MORPHEME IN FILM TRANSFORMERS (DARK OF THE MOON)

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

English Education Program

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MEDAN

2021

ABSTRACT

Dewi Rahmasari, NPM 1602050103. *"Morpheme in Film Transformers (Dark of The Moon)". Thesis: Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan.*

This study deals with the study of Derivational Morpheme in film Transformers series Dark of the Moon. The objectives of this study were to investigate the derivational prefix and suffixes use main characters when they dialog. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. The source of data in this study was taken from watching film in XXI and the social media like facebook. In collecting data, the researcher watching transformers film and then written the words and identifying each words or dialog from the main characters that containing the derivational prefix and suffix , Classifying the types derivational morphem which were used transformers film. The data were analyzed in two steps, selecting the words that contain the derivational morpheme, categorizing the words based on the types.

As mentioned above, bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached (Bauer, 1988: 12). They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. Derivational morphemes, when combined with a root, change either the semantic meaning or part of speech of the affected word. For example, in the word happiness, the addition of the bound morpheme-ness to the root happy changes the word from an adjective (happy) to a noun (happiness). In the word unkind, un- functions as a derivational morpheme, for it inverts the meaning of the word for med by the root kind. Generally, the affixes used with a root word are bound morphemes. Transformers dark of the moon is the third sequel to the transformers series, after its two predecessors, Transformers (2007) and transformers revenge of the fallen (2009). Transformers dark of the moon tells the story of Optimus prime's efforts to thwart Megatron's plan use sentinel prime's technology to rule the earth and rebuild the planet Cybertron.

Keyword: *Morpheme, derivational , Transformers*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to thank Allah SWT who has blessed and has given her chances in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from the darkness into the bright era.

The researcher would like to thank her beloved parents, Muhadi and Tumiyem for their love, prayer, and great support both material and moral before, during and after her study.

This research entitled "Morpheme in film Transformers (Dark Of The Moon)" and it was written to fulfill one of requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University Muhammadiyah of North Sumatera. In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems but those did not stop her efforts to make a better one, and it is impossible to be done without helps from others. Therefore the researcher would like to thank:

1. Dr. Agussani, M. AP., as The Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

2. Prof. Dr. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd.,M.Pd, as The Dekan of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammdiyah Sumatera Utara.

3. Mandra Saragih, Spd., M.Hum, and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum, as the head and secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU.

4. Erlindawati S.pd M.pd , who had given her guidence and valuable suggestions and advice to complete the ideas of this research.

5. All of lecturers, especially those of English Education Program who had given their valuable knowledge during academic year in UMSU.

6. All of friends in Class VIII B Morning who have given help and given support and motivation.

7. All my best friends "Lambur Official": Vivianna, Dinda Fadila, Ayu Lestari, Faradila Febriana, Yesi Fitriany, and Chairunnisa Harahap thanks for always coloring her days and always sharing everything.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Medan,   April 2020

The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Grammar is the framework that structure a language, and each language has its own rules. But language structure isn't about rule as it is the conventions that decide how we speak and write, and it includes thing like spelling, inflecting words for different purposes and the way words are organized to compose sentences. Whereas it's good to remember that languages are living thing that constantly change, it's important to know that grammar is still necessary for communication. Fortunately, there are plenty of resources and style guides available to help people who want to improve their grammar. It connotes to correctness or incorrectness of the language that people speak. Grammar focus to the basic foundation of our ability to express ourselves.

Linguistic use or grammar was not just focus about avoiding mistakes. Understanding how grammar works was fundamental for all writers. Whereas it can be argued that good grammar knowledge will not necessarily make you be a better writer, it recognized that it can make you be a more effective writer. Good grammar knowledge enables you as a writer to understand what makes a piece of writing successful, so it will capture both the interest and understanding of the reader. It help you to know how to create words into coherent sentences, and how to compose those sentences into paragraph that effectively convey the meaning. Punctuation was an aspect of grammar that should never be underestimated.

Punctuation also acts as a signposting system for the reader, indicating where to pause, and what to stress. The various sections, provide a useful grammar overview and it will help you in writing.

To construct the sentences with a good grammar, it considers in five steps. First, know the part of speech. These are the types of words that make up the language. And they are nouns, adjective, pronouns, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection and some articles. Second, recognize the point of view. In term linguistic individual, English has three point of view and each of those can be either singular or plural. The point of view are singular or plural for first person, singular or plural for second person, and singular or plural for third person. Third, use proper word order. English sentences are organized following the subject-verb-object. In generally, articles come before adjective and adjective come before nouns they modified. Modifiers should always be placed close to their nouns. Fourth, conjugate verb properly. English technically only conjugates the present, past, and future tenses, meaning that English verb are only inflected (have different forms) for these tenses. And the last, punctuate the sentences properly. Punctuation is an important part of language because it indicates start, pause, stop, and relationship.

In syntactic approach, morphology is characterizing as the syntax of morphemes and the way morphemes are combined is accounted for the same syntax that account for improvement of sentences from words. The most recent form of this approach is the theoretical framework of disseminated morphology.

Haley and Noyer 1999, Marantz 2013). On the other hand, there is a partitioned morphological component within the grammar that account for word formation, and precedes the syntactic component that serves to combine words into grammatical sentences. This component enriches the lexicon of a language which provides the words that can be used in the construction of sentences. In constructing the words, morphological patterns were expressed by constructional the pattern that exist of complex words, and state how new complex words can be formed. Key feature of this theory are morphology is word-base, morphological pattern were interpreted as construction and there's no strict separation of grammar and lexicon. Paradigmatic connection play an essential role in structuring lexical and grammar knowledge.

Composing sentences in writing looks difficult, some factors caused of spelling, vocabulary, and grammar. Thus, writing must be related to the content, the language and grammatical rules. For writing sentences in a news should be aware of structure the words itself, the writer should avoid confusing words and if the writer doesn't understand what she wrote, so doesn't write it. Then make the language be clear and simple, so the readers can understand the news.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to do the research entitled "Morphemes in film Transformers (Dark of the Moon)", then researcher choose Transformers for the object the research, because this film story about the most powerful link between man and robot. Despite the considerable differences of race, nation and others, but they still help each other to protect the earth.

