Swift | Swiftly |
| 7 | He picked his way deftly through all that minute vermin-like life and under the shadow of the gaunt spectral mansions in which the old nobility of Dubliners had roystered. | | -ly | deft | Deftly |
| 8 | Walking swiftly by at night he had seen cabs drawn up before the door and richly dressed ladies, escorted by cavaliers, alight and enter quickly. | | -ly | Rich | Richly |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-------|--------------|----------------|
| 9 | It was his habit to walk swiftly in the street even by day and whenever he found himself in the city late at night he hurried on his way apprehensively and excitedly . Sometimes, however, he courted the causes of his fear. | | -ly | excited | Excitedly |
| | | | -ly | apprehensive | apprehensively |
| 10 | People used to say that Ignatius Gallaher was wild Of course, he did mix with a rakish set of fellows at that time. drank freely and borrowed money on all sides | | -ly | free | Freely |
| 11 | For the first time his soul revolted against the dull inelegance of Capel Street | -in | | elegance | Inelegance |
| 12 | ‘Mr. Chandler has the gift of easy and graceful verse.’ ...‘wistful sadness pervades these poems.’ ... ‘The Celtic note. | | Ful | grace | Graceful |
| 13 | Ignatius Gallaher took off his hat and displayed a large closely cropped head | | -ly | Close | Closely |
| 14 | His face was heavy, pale and cleanshaven. His eyes, which were of bluish slate-colour, relieved his unhealthy pallor and shone out plainly above the vivid orange tie he wore | | -ly | Plain | Plainly |
| | | -un | | helathy | Unhealthy |
| 15 | Between these rival features the lips appeared very long and shapeless and colourless | | -less | Colour | Colourless |
| | | | -less | Shape | Shapeless |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-------|------------|--------------|
| 16 | The old personal charm was still there under this new gaudy manner. And, after all, Gallaher had lived, he had seen the world. Little Chandler looked at his friend enviously . | | -ly | envious | Enviously |
| 17 | 'Tell me,' he said, 'is it true that Paris is so... immoral as they say?' | -im | | Moral | Immoral |
| 18 | Ignatius Gallaher puffed thoughtfully at his cigar and then, in a calm historian's tone, he proceeded to sketch for his friend some pictures of the corruption which was rife abroad. | | -ly | thoughtful | Thoughtfully |
| 19 | He revealed many of the secrets of religious houses on the Continent and described some of the practices which were fashionable in high society and ended by telling, with details, a story about an English duchess—a story which he knew to be true. Little Chandler as astonished. | | -able | fashion | Fashionable |
| 20 | Little Chandler smiled, looked confusedly at his glass and bit his lower lip with three childishly white front teeth | | -ly | confused | Confusedly |
| | | | -ly | Child | Childshly |
| 21 | 'I'm awfully sorry, old man | | -ly | Awful | Awfully |
| 22 | Gallaher was only patronising him by his friendliness just as he was patronising Ireland by his visit. | | -ness | friendly | Friendliness |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|------------|--------------|
| 23 | Ignatius Gallaher in the act of drinking closed one eye expressively over the rim of his glass | | -ly | expressive | Expressive;y |
| 24 | 'Some day you will,' said Little Chandler calmly . | | -ly | Calm | Calmly |
| 25 | You'll put your head in the sack,' repeated Little Chandler stoutly , 'like everyone else if you can find the girl. | | -ly | Stout | Stoutly |
| 26 | See if I don't play my cards properly . | | -ly | proper | Properly |
| 27 | A little lamp with a white china shade stood upon the table and its light fell over a photograph which was enclosed in a frame of crumpled horn. | -en | | Close | Enclose |
| 28 | It had cost him ten and elevenpence; but what an agony of nervousness it had cost him! How he had suffered that day, waiting at the shop door until the shop was empty, standing at the counter and trying to appear at his ease while the girl piled ladies' blouses before him, paying at the desk and forgetting to take up the odd penny of his change, being called back by the cashier, and finally , striving to hide his blushes as he left the shop by examining the parcel to see if it was securely tied. | | -ly | Final | Finally |
| 29 | At first she wanted to take it back but when she tried it on she was delighted with it, especially with the make of the sleeves, and kissed him and said he was very good to think of her. | | -ly | especial | Especially |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|-------|---------|-----------|
| 30 | He looked coldly into the eyes of the photograph and they answered coldly | | -ly | Cold | Coldly |
| 31 | Certainly they were pretty and the face itself was pretty. | | -ly | certain | Certainly |
| 32 | Could he not escape from his little house? Was it too late for him to try to live bravely like Gallaher? Could he go to London? There was the furniture still to be paid for. | | -ly | Brave | Bravely |
| 33 | He couldn't read. He couldn't do anything. The wailing of the child pierced the drum of his ear. It was useless, useless! He was a prisoner for life | | -less | use | Useless |
| 34 | His arms trembled with anger and suddenly bending to the child's face he shouted: | | -ly | sudden | Suddenly |
| 35 | Giving no heed to him she began to walk up and down the room, clasping the child tightly in her arms and murmuring: | | -ly | Tight | Tightly |

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, then further analysis was conducted to answer the problems of the study. Therefore, the descriptive analysis was done in the research. It meant the researcher analyzed all the data obtained into several types of affixes.

Table 4.9
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *Sister*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | Im- | 1 | -ly | 15 |
| 2. | Un- | 3 | -less | 1 |
| 3. | Dis- | 1 | -ible | 1 |
| 4. | | | -ment | 2 |
| 5. | | | -ance | 1 |
| 6. | | | -tion | 1 |
| 7. | | | -y | 1 |
| 8. | | | -ish | 1 |
| | Total | 4 | Total | 23 |

Table 4.10
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *An Encounter*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | Un- | 1 | -ly | 6 |
| 2. | Im- | 1 | -hood | 1 |
| 3. | | | -ful | 1 |
| 4. | | | -ment | 1 |
| 5. | | | -er | 1 |
| | Total | 2 | Total | 10 |

Table 4.11
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *Araby*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | Un- | 1 | -y | 4 |
| 2. | En- | 1 | -able | 1 |
| 3. | Bi- | 1 | -ly | 9 |
| 4. | In- | 1 | -ence | 1 |
| 5. | Al- | 1 | -ous | 2 |
| 6. | | | -ation | 1 |
| 7. | | | | |
| | Total | 5 | Total | 18 |

Table 4.12
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *eveline*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | In | 2 | Ly | 7 |
| 2. | En | 1 | Able | 1 |
| 3. | Un | | Ably | 1 |
| | | | Ness | 2 |
| | Total | 3 | Total | 11 |

