

AFFIXES IN THE VICTOR FRANKEISTEIN NOVEL

SKRIPSI

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**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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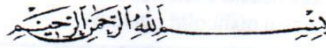
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ABSTRACT

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Affixes is a part of morphological which deals with word formation. This study deals with using affixes (prefix suffix) in the Victor Frankenstein Novel. The objectives of this study were find out the types of affixes were ued in the Victor Frankenstein novel, to describe the most dominant type of affixes were used in Victor Frankenstein novel. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. Source of dat was obtained from the Victor Frankenstein novel. In collecting the data, the researcher collected the data in some publication of the story of Victor Frankenstein novel, read the story of Victor Frankenstein novel. Mark and check thee affixes in prefi, suffix of the novel, identified affixes into prefix, suffix. Classified and presented the sentences of affixes, Finding out the reason type of affixes which dominantly used in Victor Frankenstein novel.

The finding showed the occurances 288 affixes of Victor Frankenstein novel, they were 12 types of prefix, and 29 types of suffix. The researcher suggest the next researcher develop this research by using a different object such as speech, and also from daily activity or daily conversation.

Keyword: Affixes, Novel and Victor Frankenstein

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, and/or written symbols. A language role is important in every aspect of human being in term of communication. Clark and eve (1977) “language is fundamentally an instrument of communicate”. Language has functioned as a medium apply the social relationship the interaction depends on the user language. They cannot survive without the presence of language. it means that language cannot be separated from other aspects of human being activities.

Realizing the important of language, the government has determined some foreign language to be taught in some public institution. One of foregin language is English. As we know that English is an international language which is dominantly used in communication. Almost all country in this world communicates in English. In Indonesia, English is used a foregin language which is taught as compulsory subject in school from elementary level up to university level.

In learning language such as English , there are four skills that should be achieved, namely listening, reading, speaking, speaking and writing. We know that English language has many aspects that from the language it self. One of them is grammar. Grammar in english is very different from Indonesia grammar. Burch (2003:1) states “grammar is a way of organizing what we know about languages,

so that we can talk about and manipulate knowledge". In grammar we are exploring language not as sound, as writing but as wording. Grammar is related to how to construct a sentence correctly.

Grammar includes the study of morphology (the formation and the composition of words), syntax (the formation and composition of phrases and sentences from these words), and phonology (sound system). In this study, the researcher would focus on word formation by affixation process which is included in morphology. Morphology is the study of word formation of word structure such as affixation, compounding, reduplication and its internal structure.

Understanding morphology according to experts many experts have given the sense morphology. Mulyana (2007), stated that the term morphology is derived from the English language morphology, meaning that the branch of linguistics that studies on the structure or parts of words grammatically. In the past, science is better known as morphemics, namely the study of morpheme. In morphology, the formation of word is included affixation.

O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1989) morphology is a component of transformational-generative word (TGT) which talks about the internal structure of words, especially the word complex.

This is the understanding of morphology according to experts. General morphology is the study of the structure and form of words in language or a language, including inflection, derivation, and the formation of compounds. In morphology, the formation of word is included affixation. As we know that affixes there are suffix, prefix, infix and circumfix. An affix is a morpheme which only

occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base which have many change meanings .

A prefix is a syllable at the beginning of a word which precedes the main part of the word . A suffix is a syllable at the end of a word which follows the main part of the word. An infix is an affix inserted into the root. Circumfix is a morpheme which attaches to a root or stem morpheme both initially or finally .

This research deals with the use of affixes (prefix suffix) in “Victor Frankenstein novel”. The reason for choosing the novel as the title is because this novel has a great story and position; this novel is very famous in the world of literature, this novel has been successful on the international level. It has given a contribution in the readers of the English language and it can help people who use the English language and this novel can be used as reference material for someone who wants to make research in this scope. The last, for students or society to increase their ability to comprehend in the English language. Researchers know that many people just read a novel but they do not know what the elements of word formation are, especially affixes .

Finally in this case, the researcher wants to know more about the formation of words which studies affixes (prefix suffix) deeply. The researcher also will focus to find out affixes which just focus on prefix suffix . So, the researcher is interested to do this research entitled : “affixes In Victor Frankenstein Novel”.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the problem, the problem of the research are identified as follows :

1. The types of affixes (prefix suffix) used in the novel Victor Frankenstein
2. The most dominant types of affixes (prefix and suffix) used in novel Victor Frankenstein.

C. Scope and Limitation

Based on the problem above , this scope is morphology and the researcher for the us of affixes (prefix suffix) in Victor Frankenstein Novel.

D. The Formulation of The Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above , the problem are formulated as follows :

1. How many affixes (prefix suffix) are used in the Victor Frankenstein Novel?
2. What is the most dominant type of in the Victor Frankenstein Novel?

E . The Objectives of The Study

In relation to the problems the objectives of this research are describes :

1. To describe the types of affixes which are used in the Victor Frankenstein Novel.
2. To describe the most dominant type of affixes are used in the Victor Frankenstein Novel .

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study of the study are expected to be useful and relevant in some respect theoretically and practically .

Theoretically the findings justify the application of systematic theoretical linguistic theories to language on the English.

Practically the findings are determining useful for :

1. Teacher or lecturer are as the basis of explaining affixes to the students.
2. The students of English department.
3. Giving some contributions to the readers who are interested studying affixes in English.
4. To increase the research's knowledge to analyze the affixes form in English.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical of Framework

1. Definition of Analysis

An analysis is the study of the student performance made by second or foreign language to intend predicating what they know in learning something in language teaching of English. Analysis of the data is most killed of all stages of the research. It depends on the judgment and the skill of research. It should be done by the research and should not be entrusted to any other person.

According to Martin (1996) said “analysis is the study of something by examining its part statement of the result of this”. Whereas Horrison (1985) says “Analysis is the process of breaking down a sentence into it clause and relating the other parts to it”. According to Marchand (1989) stated that analysis objectives are divided into three types :

1. Identification or classification of the element of the communication .
2. Making explicit the relationship or connection that exist among these elements.
3. Recognizing the organization principles that structure that hold the communication together as a whole.

Analysis of the data is the most skilled task of all stages of the research. Choverly (2003) said that analysis of the data means studying the tabulated materials in order to determine inherent fact or meanng .

The first step in analysis of data was a critical examination of the assembled data. This induces the research to think and analyze the data. The next method of analysis data is coding. Coding involves assigning symbols. This can be counted and tabulated.

2. Description of Morphology

Eugene A. Nida (1976) said “morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words”. Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. In linguistics, morphology is the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of a given language’s morpheme and other linguistic units, such as words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations and stresses, implied context. In contrast, morphological typology is the classification of language according to their use of morphemes, while lexicology is the study of those words forming a language’s word stock.