B.   The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the identification of the problem can be formulated as the following:

1. The types of morpheme are not well known by many people as well.

2. The derivational morphemes that society misunderstood from another.

3. The different derivational prefixes and suffix in the dialog main characters in film Transformers (Dark of the Moon).

C.   Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was focused on morphological words of the film Transformers (Dark of the Moon). And the limitation was focused on derivational morphemes prefix and suffix in film Transformers (Dark of the Moon).

D.   Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the research was formulated as follow:

1. What were derivational prefix and suffix realized in film transformers (Dark of the Moon)?

2. How the use of morphological words were employed by the characters in the film Transformers (Dark of the Moon)?

E.   The objective of Study

Based on the formulation above, the researcher determined the objective of the study as follow:

1. To investigate the derivational prefix and suffix realized in film Transformers (Dark of the Moon).

2. To analyze the use of morphological words were employed by the main

characters in the film Transformers (Dark of the Moon).

F.   The Significance of the Study

There are two benefits of the research:

1.   Theoretically

The researcher wants to help the readers in learning affixes, especially the derivational morphemes that change the class of words or base in the part of speech in the film Transformers (Dark of the Moon).

2.   Practically

The result of this research was expected to give precious contribution to the English learners, readers, and other researchers.

a.   For the English learners, this research night become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary.

b.   For the readers, this research hopefully can be used to study both of affixes, inflectional and derivational not only from their handbook but also from news.

c.   For other researcher, the result of this research was expected to be a previous study for those who were interested in doing similar research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The definition of grammar

Swan (1998:19) state grammar is the rule that how words changed to show different meaning, and they combined into sentences. It implies that language structure is the regulation of forming a different meaning of words which utilize to build a sentence in writing. Concerning to the previous statement, One is subconscious knowledge, the language ability that children develop at an early age without being taught. The other kinds of knowledge is the conscious understanding of sentences and text that can help students to improve their reading and writing abilities by building on that subconscious knowledge. The statement above clearly explains that the native learners can speak or write naturally by using correct grammar without learning and the non-native learners, they have to learn how to construct correct grammar first before they speak or write.

2. The definition of Morphology

The term morphology is generally to the German poet, novelist, playwright and philosophers Johan Wolfgang Von Goethe (1749-1832), its etymology is greek : morph means 'shape , form' and morphology is the study of forming words. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals

with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

3.   **The definition of Morpheme**

Morpheme is the object of morphology. John Lyons said such minimal units of grammatical analysis, a word are composed generally refer to morphemes (Introduction Theoretical Linguistics, 1986-170). While, Finegan (2004:41) said, morphemes are the smallest component in a word with a meaningful. There are two type morphemes, according to yule (2010:67) in study of language, there are free morph, that is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single word, for example : open and tour. And bound morphemes are those forms that can't normally stand alone and typically attached by another form, exemplified as re-, - ist, -ed.-s. when free morphemes are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word form are technically known as stems.

4.   **Type of Morpheme**

According to Richards (1985: 31), a form which can be used in its own is called a free form. Example: Betty, horse, red, write, love, drive So, from Richards' opinion, the writer concludes that free morpheme is the smallest element or the most basic unit in grammar that cannot be divided into even the smallest sense that can stand alone.

a. Free morphemes

Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes to pronounce

a word. Thus, words make up of only one morpheme, such as cat and elephant are essentially free morpheme. Of course, this doesn't mean that free morphemes always occur on their own, with no other morphemes attach for cat forms like cats and catty, for elephant forms like elephants and elephantiasis. The point is that form such as cat and elephant don't require the presence of another morpheme to be articulated in separation of English.

b. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is one which can't stand alone. It requires the presence of another morphemes. Thus, morpheme in English such as – ed for past- s for plural, re- or mis- are bound morpheme. None of these forms are never pronounce on their own by speaker of English. There are always attach to some morphemes and occur in words such as kill-ed, dos-s, re-write and mis-hear. Morpheme can also be classified according to whether they are roots or not. A root is a morpheme which has the potential of other morpheme attach for it. A non root can never have any other morpheme attach to it. The classification of morphemes into free and bound morphemes, and into roots and non-roots, is crossing-cutting classification. It means that there are free roots and bound.

Figure 1: *Type of Morpheme*

```
                              ┌────────────┐          ┌────────────┐
                              │ Functional │ ───────> │  And, The  │
               ┌────────┐     └────────────┘          └────────────┘
               │  Free  │
               └────────┘           ┌──────────┐      ┌─────────────┐
  Morpheme ──<                      │ Lexical  │ ───> │ Child, Teach│
                                    └──────────┘      └─────────────┘

                                 ┌─────────────┐      ┌──────────┐
                                 │  Derivation │ ───> │ -re, -ness│
               ┌────────┐        └─────────────┘      └──────────┘
               │ Bound  │
               └────────┘        ┌──────────────┐     ┌──────────┐
                                 │ Inflectional │ ──> │  -s, -ed │
                                 └──────────────┘     └──────────┘
```
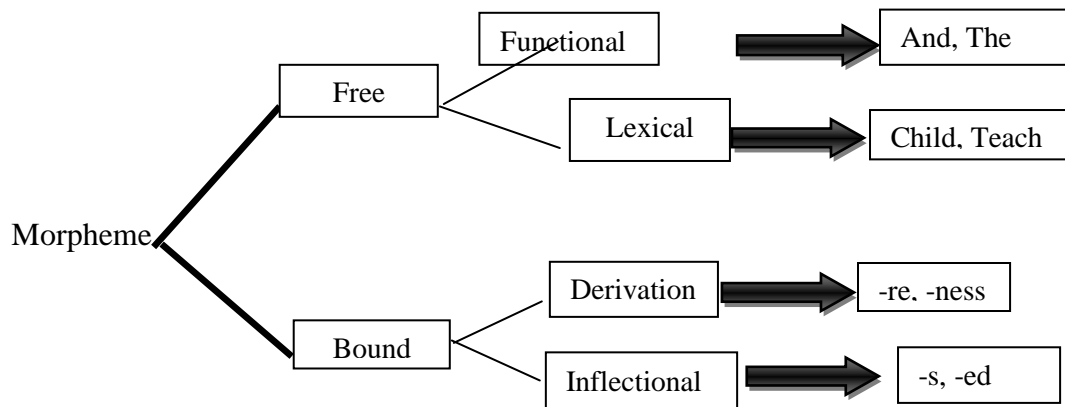
c. Derivational morphemes