Table 4.13
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *after the race*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | In | 2 | Ly | 15 |
| 2. | Un | 3 | Ful | 2 |
| 3. | dis | 2 | Ment | 2 |
| 4. | | | Ances | 1 |
| 5. | | | Er | 2 |
| 6. | | | Able | 1 |
| 7. | | | Es | 2 |
| 8. | | | Ist | 1 |
| 9. | | | y | 1 |
| | Total | 7 | Total | 27 |

Table 4.14
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *Two Gallants*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | Un | 2 | -ly | 16 |
| 2. | Dis | 1 | -ment | 2 |
| | Total | 3 | Total | 18 |

Table 4.15
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *The Boarding House*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | | | -ly | 9 |
| 2 | | | -y | 1 |
| | Total | | Total | 10 |

Table 4.16
The Total which Used Prefixes and Suffixes in the Novel of James Joyce
“Dubliners” in Chapter *a little cloud*

| No | Prefixes | Total | Suffixes | Total |
|----|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | In | 1 | -ly | 28 |
| 2. | Un | 2 | -less | 3 |
| 3. | Im | 1 | -able | 1 |
| 4. | en | 1 | -ful | 1 |
| | | | -ness | 1 |
| | Total | 5 | Total | 34 |

Table 4.17
Data Analysis of the Types of Affixes in Each Chapter of Novel in James Joyce

| No | Titles | Prefixes | Suffixes | Total Words |
|----|--------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. | The sister | 4 | 29 | 33 |
| 2. | An ecounter | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| 3. | Araby | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| 4 | Eveline | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| 5 | After the race | 7 | 27 | 34 |
| 6 | Two gallants | 3 | 18 | 21 |
| 7 | The boarding house | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | A little cloud | 5 | 34 | 39 |
| | | 29 | 157 | 186 |

Table 4.18
Data Analysis on All Titles and the Percentages of Affixes

| No | Type of Affixes | Total Words (x) | $N = \frac{X}{Y} \times 100\%$ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Prefixes | 29 | 15,60% |
| 2. | Suffixes | 157 | 84,40% |
| Total Words (y) | | 186 Words | Total 100% |

The table above showed that the most affixes among the three novel was Suffixes. This table showed the total number of Affixes was 183 which was Prefixes was 29 with the percentage was 15,60%, and Suffixes was 157 with the percentage was 84,40%. By seeing the tables above, the Affixes which dominantly appeared was Suffixes.

C. The Findings

After analyzing all the data obtained in the novel, the findings were reported as follows

1. In each edition, there were various types of affixes used in the novel
2. Almost all the novel in each title contained affixes words
3. The total number of affixes was 183 which was prefixes was 29 with the percentage was 15,60%, and suffixes was 157 with the percentage was 84,40%.
4. The most dominant type of affixes appeared in the novel was suffixes with the totals were 157 words (80,40%), and prefixes with the totals were 29 words (15,60%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, some conclusions were drawn as follows:

1. There were two types of affixes found in the novel of James Joyce. They were prefixes and suffixes.
2. The total number of Affixes was 183 which was Prefixes was 29 with the percentage was 15,40%, and Suffixes was 157 with the percentage was 84,40%.
3. The most dominant type of affixes appeared in the novel was suffixes with the totals were 157 words (80,40%), and prefixes with the total (15,40%).

B. Suggestions

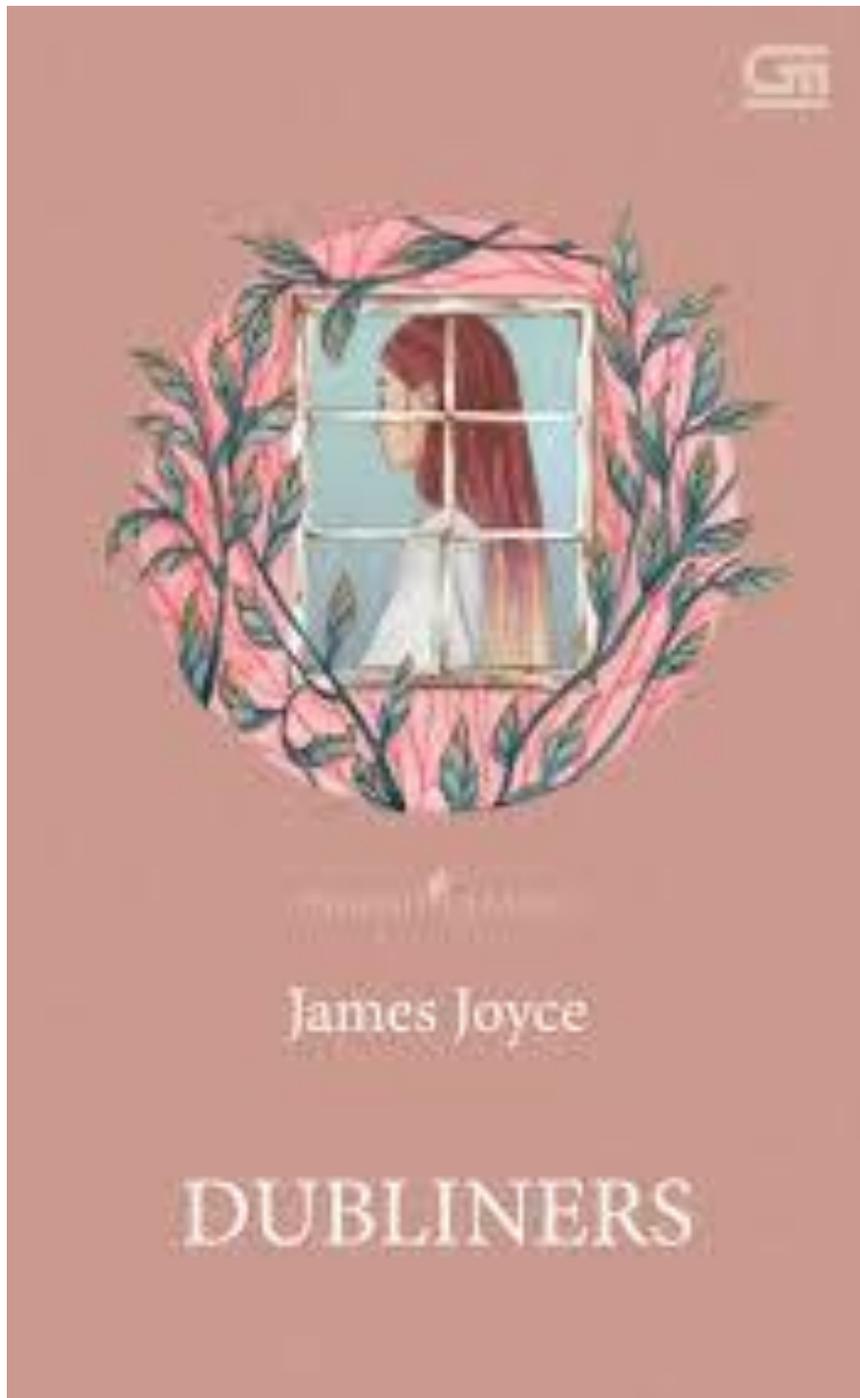
In the relation of the conclusions, suggestions can be staged as