Morphology is a level of structure between the phonological and the syntactic. It is complementary to syntax. Morphology is the grammar of words, syntax is the grammar of sentence. One accounts for the internal structure, or form of words (typically as sequences of morphemes), the other describes how these words are put together in sentences. A discussion of plurals are formed, for example, would belong to syntax. The way morphemes combine to form words is known as the morphology of language morphology, therefore, refers to the form of

the arrangement of words in phrases and sentences. Agreement, for example is morphological feature and words-order is a syntactic feature of a language system.

According Robert Braid (1938), Morphology is superficially the sum of all the phonological means for expressing the relations of the constituents of words, of words in phrases, and of the phrasal constituents of sentences". After observing the definition of morphology above, it can be concluded that morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the study of morphemes and their different forms and they way how morphemes are constructed to form words.

2.1 Morpheme

After discussing morphology, it is important to speak about morpheme, because morpheme arrangements are treated under the morphology of language including all the communication of the words or parts of the words. A morpheme is a class of forms that have the same meaning or grammatical function, which are distributed non-contrastively-either in mutually exclusive environment or in free variation. In linguistics, a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. The field or study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology. A morpheme is not identical to a word, and principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word, by definition, is freestanding. Every word comprises one or more morphemes. The definition of the morpheme which is most widely accepted and most practical in application is

the one stated by Bloomfield : A linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form I a morpheme.

This definition seems rather strangely worded. Instead of being a positive statement about forms being similar and having similar meanings, example: like the -ish, in boyish, mannish, piggish, girlish, and the -en in fatten, broaden, widen, deepen, the definition describes the relationships in a negative fashion. It means that forms belonging to the same morpheme may not consist of identify the same phonemes and they may not have precisely equivalent meanings, but if these varying forms with correspondingly different meanings still do not overlap on other sets of forms with their respective meanings, then they may regarded as consulting on single morpheme.

A major way in which morphologist investigates words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is the usual one and good starting point. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or a meaningful pieces of a word, such as the-ed of looked, that cannot be divided in relation to the problems the objectives of this research describes :

1. To describe the types of affixes which are used in Victor Frankenstein Novel.
2. To describe the most dominant type of affixes (Prefix suffix) are used in Vicor Frankenstein Novel.

2.1.1. Free Morpheme

Free morphemes are those which may be uttered in isolation, eg : boy , girl , man . They always consist of a root. Morpheme may be free and bound. Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words. Free morphemes can be used independently or in combination with other morphemes which can be used as a word on its own. For example : girl, system, hope, act, possible, and happy.

Single word like those above is the smallest free morpheme capable of occurring 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 carry most the “semantic” the function word mainly (but no exclusive) signal grammatical information logical relation in a sentence. According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010), “ Free morphemes are individual words, like dog and bite can appear alone or with other morpheme.

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 morpheme 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 exsmple, “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 a grammatical unit that never occurs by it self, but is always attached to some other morpheme. Bound morphemes never occur in

isolation, that is, are not Bound morpheme can be used only in combination with another morpheme, which it self maybe free or bound. They always occur with some building element attached to them such root is called bound morpheme. Examples of bound morphemes are given such as : -re, -ness, -ment, -dis, -en.

Bound morphemes are as their name suggest, those that must be attached free morpheme. They cannot stand alone as a word, for example: un – is a bound morpheme, it does in a fact meaning (roughly) “not” or “ reserve” , opposite. How “kind” or appealing “to from” unkind or “unhappy”. 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, prefixand suffixes). Attach to the beginning and the ends of words. Bound morphemes 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 morpheme, the basic word forms involved is technically known as the stem.

Bound morphemes can be further classified as derivational or inflectional

1. Derivational morphemes are used to change the grammatical categories of words. For example, the derivational morpheme *-er* is used to transform the verb *bake* into the noun *baker*. The morpheme *-ly* changes the adjective *quick* into the adverb *quickly*. We can change adjectives such as *happy* into nouns such as *happiness* by using the derivational morpheme *-ness*. Other common

suffixes include *-ism*, *-tion*, *-able*, *-ment* and *-al*. Derivational morphemes can also be prefixes, such as *un-*, *in-*, *pre-* and *a-*.

2. Inflectional morphemes modify a verb's tense or a noun's number without affecting the word's meaning or class. Examples of applying inflectional morphemes to words are adding *-s* to the root *dog* to form *dogs* and adding *-ed* to *wait* to form *waited*. In English, there are eight inflections. Namely : *-s*, *-ed*, *-ing*, *-en*, *-s*, *-'s*, *-er*, and *-est*.

3. Morphological Process

The word of 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 word, the process morphology in the way form words by combining one morpheme with other. The base form maybe word, phrases, and also the combination of words. This process is known a affixes. Wordsare formed by one morpheme or more in a process. The process is called morphological process. Thus, morphological process is a mean 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.

3.1. Affixation

Affixes is a part of morphological which deals with word formation, to clarify what affixes is really or affixes is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root or also said as 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 derives and inflected forms.

Affixes are bound morphemes. Depending upon the position of the affixes in relation to the base, affixes can be classified into prefixes (those that precede the base) and suffixes (those that follow the base), infixes are inserted inside the base and circumfix is attached a root or a stem morpheme both initially and finally.

Abdul Chaer (2003) stated “ the affixation in the morphological process whereby an affix is attached to a root or stem or an affix is bound morpheme that is joined by derivation or inflectional. Katamba (1993) stated “an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as root or stem or base.

The affixes are recurrent formative morpheme of words other than roots. Affixes are of four types. They are prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix. In the English words such as receive, remove, deceive, perform, unfaithful, unemployment, re-, de-, per-, un-, are all prefix. The plural formative such as -s, -en; the verb paradigm affixes -ing, -d, -ed, etc. The comparative and superlative ending of the adjectives (-er, and -est) and so many other final position formative such -ness, -ment, -less. Are called suffixes. Infixes are less commonly found in English apart from one mode of analysis of plurals like geese, men. A circumfix is

an affix made up of two separate parts which surround and attach to a root or stem. According to these ideas it can be concluded that affixation is the process of attaching an affix to the base form. Affixes have four types are prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix.