Derivational morphemes, when combined with a root, change either the semantic meaning or part of speech of the affected word. For example, in the word happiness, the addition of the bound morpheme-ness to the root happy changes the word from an adjective (happy) to a noun (happiness). In the word unkind, un- functions as a derivational morpheme, for it inverts the meaning of the word for med by the root kind. Generally, the affixes used with a root word are bound morphemes. However, other morphemes such as affixes can be attached to it. Types of Declines The various derivations in the speech section are as follows.

Derivation of nouns, for example: legitimacy, kindness, and development. Adjective derivation, for example: silk, life, and fragility. Derivation of verbs, example: streng then and blink. Adverb derivation, for example: along, close, and slow. Examples of Decreases between Talk Parts Word "Inform" (verb)

Information (noun), by giving the suffix -> -ation Informative (Adjective), by giving suffix -> –ative Informative (Adverb), by giving suffix -> –ativeand –ly

The word "active" (adjective)

Activate (Verb), by giving the suffix -> -ate Activation (noun), by giving suffix -> -action Active (Adverb), by giving the suffix -> –ly

Verb to verb: appoint → disappoint noun to noun: brother → brotherhood adjective to adjective: practical → impractical verb to noun: preserve → preservation verb to adjective: bore → boring noun to verb: code → codify noun to adjective: nature → natural adjective to noun: ugly → ugliness adjective to verb: soft → soften adjective to adverb: slow → slowly

5.   Transformers Film

The object of the studied was a film produced by Michael Bay, and it is based on the Transformers toy line. It is the third installment in the live- action Transformers film series, and is the sequel to 2009's Revenge of

the Fallen. It is also the first film in the series that was not co-produced by DreamWorks, leaving Paramount Pictures as the sole distributor. The film stars Shia LaBeouf, Josh Duhamel, John Turturro, Tyrese Gibson, Rosie Huntington- Whiteley, Patrick Dempsey, Kevin Dunn, Julie White, John Malkovich, and Frances McDormand. Set two years after Revenge of the Fallen, it follows the warring Autobots and Decepticons' last days of the war as they battle to possess powerful technology from their homeworld crashed on Earth's Moon to restore their home. Returning Transformers include Optimus Prime, Bumblebee, Ironhide, Ratchet, Sideswipe, Wheelie, Megatron, Starscream, Soundwave, and Barricade.

The script was written by Ehren Kruger. Dark of the Moon employed both regular 35mm film cameras and specially-developed 3-D cameras, with filming locations in Chicago, Florida, Indiana, Milwaukee, Moscow, and Washington, D.C. The film was rendered specifically for 3-D, and the visual effects involved more complex robots which took longer to render. In May 2011, it was announced that Paramount would move Dark of the Moon's release date of July 1 to June 29, in order to monitor an early response to footage.

Exclusive early premieres in both select 3D and IMAX theaters took place on June 28, 2011, one night before worldwide release in 2D and 3D (including IMAX 3D) formats—each featuring Dolby Surround 7.1 sound. The film received mixed reviews from critics, who praised the special effects, action scenes, scores, 3D work, and the performances of

Peter Cullen, and Leonard Nimoy while criticizing the runtime, storyline, performances, and screenplay. Dark of the Moon grossed over $1.1 billion worldwide, and it is the 27th highest-grossing film of all time (the 5th-highest at the time of release), the second- highest-grossing film of 2011, the highest-grossing film in the Transformers series, and the tenth film to gross over $1 billion. Like the first film, it was nominated for Best Sound Editing, Best Sound Mixing, and Best Visual Effects at the 84th Academy Awards. It was followed by Transformers: Age of Extinction in 2014.

B.   Conceptual Framework

In studying linguistics, morphology is one of imperative branches to study. It is the science of the smallest syntactic units of language (Morpheme) and their formation into words. Morphology is the study of the way and method of grouping sounds into sounds words complex or words definite, distinct , and conventional meaning. The term of literary means the study of form. It refers to the morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has a meaning and arranged grammatically. By forming affixes, it can make a words is diverse of the class words from is root. The affixation is one of the way to arrange or change the words class. There are two common types of affixes, they are prefix and suffix.