1. In reading an novel, the readers should be aware of prefixes and suffixes used by the writers to compose his novel and understand the whole meaning and the basic words of the affixes that change the meanings.
2. In understanding the prefixes and suffixes in the novel, the readers might guess the meaning and the basic words by recognizing the types of affixes
3. The readers, especially the students of teacher's training and education hopefully, recognizing all two types of affixes in order to avoid the ambiguity and misunderstanding the content of the novel.

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APPENDIX



CHAPTER 1

THE SISTERS

THERE WAS NO hope for him this time: it was the third stroke. Night after night I had passed the house (it was vacation time) and studied the lighted square of window: and night after night I had found it lighted in the same way, faintly and evenly. If he was dead, I thought, I would see the reflection of candles on the darkened blind for I knew that two candles must be set at the head of a corpse. He had often said to me: 'I am not long for this world,' and I had thought his words idle. Now I knew they were true. Every night as I gazed up at the window I said softly to myself the word paralysis. It had always sounded strangely in my ears, like the word gnomon in the Euclid and the word simony in the Catechism. But now it sounded to me like the name of some maleficent and sinful being. It filled me with fear, and yet I longed to be nearer to it and to look upon its deadly work.

Old Cotter was sitting at the fire, smoking, when I came downstairs to supper. While my aunt was ladling out my stirabout he said, as if returning to some former remark of his:

'No, I wouldn't say he was exactly... but there was something queer... there was something uncanny about him. I'll tell you my opinion....'

He began to puff at his pipe, no doubt arranging his opinion in his mind. Tiresome old fool! When we knew him first he used to be rather interesting, talking of faints and worms;

CHAPTER 2

AN ENCOUNTER

IT WAS JOE Dillon who introduced the Wild West to us. He had a little library made up of old numbers of *The Union Jack*, *Pluck* and *The Halfpenny Marvel*. Every evening after school we met in his back garden and arranged Indian battles. He and his fat young brother Leo, the idler, held the loft of the stable while we tried to carry it by storm; or we fought a pitched battle on the grass. But, however well we fought, we never won siege or battle and all our bouts ended with Joe Dillon's war dance of victory. His parents went to eight o'clock mass every morning in Gardiner Street and the peaceful odour of Mrs. Dillon was prevalent in the hall of the house. But he played too fiercely for us who were younger and more timid. He looked like some kind of an Indian when he capered round the garden, an old tea-cosy on his head, beating a tin with his fist and yelling:

'Ya! yaka, yaka, yaka!'

Everyone was incredulous when it was reported that he had a vocation for the priesthood. Nevertheless it was true.

A spirit of unruliness diffused itself among us and, under its influence, differences of culture and constitution were waived. We banded ourselves together, some boldly, some in jest and some almost in fear: and of the number of these latter, the reluctant Indians who were afraid to seem studious or lacking in robustness, I was one. The adventures

CHAPTER 3

ARABY

NORTH RICHMOND STREET being blind, was a quiet street except at the hour when the Christian Brothers' School set the boys free. An uninhabited house of two storeys stood at the blind end, detached from its neighbours in a square ground. The other houses of the street, conscious of decent lives within them, gazed at one another with brown imperturbable faces.

The former tenant of our house, a priest, had died in the back drawing-room. Air, musty from having been long enclosed, hung in all the rooms, and the waste room behind the kitchen was littered with old useless papers. Among these I found a few paper-covered books, the pages of which were curled and damp: *The Abbot*, by Walter Scott, *The Devout Communicant* and *The Memoirs of Vidocq*. I liked the last best because its leaves were yellow. The wild garden behind the house contained a central apple-tree and a few straggling bushes under one of which I found the late tenant's rusty bicycle-pump. He had been a very charitable priest; in his will he had left all his money to institutions and the furniture of his house to his sister.

When the short days of winter came dusk fell before we had well eaten our dinners. When we met in the street the houses had grown sombre. The space of sky above us was the colour of ever-changing violet and towards it the lamps

CHAPTER 4

EVELINE

SHE SAT AT the window watching the evening invade the avenue. Her head was leaned against the window curtains and in her nostrils was the odour of dusty cretonne. She was tired.

Few people passed. The man out of the last house passed on his way home; she heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterwards crunching on the cinder path before the new red houses. One time there used to be a field there in which they used to play every evening with other people's children. Then a man from Belfast bought the field and built houses in it—not like their little brown houses but bright brick houses with shining roofs. The children of the avenue used to play together in that field—the Devines, the Waters, the Dunns, little Keogh the cripple, she and her brothers and sisters. Ernest, however, never played: he was too grown up. Her father used often to hunt them in out of the field with his blackthorn stick; but usually little Keogh used to keep nix and call out when he saw her father coming. Still they seemed to have been rather happy then. Her father was not so bad then; and besides, her mother was alive. That was a long time ago; she and her brothers and sisters were all grown up her mother was dead. Tizzie Dunn was dead, too, and the Waters had gone back to England. Everything changes. Now she was going to go away like the

AFTER THE RACE

THE CARS CAME scudding in towards Dublin, running evenly like pellets in the groove of the Naas Road. At the crest of the hill at Inchicore sightseers had gathered in clumps to watch the cars careering homeward and through this channel of poverty and inaction the Continent sped its wealth and industry. Now and again the clumps of people raised the cheer of the gratefully oppressed. Their sympathy, however, was for the blue cars—the cars of their friends, the French.