3.1.1. Prefix

In learning new words it is exceedingly helpful and important to recognize prefix and suffixes. A prefix is a syllable at the beginning of a word which precedes the main part of the word, A prefix is syllable or a group of syllables attached to beginning of a root to change or limit its meaning or to form a new word: anti- antiwar, non- nonsense, pro- process, re- remission. A prefix is a word-part that is added at the beginning or a word-part, called the base, to make a new word. Unlike suffixes, which often change the base from on one word class to another, prefix usually changes the meaning of the base but not it's word class. (There is one exception to this general rule : the prefix en-, or em-, which forms verbs). In general, prefixes are easier to understand thn suffixes, since their meaning is more definite and does not very much from one word to another.

3.1.1.1. Prefix mening “Before” and “after”

Beginning the study of prefixes can be started with the first syllable of the word prefix itself. Pre- in Latin has the meaning before. With it many words have been constructed. An example of a new word with the prefix “pre” is preview, meaning the preliminary showing of a motion picture of preview.

The antonym of before is after. The opposite of pre is post. It finds the latin prefix post- used to form many words conveying the idea of after or behind. Whatever is put off until later is postponed. A postscript is made up of a sentences placed after the main body of a letter. A course of study taken after graduation is spoken of as postgraduate course.

3.1.1.2. Prefixes meaning “To” and “From” explanation of assimilation

Motion toward an object and motion away from it are suggested in many words by the use of latin and Greek prefixes. The Latin prefix ad- in its varied forms is represented in many off English words by the meaning “to” or “toward”. But, the prefix ad- is sometimes disguised, particularly in older words where the final letter of a common prefix is assimilated with the first letter of the root or stem.

Because of this process of the assimilation (as it is called), it is often difficult to tell at a glance when a wrd contains the idea “to”or “toward”. The following words all use the prefix d- in one or another of its forms:

2.1

Reference of the prefix d

Accord	Alleviate	Arrive
Accommodate	Alliteration	Arrogant
Accede	Alluring	Arrears
Afflict	Announce	Assume

Affix	Annual	Assist
Agnostic	Applause	Attend
Aggression	Appearance	Attribute

The idea from is suggested in various ways by the latin prefixes ab-, de-, dis-, ex-, and re-, an aberration is something abnormal. Abdicate and resign, dismount and expire, depart and abscond, all contain the idea from. The prefix ex, meaning “former” is seen in ex-president and ex-wife. The important prefix re- sometimes “from or back” but usually means “again” as in the word rewrite, repeat. Dis- in some instances means “from”, but often suggest negation as in disqualify and distrust.

3.1.1.3. Prefix indicating “Negation”

In, when it means “not”, may likewise appear as in-, or im-, il-, ir-, em-, en-. If a thing is not correct can be said incorrect; if it is not decent it says that is incident. However, if it is something which cannot resist, we do not speak of it as “inresistible” but as irresistible. But nor do we write “ inlegal” but rather illegal.

3.1.1.4. Prefixes meaning “together with”

The latin prefix com- and its various forms (con, col, cor, and co) is one of the commonest in English words. The meaning “together with” is recognizable in such words as:

References list of prefix to mean “together with”

<i>Competition</i>
<i>Concord</i>
<i>Compel</i>
<i>Correlation</i>
<i>Coagulate</i>

Reference list of prefix to mean “equal”

2.3

Co-author
Co-editor
Co-captain

3.1.1.5. Prefix which denote number

A very important group of prefixes denote number. In mathematics, for example: there are standard which indicate the number of parts or sides that an object has. A unicorn is a monster with one horn, a biped has two legs, and a tricycle has three wheels.

Many of our common words have prefixes denoting number. Some are from Latin, e.g: multitude ; a crowd), and centennial (a one-hundredth

anniversary). Some are from Greek, e.g: polygon (figure with many angles) and dichotomy (division into two parts). The list of prefixes can be look at below :

Table 2.4
Reference list of prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Example
a-	On	Alive, asleep, afoot
a-, an-	Not	Anesthetic, amoral
ab-	Away from	Absent
ad-	To, toward	Advance
Ambi-	Both	Ambidextrous
ampi-	Both	Amphibious
Ana-	Up, on, backward	Anachronistic
Ante-	Before	Anteroom
Anti-	Against	Anticlimax
Apo-	Off, away from	Apology, apocryphal
Be-	Completely	Bedraggled, befuddled
By-	Near, extra	Bystander
Cata-	Down, against	Catastrophe
Circum-	Around	Circumference
Com-	With	Combat
Contra-	Against	Contradict
De-	Down, from	Detrain

Dia-	Through, across	Diametrically
Dis-	Away from	Disappear
Du-	Two	Duet
Ex-	Out of	Export
Extra-	Beyond	Extraordinary
In-, (im-)	Not	Impossible
In-	In,into	Include
Inter	Together	Interchange
Mal-	Bad, ill	Malpractice
Mis-	Bad, wrongly	Misunderstood
Ob-	Against	Objection
Out-	Surpassing, out	Outrun, outfield
Over-	Too much	Overactive
Per-	Thoroughly	Perfect
Post-	After	Postwar
Pre-	Before in time	Prewar
Pro-	Before	Propose
Re-	Again	Retell
Sub-	Under	Submarine
Super-	Over, above	Supernatural
Trans-	Across	Transpacific
Tri	Three	Tripod

Un-	Not	Uncovered
Under-	Below	Underestimated

3.1.1. Suffixes

A suffix is a group of letters 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. When added to combining form, it makes a complete word and will determine whether the word is a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb.

Abdul chaer (2003) stated 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 its meaning. E.g : ment, end, al, an affixes 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.

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 thought of s end forms. The list of suffixes can be looked at follows :

Table 2.5

References list of suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
---------------	----------------	----------------

-able	Able to be	Transferable
-al	An act	Transversal
-age	Act of, state of	Postage, courage
-acious -an, -ian	Tending to Belonging to	Tenacious artisan, musician
-ance, -ancy -ence, -ancy	State of, act of	Redundancy, conference
-ary	Pertaining to; connected	Primary, necessary
-ant	One who does	Claimant, agent
-ate	An office	Temperate, favorite
-ee	One who receives	Inductee
-en	Made of; to make	Woolen, shorten
-ence	The condition of	Independence
-ency	The result of	Decency
-er	One who does	Fighter, swimmer
-ess, trix-	One who acts (feminine)	Laundress, executrix
-ful	Full of	Delightfull
-fy	To make	Magnify
-ic	Having the quality of	Terrific
-ile	Suitable for	Projectile
-ion	An action	Subtraction
Ish	Of the nature of, somewhat	Greenish, Danish