Figure 2: *Conceptual Framework*

```
                    ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                    │      Transformers film        │
                    └──────────────────────────────┘
                                  │
                                  ▼
                    ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                    │          Morpheme             │
                    └──────────────────────────────┘
                                  │
                                  ▼
                    ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                    │         Derivational          │
                    └──────────────────────────────┘
                       ╱                    ╲
                      ╱                      ╲
            ┌──────────────┐          ┌──────────────┐
            │   Prefixes   │          │    Suffix    │
            └──────────────┘          └──────────────┘

        ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────┐
        │        Derivational Morpheme in               │
        │            Transformers film                  │
        └──────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
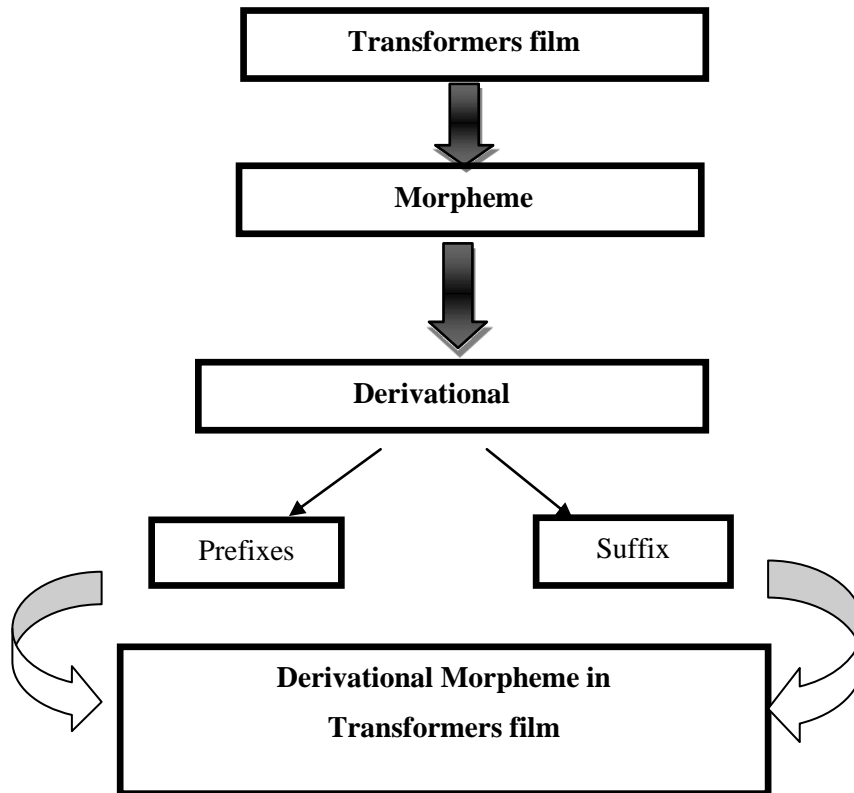
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A.   Research Design

Descriptive qualitative research was used to analyzes this papar. State That qualitative research doesn't incorporate any calculation and inferential statistic. Descriptive research was chosen because based on the research problem the objective of this research was to describe the derivational morpheme especially prefix and suffix that applied in Transformers film. So the result of this research was the data in the form of watching, written text, descriptively and analyzed based on the type of words used and classified in form prefix and suffix.

B.   Source of Data

The source of data in this research was obtained from the Transformers film March-May 2020th edition, a film produced by Michael Bay, and duration of film transformer two hours thirty –seven minutes . The data prefix and suffix on the film take the main characters on film transformers (Dark of the Moon).

C.   Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data , the technique was taken as follow :

1.   Watching the transformers film of the Cinema XXI
2.   Identifying each words that contained the derivational affixes and suffix
3.   Written text in the notebook
4.   Classifying the type of affixes which were used in Transformers film

D. Technique of Data analysis

The concept of data analysis according to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) in doing analysis used procedures as follow:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction became the first steps to do in analyzing the data of this research. According to Miles (1994:10), data reduction refers to the method of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research, the data was in the articles of Transformers film on March – May 2019th edition. Based on Miles's theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzed the data by watching the film, next the researcher selected the words that contained the derivational morpheme to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorized the data based on the types of include in prefix or suffix.

b. Data Display

The second step was data display. According to Miles (1994:11), generally a display is an organized, compressed the collecting of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed which words that contained derivational morpheme, what categories of derivational morpheme in those words, why was it categorized as prefix and suffix.

c. Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles (1994:11), last conclusion may not show up until data collection is over , in this step, the researchers concluded the result of the research based on the research problem and derivational morpheme's theory that was used.

And to find out the most dominant affixes from the percentage in Transformers film was used this formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

X = The percentage Of The Obtained Items

F = Frequency

N = Total Number of the Items

100% = Standard Of percentage

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

This part presented the results of data analysis as the answers of the problems written in the first chapter; what why derivational morpheme in transformers film and how such derivational morpheme prefix and Suffix were applied in subtitle main characters in transformers film.

B. Discussion

1. Derivational Morphemes

As mentioned above, bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached (Bauer, 1988: 12). They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. The word books, for example, consists of a free morpheme book and an inflectional morpheme – s. The bound morpheme –s does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme book. The bound morpheme – s does not change the lexical meaning of book. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word books is plural. Book is a noun and books is still a noun.

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category. For examples, the derivational prefix in- in inefficient, un- in undo, re- in rewrite, dis- in dislike and a- in amoral modify the positive meaning to the negative meaning but do not change the syntactic category of the derived words; efficient is an adjective and the derived word inefficient is also an adjective; do is a verb and the derived word undo is also a verb; write is a verb and the derived word rewrite is also a verb; moral is an adjective and the derived word amoral is also and adjective. All the derivational prefixes explained above have the meaning 'not'. Most derivational suffixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning. Only a few of them do not change the syntactic category. The derivational suffixes which change the syntactic category can be noun-forming suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes.

2. Types of English Derivational Morphemes

The rule of thumb to identify that the bound morphemes are derivational is the occurrence of new meaning creation or new word creation of the derived words. In dictionaries the derivation word is generally listed as a separate word from its base. The new meaning or the new word which occurs in the derivation process can be accompanied by the change of part of speech or not. In other words some derivational morphemes, as described

above, change the part of speech and some of them do not change the part of speech. In English, derivational morphemes can be both the prefixes and suffixes.

Based on the fact described above, the types of English derivational morphemes can be classified into two, derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The further description can be seen below:

2.1. Derivational Prefixes

All prefixes in English are derivational so that all the prefixes in English create new meaning or create new words. The creation of new meaning can be accompanied by the change part of speech or not. Most prefixes do not change part of speech. The prefix which changes the part of speech, for example, is the prefix en-. The prefix en- changes the bases into verbs. The word enlarge for example, consists of the prefix en- and the base large. The prefix en- changes the adjective large to the new verb enlarge. The prefix en-in the word endanger changes the noun to verb. The prefix a- in aside changes the noun side to the adverb aside. The other prefixes which do not change part of speech are explained as follows:

2.1.1. Prefix un-

There are two kinds of the prefix un- in English. The first is attached to adjectives to form new adjectives, and the second is attached to verbs to form new verbs. The two kinds of the prefix un- do not change the part of speech. The prefix un-

attached to adjectives means 'not'. Fromkin (1990: 130) calls
this derivation antonym or negative. Look at the following
examples of prefix un- attached to adjectives:

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
un-	able	unable	'not able'
un-	afraid	unafraid	'not afraid'
un-	aware	unaware	'not aware'
un-	fit	unfit	'not ft'
un-	free	unfree	'not free'
un-	happy	unhappy	'not happy'
un-	important	unimportant	'not important'
un-	intelligent	unintelligent	'not intelligent'
un-	lucky	unlucky	'not lucky'
un-	smooth	unsmooth	'not smooth'
un-	true	untrue	'not true'

The prefix un- can also be added to the adjectives of the
derived words that have been formed by morphological rules
(Fromkin, 1990 : 130). The examples are as follows:

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
un-	acceptable	unacceptable	'not acceptable'
un-	avoidable	unavoidable	'not avoidable'
un-	believable	unbelievable	'not believable'
un-	predictable	unpredictable	'not believable'
un-	reachable	unreachable	'not reachable'
Un	readable	unreadable	'not readable'
un-	sinkable	unsinkable	'not sinkable'
un-	touchable	untouchable	'not touchable'

Based on the examples above the rule of the prefix un-
attached to adjectives can be stated as: {un-} + ADJECTIVE à
new ADJECTIVE. This rule says that the prefix un- attached
to an adjective creates a new adjective. The new adjective is
indicated by the change of meaning. In this case the prefix un-
means 'not'

The second prefix un- joins with verbs to form new verbs.
In this case the prefix un- means 'to do the opposite of '
(Hornby, 1986: 935). The following are the examples of the
prefix un- which combines with verbs:

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
un-	bind	unbind	'to do the opposite of binding'
un-	cover	uncover	'to do the opposite of covering'
un-	do	undo	'to do the opposite of doing'
un-	dress	undress	'to do the opposite dressing'
un-	load	unload	'to do the opposite of loading'
un-	lock	unlock	'to do the opposite of locking'
un-	tie	untie	'to do the opposite of tying'

From the examples above, the rule of prefix un- attached to
verbs can be stated as: {un-} + VERB à new VERB. This rule
says that the prefix un- attached to a verb creates a new verb.
The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning namely
'to do the opposite of'.

2.1.2. Prefix in-

The prefix in- is the derivational bound morpheme mostly attached to adjectives. This prefix does not change the part of speech either. The meaning of this prefix is 'not'. Look at the examples below:

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
in-	accurate	inaccurate	'not accurate'
in-	tolerant	intolerant	'not tolerant'
in-	efficient	inefficient	'not efficient'
in-	expensive	inexpensive	'not expensive'
in-	fertile	infertile	'not fertile'
in-	formal	informal	'not formal'
in-	legal	illegal	'not legal'
in-	moral	immoral	'not moral'
in-	perfect	imperfect	'not legal'
in-	polite	impolite	'not polite'
in-	complete	incomplete	'not complete'
in-	consistent	inconsistent	'not consistent'
in-	regular	irregular	'not regular'
in-	responsible	irresponsible	'not responsible
in-	Relevant	irrelevant	'not relevant'

From the examples above, the rule of prefix in- attached to adjectives can be stated as: {in-} + ADJECTIVE à new ADJECTIVE. This rule says that the prefix in- attached to an adjective creates a new adjective. The new adjective is indicated by the change of meaning 'not' in the derived word. The prefix in- attached to nouns are very rare. The following are the examples of the prefix in- attached to nouns.

Prefix	Base (Noun)	Derived word (Noun)	Meaning
in-	balance	imbalance	'absence of balance'
in-	decorum	indecorum	'lack of decorum'
in-	decision	indecision	'the state of being unable to decide'

The morpheme in- is realized by different phonetic representations depending on the phonemes following it. The phonetic representation (pronunciation) is not always symbolized by the letters. The word incomplete, for example, which is the word formation of the prefix in- and the free morpheme complete, is pronounced when pronounced rapidly.

The change of phonetic representation because of the meeting of phonemes in morphological process is called morphophonemic change. The morpheme in- which attaches to the bases with bilabial phonemes in initial position will change to im-. In other words, the morpheme in- will be pronounced im- if it meets the bilabial phonemes. The examples are as follows:

Prefix	Base /bilabial/	Derived word
in-	balance	imbalance
in-	perfect	imperfect
in-	moral	immoral

The morphophonemic process of the prefix in- to im- is illustrated as: {in-} + base (initial bilabial phonemes) à [im-]. The morpheme in- which attaches to the bases with the phoneme /k/ in initial position will change to /iŋ-/. The phone [ŋ] is not symbolized by the orthographic symbol but we can hear this sound when it is pronounced rapidly as explained above. The examples are as follows:

Prefix	Base /k/	Derived word
in-	complete	incomplete
in-	correct	incorrect
in-	consistent	inconsistent

The morphophonemic process of the prefix in- to iŋ- is illustrated as: {in-} + base (the phoneme /k/) à / iŋ-/. The morpheme in- which attaches to the bases with liquid phonemes in initial position will change to liquid phonemes. The morpheme in- in this case will be pronounced like the phone of the liquid phonemes which follow it. The examples are as follows:

Prefix	Base /liquids/	Derived word
in-	legal	illegal
in-	rational	irrational

The morphophonemic process of the change of the prefix in- to liquids is illustrated as: {in-} + base (initial liquid phonemes) à / liquids/. The morpheme in- which attaches to the bases with vowel phonemes in initial position will be pronounced /in-/. The examples are as follows:

Prefix	Base /liquids/	Derived word
in-	efficient	inefficient

The morphophonemic process of the change of the prefix in- with vowels is illustrated as: {in-} + base (initial vowel phonemes) à /in-/. Based on the explanation above, the morpheme {in-}has the allomorphs /im-/, /iŋ-/, /ir-/,/il-/ and /in-/ and can be illustrated as follows: /im-//iŋ-/{in-}/ir-//il-//in-/morpheme allomorphs.

2.1.3. Prefix re-

The prefix re- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The meaning of the prefix re- is 'again'. Look at the examples below:

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
re-	adjust	readjust	'adjust again'
re-	arrange	rearrange	'arrange again'
re-	consider	reconsider	'consider again'
re-	construct	reconstruct	'construct again'
re-	count	recount	'count again'

re-	decorate	redecorate	'decorate again'
re-	pay	repay	'pay again'
re-	print	reprint	'print again'
re-	select	reselect	'select again'
re-	write	rewrite	'write again'

Based on the examples above, the rule of prefix re- attached to verbs can be stated as: {re-} + VERB à new VERB. This rule says that the prefix re- attached to a verb creates a new verb. The new verb as the derived word is indicated by the change of meaning 'again'.