The French, moreover, were virtual victors. Their team had finished solidly; they had been placed second and third and the driver of the winning German car was reported a Belgian. Each blue car, therefore, received a double measure of welcome as it topped the crest of the hill and each cheer of welcome was acknowledged with smiles and nods by those in the car. In one of these trimly built cars was a party of four young men whose spirits seemed to be at present well above the level of successful Gallicism: in fact, these four young men were almost hilarious. They were Charles Segouin, the owner of the car; Andre Riviere, a young electrician of Canadian birth; a huge Hungarian named Villona and a neatly groomed young man named Doyle. Segouin was in good humour because he had unexpectedly received some orders in advance (he was about to start a motor estab-

CHAPTER 6

TWO GALLANTS

THE GREY WARM evening of August had descended upon the city and a mild warm air, a memory of summer, circulated in the streets. The streets, shuttered for the repose of Sunday, swarmed with a gaily coloured crowd. Like illuminated pearls the lamps shone from the summits of their tall poles upon the living texture below which, changing shape and hue unceasingly, sent up into the warm grey evening air an unchanging unceasing murmur.

Two young men came down the hill of Rutland Square. On of them was just bringing a long monologue to a close. The other, who walked on the verge of the path and was at times obliged to step on to the road, owing to his companion's rudeness, wore an amused listening face. He was squat and ruddy. A yachting cap was shoved far back from his forehead and the narrative to which he listened made constant waves of expression break forth over his face from the corners of his nose and eyes and mouth. Little jets of wheezing laughter followed one another out of his convulsed body. His eyes, twinkling with cunning enjoyment, glanced at every moment towards his companion's face. Once or twice he rearranged the light waterproof which he had slung over one shoulder in toreador fashion. His breeches, his white rubber shoes and his jauntily slung waterproof expressed youth. But his figure fell into rotundity at the waist, his hair was

CHAPTER 7

THE BOARDING HOUSE

MRS. MOONEY was a butcher's daughter. She was a woman who was quite able to keep things to herself: a determined woman. She had married her father's foreman and opened a butcher's shop near Spring Gardens. But as soon as his father-in-law was dead Mr. Mooney began to go to the devil. He drank, plundered the till, ran headlong into debt. It was no use making him take the pledge: he was sure to break out again a few days after. By fighting his wife in the presence of customers and by buying bad meat he ruined his business. One night he went for his wife with the cleaver and she had to sleep a neighbour's house.

After that they lived apart. She went to the priest and got a separation from him with care of the children. She would give him neither money nor food nor house-room; and so he was obliged to enlist himself as a sheriff's man. He was a shabby stooped little drunkard with a white face and a white moustache white eyebrows, pencilled above his little eyes, which were veined and raw; and all day long he sat in the bailiff's room, waiting to be put on a job. Mrs. Mooney, who had taken what remained of her money out of the butcher business and set up a boarding house in Hardwicke Street, was a big imposing woman. Her house had a floating population made up of tourists from Liverpool and the Isle of Man and, occasionally, artistes from the music halls.

CHAPTER 8

A LITTLE CLOUD

EIGHT YEARS BEFORE he had seen his friend off at the North Wall and wished him godspeed. Gallaher had got on. You could tell that at once by his travelled air, his well-cut tweed suit, and fearless accent. Few fellows had talents like his and fewer still could remain unspoiled by such success. Gallaher's heart was in the right place and he had deserved to win. It was something to have a friend like that.

Little Chandler's thoughts ever since lunch-time had been of his meeting with Gallaher, of Gallaher's invitation and of the great city London where Gallaher lived. He was called Little Chandler because, though he was but slightly under the average stature, he gave one the idea of being a little man. His hands were white and small, his frame was fragile, his voice was quiet and his manners were refined. He took the greatest care of his fair silken hair and moustache and used perfume discreetly on his handkerchief. The half-moons of his nails were perfect and when he smiled you caught a glimpse of a row of childish white teeth.

As he sat at his desk in the King's Inns he thought what changes those eight years had brought. The friend whom he had known under a shabby and necessitous guise had become a brilliant figure on the London Press. He turned often from his tiresome writing to gaze out of the office window. The glow of a late autumn sunset covered the grass

Appendix 2
Types of affix in the Chapter *The Sisters*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|---|----------------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1. | Night after night I had passed the house (it was vacation time) and studied the lighted square of window: and night after night I had found it lighted in the same way, faintly and evenly. | | Faintly Evenly | | |
| 2. | Every night as I gazed up at the window I said softly to myself the word paralysis. | | Softly | | |
| 3. | It had always sounded strangely in my ears, like the word gnomon in the Euclid and the word simony in the Catechism. | | Strangely Catechism | | |
| 4. | It filled me with fear, and yet I longed to be nearer to it and to look upon its deadly work. | | Nearer Deadly | | |
| 5 | No, I wouldn't say he was exactly... but there was some-thing queer... there was something uncanny about him | Uncanny | Exactly | | |
| 6 | When we knew him first he used to be rather interesting, talking of faints | | Endless | | Distillery |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| | and worms; but I soon grew tired of him and his endless stories about the distillery. | | | | |
| 7 | 'God have mercy on his soul,' said my aunt piously. | | Piously | | |
| 8 | He returned to his pipe and finally spat rudely into the grate. | | Rudely | | |
| 9 | No notice was visible now for the shutters were up. | | Visible | | |
| 10 | Had he not been dead I would have gone into the little dark room behind the shop to find him sitting in his arm-chair by the fire, nearly smothered in his great-coat. | | Nearly | | |
| 11 | I walked away slowly along the sunny side of the street, reading all the theatrical advertisements in the shop-windows as I went. | | Advertisements Slowly | | |
| 12 | He had studied in the Irish college in Rome and he had taught me to pronounce Latin properly. | | Properly | | |
| 13 | He had told me stories about the catacombs and about Napoleon Bonaparte, and he had explained to | | Vestments | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--------------------------|--|---------------|
| | me the meaning of the different ceremonies of the Mass and of the different vestments worn by the priest. | | | | |
| 14 | Sometimes he had amused himself by putting difficult questions to me, asking me what one should do in certain circumstances or whether such and such sins were mortal or venial or only imperfections | | Circumstances | | Imperfections |
| 15 | The duties of the priest towards the Eucharist and towards the secrecy of the confessional seemed so grave to me that I wondered how anybody had ever found in himself the courage to undertake them | | Confessional Secrecy | | |
| 16 | Often when I thought of this I could make no answer or only a very foolish and halting one upon which he used to smile and nod his head twice or thrice. | | Foolish | | |
| 17 | Sometimes he used to put me through the responses of the Mass which he had made me learn by heart; and, as I pattered, he used to | | Pensively Alternately | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | smile pensively and nod his head, now and then pushing huge pinches of snuff up each nostril alternately. | | | | |
| 18 | When he smiled he used to uncover his big discoloured teeth and let his tongue lie upon his lower lip—a habit which had made me feel uneasy in the beginning of our acquaintance before I knew him well. | uneasy | Acquaintance | | Discoloured |
| 19 | Nannie received us in the hall; and, as it would have been unseemly to have shouted at her, my aunt shook hands with her for all. | | | | Unseemly |
| 20 | My aunt went in and the old woman, seeing that I hesitated to enter, began to beckon to me again repeatedly with her hand. | | Repeatedly | | |
| | Total : 31 Affixes | 2 prefixes | 25 suffixes | - | 4 confixes |
| | Percentage % | 6.5% | 80% | - | 12% |