-ism	A belief	Communism
-ist	One who does	Dentist
-ite	A product	Bauxite
-ite	Condition of	Sanity, inhumanity
-ive	Having the nature of	Instinctive
-ize	To make into, to practice	Nationalize
-less	Not having	Powerless
-ly	In a way that is	Lively
-ment	The act of	Entertainment
-ness	The condition of being	Darkness
-ory	A place for	Reformatory
-ous	Full of	Dangerous
-ship	Rank, skill	Leadership
-ster	The result of	Youngster, teamster
-some	Like or same	Tiresome, quarrelsome
-try	Art or profession of	Ministry, dentistry
-tude	State or quality	Plentitude, magnitude
-ure	Act or process; result of	Pleasure
-ward	In the direction of	Northward, backward
-y	Characterized by; Somewhat like	Icy, soapy

3.1.2. Infixes

Infixation is a process of attaching an affix to the middle of stem or root. According to Fernandez and Chairns (2004) said that some languages have infixes in which a morphemes, infixes is inserted into the stem. One of the characteristic of English words is that any modifications to them occur at the beginning or the end ; mix can have something added at the beginning re-mix or at the end, mixes, but never in the middle called infixes. And here is a list of some of the words that were found by James McMillan , namely :

1. Bally : : absoballylutely
2. Bleeding : absobleedinglutely
3. Bleep : fivebleepmile

Infix is a complex process with an elaborate set of restriction. For instance, infix doesn't happen just anywhere in the word. Not all intensifiers can be infixed either. And not all words can take an infix. (Kate Burridge, *Blooming English : observations on the roots, Cultivation and Hybrids of the English Language*. Cambridge Univ.Press, 2004).

3.1.3. Circumfixes

A somewhat natural antithesis to infixes is circumfix, affixes which attach discontinuously around a stem. Not surprisingly, when one finds such cases, they are usually composed of a suffix and a prefix, each of which may function independently as morphemes. A circumfix behave like a prefix and suffix

used together to encode a single meaning, importantly, a circumfix is often characterized as a single affix because its meaning is dependent on both pieces being bound to the stem, and often times the individual pieces of a circumfix don't carry an independent meaning, or have unrelated or remotely meaning when used as a simple prefix or suffix. Sometimes circumfix, for obvious reasons are also called discontinuous affixes.

There are many words with both a prefix and a suffix in English such *preconceived*, which has the prefix *pre-* and the past tense suffix *-d*. We know that these are independent prefix and suffixes because each can occur singly with many words and each has its own meaning, unlike the pieces of a circumfix. But it is worth noting that just like circumfix, multiple affixes at one edge may sometimes have a single meaning such that each affix doesn't have an independent function; consider for example, *electrical* for which it doesn't particularly make sense to say that *-ic* and *-al* have any separated function, yet they are both adjectival suffixes, it may be that circumfixes are not particularly different in their function than some other instance of multiple affixation, but rather only somewhat unusual in that they are discontinuous. Even that quality of discontinuity can be found in other morphological structure. A circumfix is a single complex affix composed of a prefix and a suffix part functioning together. The circumfix as a whole expresses a single meaning or category, and the part of a circumfix is not affixed separately to the same base to which they are affixed together.

The argument for analyzing the combination as a discontinuous morpheme is that the circumfix has a function that is not derivable from the

behavior of the prefix and the suffix of which the circumfix is composed. The examples of circumfix can be looked at follows :

Table 2.6

Circumfix

Prefix	Circumfix	Suffix	Words
Pre-	Arrange	-ment	Prearrangement
Dis-	Agree	-ment	Disagreement
Im-	Polite	-ness	Impoliteness
Un-	Happy	-ness	Unhappiness
Re-	Act	-ion	Reaction

4. The Classify of affixes

Affixes are classified 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 instead is need to change an infinitive 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 prefix, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes.

4.1. Derivational affixes

Derivational affixes serve to alter the meaning of a word by building on a base. Derivational change part of speech or the meaning of a word. Example :

unhappy un + happy;

happiness happy + ness

preview pre + view.

There is an indefinite number of derivational morphemes. For example, the following are some derivational suffixes:

{ize} attaches to a noun and turns it into a verb: *rubberize*

{ize} also attaches to an adjective and turns it into a verb: *normalize*

{ful} attaches to a noun and turns it into an adjective: *playful, helpful*

{ly} attaches to an adjective and turns it into an adverb: *grandly, proudly*

A different {ly} attaches to a noun and changes it into an adjective: *manly, friendly*

English also has derivational prefixes, such as: {un}, {dis}, {a}, {anti}, all of which indicate some kind of negation: *unhappy, dislike, atypical, anti-aircraft*.

To summaries, we have seen in this section that affixes can be grouped into two different types according to their function: derivational affixes, which are used to create new lexeme, and inflectional affixes which are used to express different word-forms of the same lexeme. The two types of affixes differ in number of properties. We will summaries these properties in the following table :

Table 2.4
Inflectional and derivational

Inflectional affixes	Derivational affixes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are always affixes in English b. Have constitutently the same grammatical function in every word they attach c. Attach to every word of a given class d. Never change the word-class base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can be suffixes and prefixes b. Can have different meanings in different words c. Attach to certain words of a given class d. Can change the word- class of the base

Affixes process 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 examples are the elements un-, mis-, pe-, ful-, -less, -ish, -ism, -ness. Derivational that can change class of word and the meaning if combine by suffixes or prefixes. Derivational affixes are morphemes that attached to the base and changed the meaning and also the class of the word.

4.2. Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes are distinguishable from content item on numerous formal grounds and grammatical words are distinct from content items. In any discussion of the grammatical elements/forms of a language (excluding for the time being gradation of meaning and the like), distinguishing among grammatical words, inflectional affixes, and critics may frequently be one of shifting boundaries.

English has eight inflectional affixes. They are affixes which have a grammatical function but do not change the class of a word. They always follow derivational affixes.

The word "king" can combine with the derivational affix -dom to create the word "kingdom." Though both words are nouns, they differ in meaning. One refers to a monarch and the other to a territory which a monarch rules over. However, the plural "kings" has an inflectional affix. The words "king" and "kings" only differ in number. Though "king" and "kingdom" are both nouns, many derivational affixes change the class of a word. For example, the word "windy" is composed of the noun "wind" and the affix -y. When the noun combines with the derivational affix -y, the result is the adjective "windy."

The eight inflectional affixes of English are the third person singular present -s, the past tense marker -ed, the continuous marker -ing, the past participle -en, the plural marker -s, the possessive marker -'s, the comparative suffix -er and the superlative suffix -est. Here are examples with the eight affixes:

1. She loves hockey.

2. He waited patiently.
3. They are watching TV.
4. I haven't eaten lunch yet.
5. The children ate all their vegetables.
6. Peter's car is new.
7. Peter's car is newer than mine.
8. Peter has the newest car here.