2.1.4. Prefix dis-

The prefix dis- is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form new verbs. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is 'not'.

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
dis-	agree	disagree	'not agree'
dis-	allow	disallow	'refuse to allow'

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dis-	appear	disappear	'be seen no more'
dis-	believe	disbelieve	'refuse to believe'
dis-	like	dislike	'not like'
dis-	close	disclose	'allow to be seen'
dis-	connect	disconnect	'take apart'

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix dis- attached to verbs can be stated as: {dis-}+ VERB à new VERB. The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix dis- brings the basic meaning 'not' to the verb.

The prefix dis- can be attached to nouns to form new nouns. The following are the examples.

Prefix	Base (Noun)	Derived word (Noun)	Meaning
dis-	advantage	disadvantage	'unfavorable condition'
dis-	comfort	discomfort	'absence of comfort'
dis-	harmony	disharmony	'lack of harmony'
dis-	honor	dishonor	'absence of honor'

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix dis- attached to nouns can be stated as: {dis-}+ NOUN à new NOUN. The new noun is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix dis- brings the basic meaning 'not' to the noun.

The prefix dis- can also be attached to adjectives to form new adjectives.

The examples are as follows:

Prefix	Base	Derived word	Meaning
	(Adjective)	(Adjective)	
dis-	able	disable	'make unable to do something'
dis-	honest	dishonest	'not honest'

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix dis- attached to adjectives can be stated as: {dis-}+ ADJECTIVE à new ADJECTIVE. The new adjective is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix dis- brings the basic meaning 'not' to the adjectives. The prefix dis- attached to verbs are more productive than that attached to nouns and adjectives (Bauer, 1983 : 220).

2.1.5. Prefix mis-

The prefix mis- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning

created by this prefix is 'wrong'. The following is the list

of verbs to which the prefix mis- can be attached.

Prefix	Base	Derived word	Meaning (Verb)	(Verb)
mis-	direct	misdirect	'direct wrongly'	
mis-	judge	misjudge	'judge wrongly'	
mis-	match	mismatch	'match wrongly'	
mis-	quote	misquote	'quote wrongly'	
mis-	remember	misremember	'remember wrongly'	
mis-	understand	misunderstand	'understand wrongly'	

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix mis-

attached to verbs can be stated as: {mis-}+ VERB à new VERB.

The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning. In this

case, the prefix mis- brings the basic meaning 'wrong' to the

verb.

2.1.6. Prefix pre-

The prefix re- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The new meaning created by this prefix is 'before'. The following is the list of verbs to which the prefix pre- can be attached.

Prefix	Base (Verb)	Derived word (Verb)	Meaning
pre-	arrange	prearrange	'arrange before'
pre-	cook	precook	cook before'
pre-	determine	predetermine	'determine before'
pre-	select	preselect	'select before'
pre-	wash	prewash	wash before'

Based on the examples above, the rule of the prefix pre- attached to verbs can be stated as: {pre-}+ VERB à new VERB. The new verb is indicated by the change of meaning. In this case, the prefix pre- brings the meaning 'before' to the verb.

2.1.7. Prefix a-

The prefix a- is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to adjectives to form new adjectives. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is 'not'

Prefix	Base (Adjective)	Derived word (Adjective)	Meaning
a-	moral	amoral	'not concerned with morals'
a-	political	apolitical	'uninvolved with politics'
a-	typical	atypical	'not typical'
a-	sexual	asexual	'without sex'

2.2. Derivational Suffixes

Most of the derivational suffixes in English change the part of speech. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are not as many as the derivational prefixes. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are –ist in artist and dentist; -ian in musician and librarian; and -hood in childhood, neighborhood, brotherhood, and motherhood. The following is the description of derivational affixes which change the part of speech.

2.2.1. Noun-Forming Suffix

Noun-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to nouns. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form nouns

1. Suffix –er

    The suffix –er attached to a verb is a derivational morpheme which change verbs to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning 'a person who performs an action'. The following are the examples of the suffix –er attached to verbs.

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
box	-er	boxer
drive	-er	driver
kill	-er	killer
paint	-er	painter
sing	-er	singer
speak	-er	speaker
teach	-er	teacher
train	-er	trainer
write	-er	writer

2. Suffix –ment

    The suffix –ment is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to some verbs to form nouns . This suffix brings the new meaning 'abstract noun' . The following are the examples of the suffix –ment attached to verbs.

Base	Suffix (Verb)	Derived word (Noun)
agree	-ment	agreement
develop	-ment	development
argue	-ment	argument
commit	-ment	commitment
govern	-ment	government
move	-ment	movement

3. suffix –ness

The suffix –ness is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjectives to form nouns expressing a state or a condition. The following are the examples of the suffix –ness attached to adjectives.

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
bright	-ness	Brightness
bitter	-ness	Bitterness
happy	-ness	happiness
hard	-ness	Hardness
lonely	-ness	loneliness
sad	-ness	Sadness

3. Suffix –ion

The suffix –ion is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form nouns . The following are the examples of the suffix –ion attached to verbs.

Base (Verb)	Suffix	Derived word (Noun)
educate	-ion	education
discuss	-ion	discussion
act	-ion	Action

2.2.2. Adjective-Forming Suffixes

Adjective-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adjectives. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form adjectives

1.   Suffixe –able

The suffix –able is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases can be either verbs or nouns. The following are the examples:

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Verb)		(Adjective)
eat	-able	eatable
predict	-able	predictable
read	-able	readable
sink	-able	unsinkable
understand	-able	understandable
wash	-able	washable
write	-able	writable

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Noun)		(Adjective)
comfort	-able	comfortable
market	-able	marketable
profit	-able	profitable

2. Suffix –ful

The suffix –ful is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns. The following are the examples:

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Noun)		(Adjective)
beauty	-ful	beautiful
care	-ful	careful
use	-ful	useful
wonder	-ful	wonderful
pain	-ful	painful

3.   Suffix –less

Like suffix –ful, the suffix –less is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns. The following are the examples:

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Noun)		(Adjective)
home	-less	homeless
use	-less	useless
care	-less	careless

2.2.3. Verb-Forming Suffixes

Verb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to verbs. The following is the explanation of derivational suffixes which form verbs