Types of affix in the Chapter *An Encounter*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|--|----------------|--|-------|-------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1 | But he played too fiercely for us who were younger and more timid. | | Fiercely Younger | | |
| 2 | Everyone was incredulous when it was reported that he had a vocation for the priesthood. | | Priesthood | | Incredulous |
| 3 | A spirit of unruliness diffused itself among us and, under its influence, differences of culture and constitution were waived. | | | | Unruliness |
| 4 | We banded ourselves together, some boldly, some in jest and some almost in fear: and of the number of these latter, the reluctant Indians who were afraid to seem studious or lacking in robustness, I was one. | | Boldly Studious Robustness | | |
| 5 | I liked better some American detective stories which were traversed from time to time by unkempt fierce and beautiful girls. | Unkempt | Detective | | |
| 6 | Now, Dillon, I advise you strongly, get at your work or...' | | Strongly | | |
| 7 | We arranged to go along the Wharf Road until we came to the ships, then to cross in the ferryboat and walk out to see the Pigeon House. Leo Dillon was afraid we might meet Father Butler or someone out of the college; but Mahony asked, very sensibly, what would Father Butler be doing out at the Pigeon House. | | Sensibly | | |
| 8 | When we were making the last arrangements on the eve we were all vaguely excited. | | Arrangements Vaguely | | |
| 9 | That night I slept badly. | | Badly | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 10 | We spent a long time walk-ing about the noisy streets flanked by high stone walls, watching the working of cranes and engines and often being shouted at for our immobility by the drivers of groaning carts. | | Noisy | | Immobility |
| 11 | It was noon when we reached the quays and as all the labourers seemed to be eating their lunches, we bought two big currant buns and sat down to eat them on some metal piping beside the river. | | Labourers | | |
| | Total : 18 Affixes | 1 Prefix | 14 Suffixes | - | 3 Confixes |
| | Percentage % | 5.5% | 77% | - | 16% |

Types of affix in the Chapter *Araby*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|--|----------------|------------|-------|------------------------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1 | An uninhabited house of two sto-reys stood at the blind end, detached from its neighbours in a square ground The other houses of the street, conscious of decent lives within them, gazed at one another with brown imperturbable faces. | | Conscious | | Uninhabited Imperturbable |
| 2 | Air, musty from having been long enclosed, hung in all the rooms, and the waste room behind the kitchen was littered with old useless papers. | | Useless | | Enclosed |
| 3 | The wild garden behind the house contained a central apple-tree and a few straggling bushes under one of which I found the late tenant's rustybicycle -pump. | | Rusty | | |
| 4 | He had been a very charitable priest; in his will he had left all his money to institutions and | | Charitable | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | the furniture of his house to his sister. | | | | |
| 5 | The career of our play brought us through the dark muddy lanes behind the houses where we ran the gauntlet of the rough tribes from the cottages, to the back doors of the dark dripping gardens where odours arose from the ashpits, to the dark odorous stables where a coachman smoothed and combed the horse or shook music from the buckled harness. | | Muddy Harness | | |
| 6 | If my uncle was seen turning the corner we hid in the shadow until we had seen him safely housed. | | Safely | | |
| 7 | We waited to see whether she would remain or go in and, if she remained, we left our shadow and walked up to Mangan's steps resignedly. | | Resignedly | | |
| 8 | It was a dark rainy evening and there was no sound in the house. | | Rainy | | |
| 9 | What innumerable follies laid waste my waking and sleeping thoughts after that evening | | | | Innumerable |
| 10 | I had hardly any patience with the serious work of life which, now that it stood between me and my desire, seemed to me child's play, ugly monotonous child's play. | | Hardly Monotonous Patience | | |
| 11 | The air was pitilessly raw and already my heart misgave me. | Misgave | Pitilessly | | |
| 12 | The high cold empty gloomy rooms liberated me and I went from room to room singing. | | Gloomy | | |
| 13 | I may have stood there for an hour, seeing nothing but the brown- clad figure cast by my imagination, touched discreetly | | Imagination | | Discreetly |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | by the lamplight at the curved neck, at the hand upon the railings and at the border below the dress. | | | | |
| 14 | Certainly they were pretty and the face itself was pretty. | | Certainly | | |
| 15 | It crept onward among ruinous house and over the twinkling river. | | Ruinous | | |
| 16 | In front of me was a large building which displayed the magical name. | | Magical | | |
| 17 | I could not find any sixpenny entrance and, fearing that the bazaar would be closed, I passed in quickly through a turnstile, handing a shilling to a weary-looking man. | | Quickly Weary | | |
| 18 | I walked into the centre of the bazaar timidly. | | Timidly | | |
| 19 | I remarked their English accents and listened vaguely to their conversation. | | Vaguely | | |
| | Total : 28 affixes | 1 prefix | 22 suffixes | - | 5 confixes |
| | Percentage % | 3.5% | 78% | - | 17% |

Types of affix in the Chapter *Eveline*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|---|----------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1 | Besides, the invariable squabble for money on Saturday nights had begun to weary her unspeakably | | Squabble | | Invariable Unspeakably |
| 2 | He said she used to squander the money, that she had no head, that he wasn't going to give her his hard-earned money to throw about the streets, and much more, for he was usually fairly bad on Saturday night | | Usually Fairly | | |
| 3 | Then she had to rush out as quickly as she could and do her marketing, holding her black leather purse tightly in her | | Quickly Tightly | | Provisions |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | hand as she elbowed her way through the crowds and returning home late under her load of provisions | | | | |
| 4 | It was hard work—a hard life—but now that she was about to leave it she did not find it a wholly undesirable life. | | Wholly | | Undesirable |
| 5 | He took her to see The Bohemian Girl and she felt elated as she sat in an unaccustomed part of the theatre with him. | | | | Unaccustomed |
| 6 | He was awfully fond of music and sang a little. | | Awfully | | |
| 7 | People knew that they were courting and, when he sang about the lass that loves a sailor, she always felt pleasantly confused. | | Pleasantly | | |
| 8 | Why should she be unhappy? She had a right to happiness. | Unhappy | | | |
| 9 | She remembered her father strutting back into the sickroom saying: ‘Damned Italians! coming over here!’ As she mused the pitiful vision of her mother’s life laid its spell on the very quick of her being—that life of common place sacrifices closing in final craziness. | | Pitiful Craziness | | |
| | Total : 16 Affixes | 1 | 10 Suffixes | - | 5 Confixes |
| | Percentages % | 6.25% | 62.5% | - | 31.25% |