To more clear the differences between inflectional affixes, it is better to see the characteristic as the following.

Table 2.7

Inflectional and derivational

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

There is little unanimity among linguists regarding the exact differences among types of derivational and inflectional affixes (Katamba 199; Bybee 1985).

5. Description of Novel

Novel, the word comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nofiction , such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data notification, author of novel can change according to the desire imagination. Sumardjo (1998) said that “ novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”.

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually depend. The divisions of the elements in novel are intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Novel, an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Within its broad framework, the genre of the novel has encompassed an extensive range of types and styles: picaresque, episollary, Gothic, romantic, realist, historical- to name only some of the more important ones.

In this study Victor Frankenstein stories as the object that would be analyzed in term of affixes, which are important thing on the sentence arrangement.

5.1. Victor Frankenstein

Victor Frankenstein is a novel written by English author Mary Shelly (1797-1851) that tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who creates a grotesque but sapient creature in a unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was 18, and the first edition of the novel was published anonymously in London on 1 january 1818, when she was 20 Her name first appeared on the second edition, published in France in 1823.

Frankenstein is infused with elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. At the same time, it is an early example of science fiction. Brian Aldis has argued that is should be considered the first true science fiction story because, in contrast to preVIOUS stories with fantastical elements resembling those of ater science fiction, the central character “makes a deliberate decision” and “turns to modern experiments in the laboratory” to achieve fantastic results. It has had a considerable influence in literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories, films and plays.

Since the novel’s publication, the name “Frankenstein “ has often been used to refer to the monster itself. This usage is sometimes considered erroneous, but usage commentators regard it as well-established and acceptable. In the novel, the monster is identified by words such as “creature”, “monster”, “demon”,

“wretch”, “abortion”, and “it”. Speaking to Victor Frankenstein, the wretch refers to himself as “the adam of your labours”, and elsewhere as someone who “would have [been] your Adam”, but is instead “your fallen angel” 9which ties to Lucifer in Paradise Lost, which the monster reads, and relates to the “modern” Prometheus of the book’s subtitle).

B. Relevant Studies

The relevant studies based on the similarities in variables of study even in dependent variable although independent variable. Some of the relevant of the study with the research that will be done as follows :

First, Sri Wahyuni “Harahap “The Description Of English Affix Found In Jakarta Post” . Morphology studies and attempts to describe the primary meaningful units of speech, these are called morpheme is also called the term in linguistics for what is most briefly described as the smallest grammatically meaningful unit in a language According to Louise Mullany and Peter Stockwell morpheme consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. First the words called free morphemes because they can stand on their own as fully fledged words (far, cook and car). Second it called bound morphemes because they can only survive meaningfully by being attached to free morphemes (-ly, -ing, -ise, -action, -less, non-, co- and so on) (Introducing English Language, 2002: 7). We can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word form such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. when free morphemes are

used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word form are technically known as stems.

However may also be used in combination with other morphemes to form different units which have other or additional meanings. In the right hand column of the list above, the plural form homes is given which could be written phonemically as /həʊmz/ where it can be clearly seen that the addition of the phoneme /-z/ adds the meaning plural to the original meaning. The word home can, of course, be used with other bound morphemes to produce such words as homely, where the addition of the bound morpheme /-li/ adds the meaning 'adjective', and homeward where the bound morpheme /-wərd/ adds the meaning 'towards'. The complications of word formation in English do not end here, for the word home can be used in conjunction with other free forms to produce different or additional meanings. A word such as homework, for example, consists of the two free forms home and work. Such compound words may also take additional bound morphemes. For example, headland, which consists of two free forms head and land, can be made plural by the addition of the /z/ morpheme mentioned above. In such cases the inflexion is added only to the final part of the compound. We say, for example, toothbrushes not teeth-brushes. Continuing to use the term 'word' in the everyday sense outlined above we can categorize different types of words according to the way in which they are formed from their constituent morpheme. A simple word consists of a single morpheme (which must, of course, be a free morpheme), e.g. cat, dog, home, elephant.

A compound word is made up of two free morphemes used together to form a single lexical unit, e.g. homework, head/and, block bird, toothbrush. A complex words consists either of a free morpheme together with a bound morpheme, or of two bound morphemes. Examples o the first kind, free + bound, are: homes, quickly, loudness, kingdom; and also words such as befriend, return, prefabricate, untie, where the bound form precedes the free morpheme. Examples of the second kind, bound+bound, are: resist, conclude, perceive, invest. When we talk about language as a system of communication, we are speaking of human language.

Second, Mei Arum Indrani Sayekti "*Morphological analysis of English Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in "Jakarta Post"*". Morphology is the study of the change in the forms of words, if we learn English we must to know how to make a good sentence. The sentence is consisting of subject and verb, and the sentence will be communicative if we know the verb agreement or concord. Because of morphology is the study of the change in the forms of words, so it is very important to study. Morpheme is the smallest semantic unit in a language. Affix is a morpheme that comes at the beginning (prefix) or the ending (suffix) of a base morpheme. free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word without another morpheme. It does not need anything attached to it to make a word. *Cat* is a free morpheme. Bound morpheme is a sound or a combination of sounds that cannot stand alone as a word. The *s* in *cats* is a bound morpheme, and it does not have any meaning without the free morpheme *cat*.e.g : Unladylike - The word unladylike consists of three morphemes and four syllables.

And we know that Frankenstein is a Novel with complex sentence, it used journalistic language, and there we will find a lot of sentence, and then we learn to classify the sentence. In this novel there are morphemes which are the smallest units of language which have meaning, derivational morpheme or inflectional morpheme. There many things that we can observe or analyze on the newspaper, such as belongs to subject, adjective, adverb, or complement. We more understand if we can analyze the sentence by a word, not only the meaning. Because the journalistic language is different, with if we make own sentence. So it was the challenging to learn more and can improve our vocabulary. Victor Frankenstein is not only the one a novel which is use English, but I chose it because the this novel can access online.

Third by the novel learners could study of English word-formation or morphological process in English is very important for those who want to learn English as a foreign language. Since the good understanding of word-formation is very meaningful in constructing English sentences and very helpful in understanding the discourse in English. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The novel will help both the teacher and the learners in preparing authentic learning material will be used in the English classroom. Bauer (2001) stated that words are only formed as and when there is a need for them. The introducing new and uncommon words, terms, registers and words formation in The Jakarta Post will of course influence the readers in understanding and interpreting the text. These will also confuse the learners if the new and uncommon words, terms, registers and words

formation have not been introduced and learned before by the teacher and the English grammar books. Based on the description on the background above the writer would like to conduct a study entitled The English Word Formation in Victor Frankenstein novel.