1. Suffix –en

Base (Adjective)	Suffix	Derived Word (Verb)
wide	-en	widen
ripe	-en	ripen
sharp	-en	sharpen
short	-en	shorten

2. Suffix –ify

The suffix –ify is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be adjective and noun. The examples are as follows:

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Adjective)		(Verb)
clear	-ify	Clarify
pure	-ify	Purify
specific	-ify	Specify

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Noun)		(Verb)
identity	-ify	identify
beauty	-ify	beautify

3. Suffix –ize

The suffix –ize is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be nouns and adjective The examples are as follows:

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Noun)		(Verb)
apology	-ize	apologize
memory	-ize	memorize
victim	-ize	victimize

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Adjective)		(Verb)
local	-ize	localize
real	-ize	realize

2.2.4. Adverb-Forming Suffixes

Adverb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverbs. The following are the examples of derivational suffixes which form adverbs

Base	Suffix	Derived Word
(Adjective)		(Adverb)
clear	-ly	clearly
beautiful	-ly	beautifully
careful	-ly	carefully
angry	-ly	angrily
loud	-ly	loudly
slow	-ly	slowly
happy	-ly	happily

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTION

A.   Conclusion

Following the discussion in previous chapter, finally the researcher concluded that all types of derivational morpheme realized in film Transformers (Dark of the Moon). There were 2 types of namely, prefix, suffix . In this research the researcher only used 2 types namely, prefix and suffix. The researcher found in this film more used derivational morpheme suffix.

Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units of language. They are meaningful because they have either lexical or grammatical meaning. Morphemes can be classified into two namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are those which can meaningfully stand alone while bound morphemes are the morphemes which cannot meaningfully stand alone. It means that bound morphemes must be attached to other morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes. Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes or affixes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both English only has prefixes and suffixes. Bound morphemes can be inflectional or derivational. In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes and suffixes. In English, all prefixes are derivational but most of the prefixes in English do not change part of speech. Only several prefixes change the part of speech On the other hand, most derivational English suffixes change part of speech. Only small number of suffixes do not change part of speech.

The English prefixes which change the part of speech, for example, are en-. which changes the bases into verbs, en-which changes the noun to verb and a-which changes noun to adverb. The other prefixes which do not change the part of speech are un-, in-, dis-, re-, mis-, pre-, and a-. The English suffixes which change part of speech can be noun-forming suffixes such as –er, –ment, – ness, and –ion; adjective-forming suffixes such as –full and –less; verb-forming suffixes such as –en, –ify, and –ize; and adverb forming suffixes such as –ly.

B.   Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as the follow:

1.   For English teachers and learners, suffix and prefix is important field to learn in order to know the purpose and the meaning of affix. Suffix and prefix found in morphological also help the English learners to interpret the meaning in the news, film, novel, advertisement, story etc. English teachers can use news as the media for explaining about this field. By knowing the types of affixes which are prefixes and suffix can help the learners understanding well what the affixes means.

2.   For the readers who want to know more about prefix and suffix in morphological, this research hopefully can add their knowledge about derivational morpheme itself.

3.   For the other researcher who want to analyze in the same subject that are available in the news, film, novel, advertisement, story etc. And finally the researcher hopes for the next researcher who study on Morphological prefix and suffix are able to give more understanding about derivational morpheme especially types of prefix and suffix in the different media.

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4. APPENDIXES

Appendix 1. "The classification of Derivational Morphemes in Transformers film"

No	Type of derivational affixes	Word	Description	Meaning
		Reminds	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. minds meant *pikiran*, reminds meant *mengingatkan*.	Reminds : help to remember that they must do
		Incredible	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. In + Credible be Incredible.	Incredible : Impossible to believe
		Inappropriate	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. In + appropriate be Inappropriate.	Inappropriate : not suitable
	Prefix	Information	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. formation meant *pembentukan*, information meant *keterangan*.	Information : facts or detail about something
		Unofficial	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Un + official be Unofficial	Unofficial : without the approval or permission
		Redouble	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Re + double be Redouble	Redouble : Increase or strengthen
		Inhumane	Type of derivational of morpheme was a	Inhumane : Not carring about the

			phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. In + humane be Inhumane	suffering of other people
		Uninhabitated	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Un + inhabitated be Uninhabitated	Uninhabitated : person living in a place
		Discovered	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. covered meant *tertutupi*, discovered meant *ditemukan*.	Discovered : finding a learning that wash acknown before
		Resources	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Re + sources be Resources	Resources ; supply of raw materials, etc that a country can use to bring wealth

No	Type of derivational suffix	Word	Description	Meaning
		Finally	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Final + ly be finally	Finally : eventually
		Permission	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Permiss + ion be Permission	Permission : act allowing to do
		Craziness	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Crazy + ness be craziness	Craziness :

		Actually	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the	Actually : really : in fact, ly : happened

			sound of the word. Actual + ly be Actually	
		Hardly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Hard meant *keras*, hardly meant *hampir tidak*.	Hardly : almost no
		Killer	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Kill + er be killer	Killer : the person of act killing
		Really	Type of derivational of morpheme was a semantic change, because it changed the meaning of the word. Real meant *nyata*, really meant *betulkah*.	Really : in reality : used to show interest.
.		Totally	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Total + ly be totally	Totally : Completely
		Judgement	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Judge + ment be judgement	Judgement : ability to make sensible decision