Types of affix in the Chapter *after the race*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1 | The cars came scudding in towards Dublin, running evenly like pellets in the groove of the Naas Road. | | Evenly | | |
| 2 | In one of these trimly built cars was a party of four young men whose spirits seemed to be at present well above the level of successful Gallicism: in fact, these four young men were almost hilarious | | Hilarious | | |
| 3 | Segouin was in good humour because he had unexpectedly received some orders in advance (he was about to start a motor establishment in Paris) and Riviere was in good humour because he was to be appointed manager of the establishment; these two young men (who were cousins) were also in good humour because of the success of the French cars. | | Establishment | | Unexpectedly |
| 4 | He had money and he was popular; and he divided his time curiously between musical and motoring circles. | | Curiously Musical | | |
| 5 | Then he had been sent for a term to Cambridge to see a little life. His father, remonstrative, but covertly proud of the excess, had paid his bills and brought him home. | | Remonstrative Covertly | | |
| 6 | They were not much more than acquaintances as yet but Jimmy found great pleasure in the society of one who had seen so much of the world and was reputed to own some | | Acquaintances Society Biggest | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | of the biggest hotels in France. | | | | |
| 7 | Decidedly Villona was in excellent spirits; he kept up a deep bass hum of melody for miles of the road The Frenchmen flung their laughter and light words over their shoulders and often Jimmy had to strain forward to catch the quick phrase | | Decidedly | | |
| 8 | This was not altogether pleasant for him, as he had nearly always to make a deft guess at the meaning and shout back a suitable answer in the face of a high wind. | | Pleasant Nearly Suitable | | |
| 9 | These were three good reasons for Jimmy's excitement | | Excitement | | |
| 10 | At the control Segouin had presented him to one of the French competitors and, in answer to his confused murmur of compliment, the swarthy face of the driver had disclosed a line of shining white teeth. | | Competitors Compliment Swarthy | | Disclosed |
| 11 | Segouin, perhaps, would not think it a great sum but Jimmy who, in spite of temporary errors, was at heart the inheritor of solid instincts knew well with what difficulty it had been got together. | | Temporary Inheritor Difficulty | | |
| 13 | Moreover Segouin had the unmistakable air of wealth. Jimmy set out to translate into days' work that lordly car in which he sat. How smoothly it ran. | | Lordly Smoothly | | Unmistakable |
| 14 | In what style they had come careering along the country roads! The journey laid a magical finger on the genuine | | Magical Gallantly | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | pulse of life and gallantly the machinery of human nerves strove to answer the bounding courses of the swift blue animal. | | Machinery | | |
| 15 | The street was busy with unusual traffic, loud with the horns of motorists and the gongs of impatient tram-drivers | Unusual Impatient | Motorist | | |
| 16 | They walked northward with a curious feeling of disappointment in the exercise, while the city hung its pale globes of light above them in a haze of summer evening. | | | | Disappointment |
| 17 | Jimmy, too, looked very well when he was dressed and, as he stood in the hall giving a last equation to the bows of his dress tie, his father may have felt even commercially satisfied at having secured for his son qualities often unpurchaseable | | Equation Commercially | | Unpurchaseable |
| 18 | His father, therefore, was unusually friendly with Villona and his manner expressed a real respect for foreign accomplishments; but this subtlety of his host was probably lost upon the Hungarian, who was beginning to have a sharp desire for his dinner. | | Friendly Subtlety Probably Accomplishment | | Unusually |
| 19 | A graceful image of his, he thought, and a just one. He admired the dexterity with which their host directed the conversation. | | Graceful Dexterity Conversation | | |
| 20 | The five young men had various tastes and their tongues had been loosened. | Discover | Various Loosened | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | Villona, with immense respect, began to discover to the mildly surprised Englishman the beauties of the English madrigal, deploring the loss of old instruments. | | Mildly | | |
| 21 | Here was congenial ground for all. Jimmy, under generous influences, felt the buried zeal of his father wake to life within him: he aroused the torpid Routh at last | | Congenial Generous | | |
| 22 | The alert host at an opportunity lifted his glass to Humanity and, when the toast had been drunk, he threw open a window significantly. | | Humanity Significantly | | |
| 23 | They talked loudly and gaily and their cloaks dangled from their shoulders | | Loudly Gaily | | |
| 24 | Jimmy felt obscurely the lack of an audience: the wit was flashing. | | Obscurely | | |
| 25 | But it was his own fault for he frequently mistook his cards and the other men had to calculate his I.O.U.'s for him. | Mistook | Frequently | | |
| | Total : 57 Affixes | 4 Prefixes | 47 Suffixes | - | 6 Confixes |
| | Percentage | 7% | 82% | - | 10% |

Types of affix in the Chapter *Two Gallants*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|--|----------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1. | Like illumined pearls the lamps shone from the summits of their tall poles upon the living texture below which, changing shape and hue unceasingly, sent up into the warm grey evening air an unchanging unceasing murmur. | | | | Unceasingly |
| 3 | His eyes, twinkling with cunning enjoyment, glanced at every moment towards his companion's face. | | Enjoyment | | |
| 4 | Corley closed one eye expressively as an answer. | | Expressively | | |
| 5 | But Lenehan could well believe it; he nodded gravely. | | Gravely | | |
| 6 | She was... a bit of all right,' he said regretfully. | | regretfully. | | |
| 7 | This time Lenehan was inclined to disbelieve | Disbelieve | | | |
| 8 | He plucked at the wires heedlessly, glancing quickly from time to time at the face of each new-comer and from time to time, wearily also, at the sky. | | Heedlessly Quickly Wearily | | |
| 9 | Then he walked rapidly along beside the chains at some distance and crossed the road obliquely. | | Rapidly Obliquely | | |
| 10 | The ends of her tulle collarette had been carefully disordered and a big bunch of red flowers was pinned in her bosom stems upwards. | | Carefully | | Disordered |
| 11 | Lenehan's eyes noted approvingly her stout short muscular body. | | Approvingly Muscular | | |
| 12 | After waiting for a little time he saw them coming towards him and, when they turned to the right, he followed them, stepping lightly in his white | | Lightly | | |

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|----|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | shoes, down one side of Merrion Square. | | | | |
| 13 | He paused at last before the window of a poor-looking shop over which the words Refreshment Bar were printed in white letters | | | | Refreshment |
| 14 | He spoke roughly in order to belie his air of gentility for his entry had been followed by a pause of talk. | | Roughly Gentility | | |
| 15 | He ate his food greedily and found it so good that he made a note of the shop mentally. | | Greedily Mentally | | |
| 16 | This vision made him feel keenly his own poverty of purse and spirit. | | Keenly | | |
| 17 | He might yet be able to settle down in some snug corner and live happily if he could only come across some good simple-minded girl with a little of the ready. | | Happily | | |
| 18 | He set off briskly along the northern side of the Green hurrying for fear Corley should return too soon. When he reached the corner of Merrion Street he took his stand in the shadow of a lamp and brought out one of the cigarettes which he had reserved and lit it. | | Briskly | | |
| 19 | He wondered had Corley managed it successfully | | Successfully | | |
| 20 | Would Corley do a thing like that? He lit his last cigarette and began to smoke it nervously | | Nervously | | |
| 21 | Lenehan kept up with his friend, breathing uneasily | | | | Uneasily |
| | Total : 27 affixes | 1 prefix | 22 suffixes | - | 4 confixes |
| | Percentage : | 3% | 81% | - | 14% |

Types of affix in the Chapter *The Boarding House*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1 | She governed the house cunningly and firmly, knew when to give credit, when to be stern and when to let things pass. | | Cunningly Firmly | | |
| 2 | As Polly was very lively the intention was to give her the run of the young men. | | Lively | | |
| 3 | Mooney did not intervene. Polly began to grow a little strange in her manner and the young man was evidently perturbed. | | Evidently | | |
| 4 | She had allowed him to live beneath her roof, assuming that he was a man of honour and he had simply abused her hospitality | | Hospitality | | |
| 5 | He felt his heart leap warmly in his throat as he heard in his excited imagination old Mr. Leonard calling out in his rasping voice: 'Send Mr. Doran here, please.' | | Warmly Imagination | | |
| 6 | While he was sitting helplessly on the side of the bed in shirt and trousers she tapped lightly at his door and entered. | | Helplessly Lightly | | |
| 7 | He scarcely knew what he was eating feeling her beside him alone, at night, in the sleeping house. | | Scarcely | | |
| 8 | She waited on patiently, almost cheerfully, without alarm. | | Patiently Cheerfully | | |
| Total : 12 Affixes | | - | 12 Suffixes | - | - |
| Percentage : | | | 100% | | |

Types of affix in the Chapter *A little Cloud*

| No | Sentences | Types of affix | | | |
|----|--|----------------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| | | Prefix | Suffix | Infix | Confix |
| 1 | Few fellows had talents like his and fewer still could remain unspoiled by such success. | | | | Unspoiled |
| 2 | He was called Little Chandler because, though he was but slightly under the average stature, he gave one the idea of being a little man. | | Slightly | | |
| 3 | Mooney did not intervene. Polly began to grow a little strange in her manner and the young man was evidently perturbed. | | Evidently | | |
| 4 | His hands were white and small, his frame was fragile, his voice was quiet and his manners were refined. He took the greatest care of his fair silken hair and moustache and used perfume discreetly on his handkerchief | | Greatest Silken | | Discreetly |
| 5 | It cast a shower of kindly golden dust on the untidy nurses and decrepit old men who drowsed on the benches; it flickered upon all the moving figures— on the children who ran screaming along the gravel paths and on everyone who passed through the gardens. He watched the scene and thought of life; and (as always happened when he thought of life) he became sad | Untidy | Kindly Golden | | |
| 6 | He emerged from under the feudal arch of the King's Inns, a neat modest figure, and walked swiftly down Henrietta Street | | Modest Swiftly | | |
| 7 | He picked his way deftly through all that minute | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|--|--|------------------------|
| | vermin-like life and under the shadow of the gaunt spectral mansions in which the old nobility of Dubliners had roystered. | | | | |
| 8 | Walking swiftly by at night he had seen cabs drawn up before the door and richly dressed ladies, escorted by cavaliers, alight and enter quickly. | | Swiftly Richly Quickly | | |
| 9 | It was his habit to walk swiftly in the street even by day and whenever he found himself in the city late at night he hurried on his way apprehensively and excitedly. Sometimes, however, he courted the causes of his fear. | | Swiftly Apprehensively Excitedly | | |
| 10 | People used to say that Ignatius Gallaher was wild Of course, he did mix with a rakish set of fellows at that time. drank freely and borrowed money on all sides | | Freely | | |
| 11 | For the first time his soul revolted against the dull inelegance of Capel Street | | | | Revolted Inelegance |
| 12 | 'Mr. Chandler has the gift of easy and graceful verse.' ...'wistful sadness pervades these poems.' ... 'The Celtic note. | | Graceful Sadness Wistful | | |
| 13 | Ignatius Gallaher took off his hat and displayed a large closely cropped head | | Closely | | |
| 14 | His face was heavy, pale and clean shaven. His eyes, which were of bluish slate-colour, relieved his unhealthy pallor and shone out plainly above the vivid orange tie he wore | Unhealthy | Shaven Bluish Plainly | | |
| 15 | Between these rival features the lips appeared very long and shapeless and colourless | | Colourless | | |
| 16 | The old personal charm was still there under this new | | Personal | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| | gaudy manner. And, after all, Gallaher had lived, he had seen the world. Little Chandler looked at his friend enviously. | | Enviously | | |
| 17 | ‘Tell me,’ he said, ‘is it true that Paris is so... immoral as they say?’ | Immoral | | | |
| 18 | Ignatius Gallaher puffed thoughtfully at his cigar and then, in a calm historian’s tone, he proceeded to sketch for his friend some pictures of the corruption which was rife abroad. | | Thoughtfully | | |
| 19 | He revealed many of the secrets of religious houses on the Continent and described some of the practices which were fashionable in high society and ended by telling, with details, a story about an English duchess—a story which he knew to be true. Little Chandler as astonished. | | Religious Fashionable | | |
| 20 | Little Chandler smiled, looked confusedly at his glass and bit his lower lip with three childish white front teeth | | Confusedly Childishly | | |
| 21 | ‘I’m awfully sorry, old man | | Awfully | | |
| 22 | Gallaher was only patronising him by his friendliness just as he was patronising Ireland by his visit. | | Friendliness | | |
| 23 | Ignatius Gallaher in the act of drinking closed one eye expressively over the rim of his glass | | Expressively | | |
| 24 | ‘Some day you will,’ said Little Chandler calmly. | | Calmly | | |
| 25 | You’ll put your head in the sack,’ repeated Little Chandler stoutly, ‘like everyone else if you can find the girl. | | Stoutly | | |
| 26 | See if I don’t play my cards properly. | | Properly | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|-------------------------|--|------------|
| 27 | A little lamp with a white china shade stood upon the table and its light fell over a photograph which was enclosed in a frame of crumpled horn. | | Photograph | | |
| 28 | It had cost him ten and eleven pence; but what an agony of nervousness it had cost him! How he had suffered that day, waiting at the shop door until the shop was empty, standing at the counter and trying to appear at his ease while the girl piled ladies' blouses before him, paying at the desk and forgetting to take up the odd penny of his change, being called back by the cashier, and finally, striving to hide his blushes as he left the shop by examining the parcel to see if it was securely tied. | | Nervousness Securely | | |
| 29 | At first she wanted to take it back but when she tried it on she was delighted with it, especially with the make of the sleeves, and kissed him and said he was very good to think of her. | | | | Especially |
| 30 | He looked coldly into the eyes of the photograph and they answered coldly | | Coldly Photograph | | |
| 31 | Certainly they were pretty and the face itself was pretty. | | Certainly | | |
| 32 | Could he not escape from his little house? Was it too late for him to try to live bravely like Gallaher? Could he go to London? There was the furniture still to be paid for. | | Bravely | | |
| 33 | He couldn't read. He couldn't do anything. The wailing of the child pierced the drum of his ear. It was useless, useless! He was a prisoner for life | | Useless Prisoner | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 34 | His armstrembled with anger and suddenly bending to the child's face he shouted: | | Suddenly Angry | | |
| 35 | Giving no heed to him she began to walk up and down the room, clasping the child tightly in her arms and murmuring: | | Tightly | | |
| | Total : 57 Affixes | 3 prefixes | 48 Suffixes | - | 5 confixes |
| | Percentage : | 5.25% | 84% | - | 8% |

FORM K 1



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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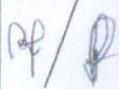
Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Andini Pradita
 NPM : 1602050099
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,31

| Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi | Judul yang diajukan | Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
|  | The Analysis of Affixes in The Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce | |
| | Contrastive Analysis of Compound Words in English and Bahasa Indonesia. | |
| | The Use of Coloured Picture to Teach Noun Vocabulary | |

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,


 Andini Pradita

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

FORM K 2



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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 l. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Andini Pradita
 NPM : 1602050099
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

The Analysis of Affixed in The Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Yayuk Hayulina Manurung S.Pd, M. Hum
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

ACC PAF

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
 Hormat Pemohon,

Andini Pradita

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 739/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
 Lamp. : ---
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan**
Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

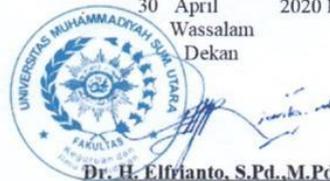
Nama : **Andini Pradita**
 N P M : 1602050099
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : The Analysis of Affixed in The Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce

.Pembimbing : **Yayuk Hayulina Manurung S.Pd, M. Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : **30 April 2021**

Medan, 07 Ramadhan 1441 H
 30 April 2020 M
 Wassalam
 Dekan



Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
 1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Dosen Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



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 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Andini Pradita
 NPM : 1602050099
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce

| Tanggal | Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal | Tanda Tangan |
|------------|--|--------------|
| 08-05-2020 | Chapter I Background of study | |
| 09-05-2020 | Background of study Chapter III almost all | |
| 10-05-2020 | Cover, background of study, research design, and reference | |
| 11-05-2020 | Source of data and The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal | |
| | | |

Diketahui/Disetujui
 Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 11-05-2020
 Dosen Pembimbing

Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

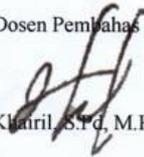
Pada hari ini Jumat Tanggal 15 Bulan Mei Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Andini Pradita
N P M : 1602050099
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce

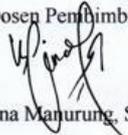
| NO | MASUKAN / SARAN |
|------------|---|
| JUDUL | <i>The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce.</i> |
| BAB I | <i>Background of Study</i> |
| BAB II | <i>Should be revised</i> |
| BAB III | <i>Research design, source of data / almost all</i> |
| LAINNYA | <i>Cover</i> |
| KESIMPULAN | () Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan |

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

Dosen Pembahas

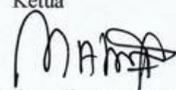

Kharil, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Andini Pradita
N P M : 1602050099
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" James Joyce

Pada hari Jumat bulan Mei tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Khairil, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Andini Pradita
 NPM : 1602050099
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at
 Tanggal : 15 Mei 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal

: The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS"
 by James Joyce

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/ diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/ Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
 Pada Tanggal : 15 Mei 2020

Wassalaam
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Bila menjawab surat ini agar dituliskan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 8622400
 Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 909/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020
 Lamp. : --
 Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 20 Syawal 1441 H
 12 Juni 2020 M

Kepada Yth.
 Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
 Di
 Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Andini Pradita**
 NPM : 1602050099
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
 Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh



Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
 NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
 - Peringgal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

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Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *2974*/KET/IL.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Andini Pradita
NPM : 1602050099
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS" by James Joyce"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 5 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
22 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

[Signature]
Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

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Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 06a./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Andini Pradita
NPM : 1602050099
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 26 Safar 1442 H
14 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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 Website : <http://www.fkipumsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Andini Pradita
 N.P.M : 1602050099
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS"
 by James Joyce

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

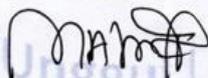
Medan, Oktober 2020

Hormat saya

buat pernyataan,

 Pradita

Diketahui oleh
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Andini Pradita
 NPM : 1602050099
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : The Analysis of Affixes in the Novel "DUBLINERS"
 by James Joyce

| Tanggal | Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi | Tanda Tangan |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| 26 Sept '20 | Revision chapter 1, 2 & 3 | |
| 12 Okt '20 | Chapter IV - Data analysis | |
| 16 Okt '20 | Chapter IV - table | |
| 19 Okt '20 | - findings - Writing system Conclusion and Reference | |
| 21 Okt '20 | Acknowledgment | |
| 24 Okt '20 | Abstract | |

Medan, 20 Oktober 2020

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

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Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal Oktober 2020 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya,;

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

SAYA YANG MENYATAKAN,



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