C. Conceptual Framework

The type of investigation the analysis basic element used in language is called morphology. We have referred to morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has meaning and is arranged grammatically. The English word “talks”, “talking”, “talked”. Obviously all contain one element “talk” and a number of other element such as ed-, s, -ing. All of the elements in the form of linguistic message are known as morpheme. According to Louise Mullany and Peter Stockwell morpheme consists of free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes are meaningful units of language structure which can be used independently or in combination with other morphemes. Free morphemes can be used independently or in combination with other morphemes which can be used as a word on its own. For example : girl, system, hope, act, possible, and happy.

A word which consists of only one morpheme must consist of a free morpheme. The bound morpheme is used to form new class word because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the other morphemes. The forms which we isolated from the right hand column above (-ness, -ly, -s) are examples of bound morphemes. The word home consists of the phonemes /houm/ and it is an

independent linguistic form which can stand alone and have meaning, as for example in a house is not a home. The form /həʊm/ is also a minimum form in the sense that it is impossible to remove any part of it and retain the meaning. If, for example, we remove the first phoneme /h/ the form becomes /-əʊm! əʊm which has an entirely different meaning. (The fact that some speakers of English may pronounce the word home without the h so that it becomes homophonous with əʊm is not relevant here since we are talking about one variety of English.). However may also be used in combination with other morphemes to form different units which have other or additional meanings. In the right hand column of the list above, the plural form homes is given which could be written phonemically as /həʊmz/ where it can be clearly seen that the addition of the phoneme /-z/ adds the meaning plural' to the original meaning. The word home can, of course, be used with other bound morphemes to produce such words as homely, where the addition of the bound morpheme /-li/ adds the meaning 'adjective', and homeward where the bound morpheme /-wərd/ adds the meaning 'towards'. The complications of word formation in English do not end here, for the word home can be used in conjunction with other free forms to produce different or additional meanings. A word such as homework, for example, consists of the two free forms home and work. Such compound words may also take additional bound morphemes. For example, headland, which consists of two free forms head and land, can be made plural by the addition of the /z/ morpheme mentioned above.

The affixation process is one of the ways to form new word from the others or to change the word class especially in forming noun English (derivational) and also indicate aspect of grammatical function of word (inflectional) especially in using prefixes of time magazine. An affixes is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base. An English prefix is the process of attaching an affix to the beginning of the stem. And according Katambaa (1993) states and affix is morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Affixes has four types, they are prefixes, suffixes, infixes and circumfixes. So,in this case the researcher will focus only to find out prefixes, suffixes dominantly used in Victor Frankenstein novel.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research were conducted by using the descriptive qualitative analysis. Lexy J. Moleong (1993) “descriptive qualitative analysis is research methods which are used to describe, organize and summarize an important general characteristic of a scent of data”. And this study attempt to give a complete analysis of affixes(prefix suffix) based on Victor Frankenstein Novel. According to Arikunto (2002) stated that “ descriptive qualitative develop concepts based on the available data asnd follow the flexible research is design that will be suitable to the context”. The library study will conduct to collect data which are relevant to the subject matter, in order to find out some data that supported the reading and writing. The researcher was conducted at library in 2017/2018 years.

B. Source of Data

The source of data this study was the using of affixes which were taken from chapter of Frankenstein novel. In this study, the research taken the words of the chapters of novel as the sample. So , the words explore for each chapters. The researcher taken by Three chapter. Systematically the selection of the sample was as the following :

Table 3.1
The selection of the samples

Number	Page	Chapter
1	P1-2	Letter 1
2	P1-3	Chapter 1
3	P1-4	Chapter 2
4	P1-5	Chapter 3

B. The Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting the data, some steps applied as follows:

1. Collected the data in some publication of the chapter of victor frankenstein story.
2. Read the story of the chapter of victor frankenstein novel. Mark/check the affixes in prefix, suffix, of the story in the Victor Frankenstein novel .
3. Identified affixes into prefix, suffix.
4. Classified and presented all the sentences of affixes in prefix, suffix.

C. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The data would collected from stories of the Victor Frankenstein in the chapter of the novel. There were three steps to analyze the data, namely (1) dan condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation is a descriptive and explorative method for thematic cross-case analysis of different types of qualitative data, such as interview studies, observational studies, and analysis of written text. The method represents a pragmatic approach, although inspired by phenomenological ideas, and various theoretical frameworks can be applied.

Condensation data is a strategy for analysis developed from traditions shared by most of methods for analysis of qualitative data. The method offers the novice researcher a process of intersubjectivity, reflexivity, and feasibility, while maintaining a responsible level of methodological rigour.

2. Data Display

Data display has been considered an important step during the qualitative data analysis or writing up stages (Burke et al., 2005; Coffey & Atkinson, 1996). Displaying data to help in presenting the findings of the research effectively to the reader. The purpose of displaying data in research is to make the findings more visible and make comparison easy. When the researcher will present the research in front of the research committee, they will easily understand the findings of the research from displayed data.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

According to Miles and Huberman the last step analysis of qualitative data was withdrawing conclusion and verification. The researcher obtained clear information of the result, and then the research withdrew conclusion/verification of the result. It helps the researcher to develop conclusions regarding your study. These initial conclusions can then be verified, that is their validity examined through reference to your existing field notes or further data collection.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING

A. Data Collection

This chapter deals with the type of Affixes In The Victor Frankestein Novel. The data were taken from word of this story and analyzed according to the novel. Those data were analyzed based on the types of affixes.

Table 4.1 Data Collection

NO	DATA
1	You will rejoice to hear that no disaster has accompanied
2	The commencement of a enterprise
3	You have regarded d
4	I arrived d here yesterday
5	To assure my dear sister
6	My welfare and increasing g
7	Confidence ce in the success
8	My undertaking g
9	I am already
10	Walk in the streets
11	The regions
12	I am advancing
13	Inspired by this wind of promise
14	The seat of frost and desolation
15	My imagination ion

16	Just skirting
17	I will put some trust in preceding navigators
18	Sailing over a calm sea
19	The habitable globe
20	The heavenly bodies
21	In those undiscovered
22	I may there discover
23	the wondrous power
24	May regulate
25	The saintly soul
26	Observation that require only this voyage
27	Their seeming eccentricities
28	Consistent forever
29	My ardent curiosity
30	Before visited
31	Before imprinted by the foot man
32	My enticements
33	They are sufficient
34	Her own gentleness
35	Perfectly humane
36	This labourious voyage
37	An expedition
38	The inestimable
39	The last generation

40	These reflection
41	Have dispelled
42	The agitation
43	To traquillize the mind
44	As steady purpose
45	It is intellectual eye
46	Confusion
47	My early years
48	Composed the whole of our good uncle
49	My education
50	I was passionately
51	My familiarity
52	He illness was severe
53	I am required
54	The spirits
55	When theirs are failing
56	The most favourable
57	The fly quickly
58	More agreeable
59	I have already adopted
60	The deck and remaining
61	Motionless for hours
62	The blood from actually
63	I need not describe the feelings

64	My intentions
65	Which can easily
66	I think necessary
67	Who are accustomed
68	Whale fishing
69	And Again testify
70	Your love and kindness
71	How slowly the time passes
72	In collecting
73	And are certainly possessed of dauntless courage
74	His manners
75	He Had endeavour my joy
76	By disappointment
77	The communication of feeling
78	Who could sympathize
79	I bitterly
80	I desended
81	The faults
82	My mother had said playfully
83	In execution
84	Too impatient of difficulties
85	Still greater
86	I am self educated
87	I became acquainted

88	I heard of a mariner equally noted
89	For his kindness
90	And obedience paid to him
91	My self peculiarly fortunate
92	The happiness
93	This briefly
94	Moderate fortunate
95	Having amassed
96	A considerable
97	The girl consented
98	He saw his mistress
99	The destined ceremony
100	Throwing her self at his feet
101	Entreated him to spare her
102	Confessing at the time
103	My embarkation
104	Happened

B. Data Analysis

Table 4.2
The Types Of Affixes In The Victor Frankenstein Novel

NO	PREFIX	SUFFIX	DATA
1	Accompanied Prefix : Ac- Base : Company	Accompanied Suffix : Ed Base : Company	You will rejoice to hear that no disaster has accompanied
2	-	Commencement Suffix : Ment Base : Commence	The commencement of a enterprise
3	-	Regarded Suffix : Ed Base: Regard	You have regarded
4	-	Arrived Suffix : Ed Base : Arrive	I arrived here yesterday
5	Assure Prefix: As Base : Sure	-	To assure my dear sister
6	-	Increasing Suffix : Ing	My welfare and increasing

		Base : Increase	
7	-	Confidence Suffix : Ce Base : Confident	Confidence in the success
8	-	Undertaking Suffix : Ing Base : Undertake	My undertaking
9	Already Prefix : Al Base : Ready	-	I am already
10	-	Streets Suffix : S Base : Street	Walk in the streets
11	-	Regions Suffix : S Base : Region	The regions
12	-	Advancing Suffix : Ing Base : Advance	I am advancing
13	Inspired Prefix : In Base : Spirt	Inspired Suffix : Ed Base : Spirt	Inspired by this wind of promise
14	Desolation Prefix : De	Desolation Suffix : Ion	The seat of frost and desolation

	Base : Solate	Base : Solate	
15	-	Imagination Suffix : Ation Base : Imagine	My imagination
16	-	skirting Suffix : Ing Base : Skirt	Just skirting
17	-	Preceding, Suffix : Ing Base : Precede Navigators, Suffix : S Base : Navigator	I will put some trust in preceding navigators
18	-	Sailing Suffix : Ing Base : Sail	Sailing over a calm sea
19	-	Habitable Suffix : Able Base : Habit	The habitable globe
20	-	Heavenly , Suffix : Ly Base : Heaven Bodies, Suffix : Es	The heavenly bodies

		Base : Body	
21	Undiscovered Prefix : Un, dis Base : Cover	Undiscovered Suffix : Ed Base : Cover	In those undiscovered
22	Discover Prefix : Dis Base : Cover	-	I may there discover
23	-	Wondrous Suffix : Ous Base : Wondry	The wondrous power
23	-	Regulate Suffix : Ate Base : Regul	May regulate
25	-	Saintly Suffix : Ly Base : Saint	The saintly soul
26	-	Observation Suffix : Ion Base : Observate	Observation that require only this voyage
27	-	Seeming , Suffix: Ing Base : See Eccentricities , Suffix : Ies Base : Eccentricite	Their seeming eccentricities

28	-	Consistent, Suffix : Ent Base : Consist	Consistent forever
29	-	Curiosity, Suffix : Ity Base : Curious	My ardent curiosity
30	-	Visited, Suffix : Ed Base : Visit	Before visited
31	Imprinted, Prefix : Im Base : Print	Imprinted, Suffix : Ed Base : Print	Before imprinted by the foot man
32	-	Enticements Suffix : Ment, S Base : Entice	My enticements
33	-	Sufficient, Suffix : Ent Base : Suffice	They are sufficient
34	-	Gentleness, Suffix : Ness Base : Gentle	Her own gentleness
35	-	Perfectly, Suffix : Ly Base : Perfect	Perfectly humane

36	-	Labourious, Suffix : Ous Base : Labour	This labourious voyage
37	-	Expedition Suffix : Ion Base : Expedite	An expedition
38	Inestimable, Prefix : In Base : Estim	Inestimable, Suffix : Able Base : Estim	The inestimable
39	-	Generation, Suffix : Ion Base : Generate	The last generation
40	-	Reflection Suffix : Ion Base : Reflect	These reflection
41	Dispelled, Prefix : Di Base : Spell	Dispelled, Suffix : Ed Base : Spell	Have dispelled
42	-	Agitation, Suffix : Ion Base : Agitate	The agitation
43	-	Tranquillize	To tranquillize the mind

		Suffix : Ize Base : Tranquil	
44	-	Steady Suffix : Y Base ; Stead	As steady purpose
45	-	Intellectual, Suffix : Ual Base : Intellect	It is intellectual eye
46	-	confusion, Suffix : Ion Base : Confuse	With a confusion
47	-	Early, Suffix : Ly Base : Ear Years, Suffix : S Base : Year	My early years
48	-	Composed, Suffix : Ed Base : Compose	Composed the whole of our good uncle
49	-	Education, Suffix : Ion Base : Educate	My education
50	-	Passionately,	I was passionately

		Suffix : Ly Base : Passionate	
51	-	Familiar ity , Suffix : Ity Base : Familiar	My familiar ity
52	-	ill ness , Suffix : Ness Base : ill	Her ill ness was severe
53	-	Required Suffix : Ed Base : Require	I am required
54	-	Spirits, Suffix : S Base : Spirit	The spirits
55	-	Failing , Suffix : Ing, Base : Fail	When theirs are failing
56	-	Favour able , Suffix : Able Base : Favour	The most favour able
57	-	Quickly, Suffix : Ly Base : Quick	The fly quickly
58	-	Agree able ,	More agree able

		Suffix : Able Base : Agree	
59	-	Adobted, Suffix : Ed Base : Adobt	I have already adobted
60	-	Remaining, Suffix : Ing Base : Remain	The deck and remaining
61	-	Motionless , hours, Suffix : Less Base : Motion. Suffix : S Base : Hour.	Motionless for hours
62	-	Actually, Suffix : Ly Base : Actual	The blood from actually
63	-	Feelings, Suffix : Ing, s Base : Feel	I need not describe the feelings
64	-	Intentions, Suffix Ion, S Base : Intent	My intentions
65	-	Easily,	Which can easily

		Suffix : Ly Base : Easy	
66	-	Necessary, Suffix : Ary Base : Necess	I think necessary
67	Accustomed Prefix : Ac Base : Custom	Accustomed, Suffix : Ed Base Custom	Who are accustomed
68	-	Fishing, Suffix : Ing Base : Fish	Whale fishing
69	-	Testify, Suffix : Fy Base : Testi	And Again testify
70	-	Kindness, Suffix : Ness Base : Kind	Your love and kindness
71	-	Slowly, passes, Suffix : Ly Base : Slow. Suffix : Es, Base : Pass	How slowly the time passes
72	-	Collecting, Suffix : Ing	In collecting

		Base : Collect	
73	-	Certainly, possessed, dauntless, Courage. Suffix : Ly Base : Certain. Suffix : Ed, Base : Possess. Suffix : Less Base : Daunt.	And are certainly possessed of dauntless courage
74	-	Manners, Suffix : S Base : Manner.	His manners
75	-	Endeavoured, Suffix : Ed Base : Endeavour	He had endeavoured
76	Disappointment, Prefix : Dis Base : Appoint	Disappointment, Suffix : Ment Base : Appoint	By disappointment
77	-	Communication, feeling, Suffix : Ation Base : Communicate. Suffix : Ing, Base : Feel.	The communication of feeling

78	-	Sympathize, Suffix : ize, Base : Sympathy.	Who could sympathize
79	-	Bitterly, Suffix : Ly Base : Bitter	I bitterly
80	-	Descended, Suffix : Ed Base : Descend	I descended
81	-	Faults, Suffix : S Base : Fault	The faults
82	-	Playfully, Suffix : Y Base : Playfull.	My mother had said playfully
83	-	Useless, Suffix : Less Base : Use	And Useless
84	Impatient, Prefix : Im Base : Patient	Difficulties, Suffix : Ies, Base : Difficult	Too impatient of difficulties
85	-	Greater, Suffix : Er Base : Great	Still greater

86	-	<p>Educated,</p> <p>Suffix : Ed</p> <p>Base : Educate</p>	I am self educated
87	-	<p>Acquainted,</p> <p>Suffix : Ed</p> <p>Base : Acquint</p>	I became acquainted
88	-	<p>Equally, noted.</p> <p>Suffix : Ly,</p> <p>Base : Equal.</p> <p>Suffix : Ed,</p> <p>Base : Note.</p>	I heard of a mariner equally noted
89	-	<p>Kindliness.</p> <p>Suffix : Ly, Ness</p> <p>Base : Kind</p>	For his kindliness
90	-	<p>Obedience.</p> <p>Suffix : Ce</p> <p>Base : Obedient</p>	And obedience paid to him
91	-	<p>Peculiarly,</p> <p>Suffix : Ly,</p> <p>Base : Peculiar</p> <p>Fortunate,</p> <p>Suffix : Ate</p> <p>Base : Fortune</p>	My self peculiarly fortunate

92		Happiness, Suffix : Ness Base Happy	The happiness
93	-	Briefly, Suffix : Ly Base : Brief	This briefly
94	-	Fortunate Suffix : Ate Base : Fortune	Fortunate
95	-	Having Amassed Suffix : Ing Base : Have. Suffix Ed Base : Amass	Having amassed
96	-	Considerable Suffix : Able Base Consider	A considerable
97	-	Consented Suffix : Ed Base : Consent	The girl consented
98	Mistress Prefix: Miss Base : stress	-	He saw his mistress
99	-	Destined,	The destined ceremony

		Suffix : ED Base : Destiny	
100	-	Throwing Suffix : Ing Base : Throw	Throwing her self at his feet
101	Entreated Prefix : En Base : Treat	Entreated Suffix : Ed Base Tread	Entreated him to spare her
102	-	Confessing Suffix : Ing Base : Confess	Confessing at the time
103	-	Embarkation Suffix : Ion Base : Embarkate	My embarkation
104	-	Happined Suffix : Ed Base : happen	Happened

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the novel were obtained from victor frankenstein Novel, the findings there were two types of affixes used in victor frankenstein novel namely prefix and suffix.

Finally, among two types of affixes, the most dominant occurrence is suffix because suffix to form the word and as compliment to explain what was in this story and to retell story clearly. Especially suffix –ed there were about 49 suffix –ed that occurred such as arrived, accompanied, regarded.

In this research, the rarely appear are prefix, because the using of prefix can be replace by the other words to wrote the story well. Another possible reason is also prefix is not too needed becace they are so many ways and word to write the story. And those prefixes such as Prefix of negative meaning, it occurred about 7 prefixes un (unhappy, unfair, uneasy).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A Conclusions

Based on the research of the study, there were several important information that taken from the research findings as conclusion of the study. It could be conclude that :

1. There were two types of affixes in Victor Frankenstein novel. From the whole data were 288 affixes in Victor Frankenstein novel consist of 39 prefixes. There were consist of 12 types of prefix such as ac-, as-, al-, in-, im-, de-, un-, dis-, mis-, en-, re-, ir-. And There were 249 suffixes which consist of 29 types of suffixes such as –ment, -ed, -ing, -ion, -ce, -s, -es, -est, -able, -ly, -y, -ous, -ate, -ent, -ity, -ness, -ze, -al, -ite, -less, -ary, -age, -asm, -ant, -ant, -er, -ive, -ty, -ful, -ship.
2. All of these affixes were used because it used to make the sentence become exactly and clearly. It means to retell what happened in a time. So the affixes build up the story and make it be interested story.

In this research, the rarely appear are prefix as, al,ir and en because it's not required and it can be replace by the others word which have the same meaning. And the most dominantly appear is suffix ed because it's very required to explain about the time (past tense) and to make a passive voice in this story.

B. SUGGESTIONS

There are some points which suggested as follows :

1. Teacher or lecturer are as the basis of explaining affixes to the students.
2. The students of English department.
3. Giving some contributions to the readers who are interested studying affixes in English.
4. To increase the research's knowledge to analyze the affixes form in English.

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