		Exactly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Exact + ly be exactly	Exactly : used to agree with what subject has just said
		Messenger	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Message + er be Messenger	Messenger : person who takes a message to person
		Mostly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a	Mostly : adverb : mainly : generally

				phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Most + ly be mostly	

			Younger	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Young + er be younger	Younger : having lived or exited for a short time
			Politically	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Political + ly be politically	Politically : used to describe language that deliberately tries to avoid offending particular groups of people.
			Absolutaly	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Absolute + ly be absolutaly	Absolutaly : completely : used to emphasize that you agree with person
			Visionable	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Vision + able be visionable	Visionable : ability to see : area that yiu can see from a particular position.
			Safely	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Safe + ly be safely	Safely : protected from danger and harm
			Livable	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Live + able be Livable	Livable : adjective fit to live in : tolerable

		Commander	Type of derivational of morpheme was a phonological change, because it changed the sound of the word. Command + er be commander	Commander : person who is in charge on an officer in charge of a group of soldier or a military operation

ICON TRANSFORMERS

(DARK OF THE MOON)

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Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
(signature)	Morpheme in film Transformers (Dark Of the Moon).	
	A semantics analysis of the English translation of al'quran.	
	An analysis of translation procedure and methods in Facebook webpage.	

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,

Dewi Rahmasari

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

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,

                                            Dewi Rahmasari

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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

Nomor : 835/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
H a l : **Pengesahan Proposal dan**
Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalalamu'alaikum Wr. 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 : **Dewi Rahmasari**
N P M : 1602050103
Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Morpheme in film (Transformers dark of the Moon).

Pembimbing : **Erlindawati S.Pd M.Pd.**

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 : *18 Mei 2021*

Medan, 25 Ramadhan 1441 H
18 Mei 2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

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

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama   : DEWI RAHMASARI
NPM   : 1602050103
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Morpheme in film (Transformers dark of the Moon)

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
6 - Mei - 2020	1. Table of Content 2. Chapter I. - The Background of Study - The Identifications of the problems - The Formulation of the problems 3. Chapter II. Conceptual Framework 4. Chapter III. Source of Data 5. Reference	
17 - Mei - 2020	1. Reference	
18 – Mei - 2020	ACC for Seminar	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi

Medan, 19 Mei 2020
DosenPembimbing

Mandra Saragih,S.Pd, M.Hum

Erlindawati S.pd M.pd_

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
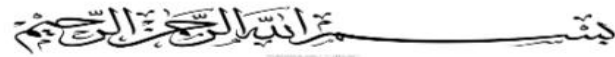
BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 09 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020   diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama   : Dewi Rahmasari
N P M   : 1602050103
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : Morpheme in film (Transformers dark of the Moon)

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	
BAB I	Deleting Acknowledgment. Table of content Background , identification, scope and limitation, the formulation point two.
BAB II	Deleting benefit
BAB III	
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 09 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Halimah Tussa'diah, SS,M,A   **Erlindawati S.pd M.pd_**

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua   Sekretaris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum   Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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

Nama Mahasiswa	:	DEWI RAHMASARI
NPM	:	1602050103
ProgramStudi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari	:	Selasa
Tanggal	:	9 Juni 2020
Dengan Judul Proposal		
:		Morpheme Film Transformers (Dark Of The Moon)¬

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

Dikeluarkan di : Medan

Pada Tanggal   : 9 Juni 2020

Wassaalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama	:	Dewi Rahmasari
N P M	:	1602050103
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Morpheme in film (Transformers dark of the Moon)

Pada hari sabtu,09 Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi
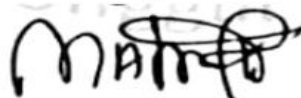
Medan, 09 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Halimah Tussa'diah, SS,M,A   **Erlindawati S.pd M.pd**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:
Nama Lengkap   : Dewi Rahmasari
NPM   : 1602050103
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Morpheme in film (Transformers dark of the Moon)

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:
1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas 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 oranglain 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,   17 February 2021
Hormat Saya
Yang Membuat Pernyataan

Dewi Rahmasari

Diketahui Oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: /23../KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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

Nama	:	**Dewi Rahmasari**
NPM	:	**1602050103**
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 :

"Morpheme in film (Transformers dark of the Moon)"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>18 Rajab 1442 H</u>
02 Maret 2021 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: .0.84./KET/II.2-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

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	:	Dewi Rahmasari
NPM	:	1602050103
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, <u>5 Rajab 1442 H</u>
17 Februari 2021 M
Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238

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

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap	: Dewi Rahma Sari
N.P.M	: 1602050103
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Morpheme in Film Transformers (Dark of The Moon)

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
30 Oct 2021	1. Back Grone of the Study	
	2. Identification of the Problem	
	3. Scope and Limitation	
	4. Significance of the Study	
Nop 2021	5. Conceptual Framework	
	6. Research Design	
12 Nop 2021	7. Source of Data	
	8. Technique of Collecting Data	
17 Nop 2021	9. Technique of Analyzing Data	
	11. Research Finding	
	12. Conclusion	
	13. References	

Medan,   November 2020

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.)

(Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd)