

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES USED IN BBC NEWS

SKRIPSI

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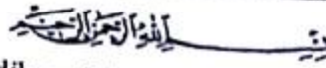
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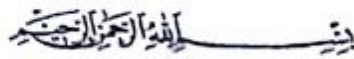
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ABSTRACT

Dwi Cahaya, Ayuci. 1402050276. Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News. Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan.2018.

This study deals with the study of Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News. The objectives of this study were to find out the derivational affixes used in *BBC NEWS*, to describe the types of derivational used in the article of the *BBC NEWS*, to find out the most dominant type of derivational used in the article of the *BBC NEWS*. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The source of data in this research was taken from article of the BBC news in 2017, that publish on morphological analysis of affixes used in BBC news, and the limited was taken eight news from the article of the BBC news. In collecting the data, the researcher reading in the article of the *BBC news*, identifying each sentence containing affixes, classifying the types of affixes which are used in the *BBC news*. The data were analyzed in some steps, identifying the derivational affixes in each paragraph in BBC news, classifying the derivational affixes appeared in BBC news. The finding showed there are a total of 656 affixes used in eight BBC news articles, with details of 4 prefixes and 113 suffixes in Syria child evacuees may be used as bargaining chips, UN warns (28 December 2017). 7 prefixes and 98 suffix in Unicef says scale of attacks on children in conflicts is shocking (28 December 2017). 8 prefixes and 95 suffix in Nokia android phone spurns the west (8 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 50 suffix in New routers defend smart homes against hacks (7 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 47 suffix in Baidu launches digital assistant with screen (5 January 2017). 1 prefixes and 58 suffix in The jacket that lets you stash 42 gadgets (6 January 2017). 9 prefixes and 76 suffix in Cruise trips personalized with wearable gadget (4 January 2017). 5 prefixes and 73 suffix in UK to help CES tech start-ups after expo chiefs criticism (23 October 2017). The reason deal with the dominant types affixes are the suffix with the total 610.

Keywords: morphological, affixes, BBC, news

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The researcher comes upon a lot of difficulties during the writing of this study, due to her limited knowledge and experience. However, many people have directly and indirectly contributed and helped her during completing this study, it might be possible for her to finish it. Thus, the researcher would like to express her specially thanks first to her beloved parents, Mr. Adenan and Mrs. Jamilawati for their pray, advise, courage, moral, and material support from her born until forever. May Allah SWT always bless them.

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topics. Finally, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done her best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this research

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

English as an international language must be used in all fields including in the literature works. Many of literature works, such as news, use English in recent day. However in English, affixation of a word greatly influence the meaning of that word. It will emerge a problem for non native speaker of English. Misunderstandings will occur when a non native speaker of English misinterpreted a word just because of the affixation of a word. In this case, for example, there is a difference between the words murder, murderer and great, greater in which murder is a verb and the doer is called murderer which is a noun, but great is an adjective and greater indicates the comparative of great. There by the understanding of affixation in English is crucial.

The affixation in English is divided into inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is the affixation which leads a changing of grammatical meaning without change the word class, for example the word great and greater, whereas derivational is the affixation which leads a formation of new lexemes, a changing of word class, and a changing of meaning, for example the word murder and murderer. Affixation is divided into prefixes and suffixes.

According to Plag (2003) stated that suffixes is divided into nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Morphology

process of derivational suffixes in the novel is very interesting and need to be discussed.

Affixation are adding a prefix to the base, with or without a change of word class, example: author – co author. And adding a suffix to the base, with or without a change of word class, example : drive – driver.

The base is the root word and the affix is the bound morpheme that is added to it. For example, in the word unfaithful , un and ful are affixes. The process of adding such particles is called Affixation. These bound morphemes are either suffixes or prefixes. Some languages make use of infixes too. The general term for suffix, prefix and infix is affix. So the process in which an affix is added is known as Affixation.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a British public service broadcaster. Its headquarters are at Broadcasting House in London and is the world's oldest national broadcasting organization and the largest broadcaster in the world by number of employees. It employs over 20,950 staff in total, 16,672 of whom are in public sector broadcasting. The total number of staff is 35,402 when part-time, flexible, and fixed-contract staff are included.

The students in University have the problems to analyze among affixes, these are about suffixes and prefixes, and the students do not understand about morphology. And the researcher choose BBC News because it is one of a mass of media which used so many affixes in its article. Based on the description above, the researcher decide to do the research entitled : *Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News*.

B. Identification of the Problem

The identification of this research was identified as follows.

1. Many students were confused about type of derivational affixes.
2. Many students can not know when the researcher used affixes in the article of BBC News.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was focused on morphological analysis. And the limitation was focused on affixes in BBC News article.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of the research was formulated as the following.

1. What types of affixes the used in the article BBC News?
2. What type of affixes the most dominantly used in the article of BBC News?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation above, the researcher determines the objectives of the study as follow.

1. To find out the derivational affixes used in BBC News.
2. To describe the types of derivational used in the article of the BBC News.
3. To find out the most dominant type of derivational used in the article of the BBC News.

F. The Significance of Study

This research are expected to be useful and relevant theoretically and practically. The significance of the research can be seen as follow.

Theoretically, this research helps in learning affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech.

Practically, the result of this research is expected to give precious contributions to lecturers, university students and future researcher. for the lecturers, this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary. for the university students, this reserch hopefully can be used to study both the affixes: inflectional and derivational not only from their hand book but also from news. for the future research, the result of this reserch is expected to be a previous research for those who are interested in doing similar field of research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Description of Linguistics

Humans are the only species that have a language. Many scientists have devoted their lives to understanding how language developed, how it's currently changing, and what it might become in the future. Cambridge University Press (2007) states that language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes a place within some sort of social context. This is why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connection between a language and the people who use it. Language is integrally intertwined with our notions of who we are on both the personal and the broader, societal levels when we use language, we communicate our individuals thoughts, as well as the cultural beliefs and practices of the communities of which we are a part : our families, social groups and other associations.

Wibowo (2001:3) stated that language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. There are many aspects of language to study, one of them is Morphology.

2. Description of Morphology

Morphology is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. So what does this really mean? Every human language depends on sounds. When specific sounds are put together in a specific way, words, phrases, and finally sentences can be created. This is how messages are sent and received. In order to understand morphology, you need to know the term morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a word with meaning. That meaning is how language conveys messages. Morphemes are more than just letters. When a number of letters are put together into a word part that now has meaning, then you have a morpheme. Morphology studies how these units of meaning, or word parts, can be arranged in a language.

Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation. Matthews (1991:3) states that morphology, therefore, is the simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the form of words in different uses and contraction. As Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fedeman (2011 :12) stated that morphology is a field of linguistic focused on the study of the forms and formation of word in a language.

Morphology is the branch of linguistic studying how word are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts (Zainuddin, 2012:3). Morphology deals with word form , the forming process of word and also its changing is forms that creates the difference in function and meaning. Based on the statment above, the word is the result of morphological process.

Morphology is the science and study of the smallest grammatical units of language, and of their formation into words, including inflection, derivation and composition. Geert (2005: 7) explains, "In present-day linguistics, the term 'morphology' Refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form-meaning correspondences between words." Further, according to Geert morphology is science studies on the internal arrangement of words and relationships form and meaning to the word.

Morphology is a level of structure between the phonological and the syntactic. It is complementary of syntax. Morphology is the grammar of words; syntax the grammar of sentences. 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 sentence. A discussion of how plurals are formed , for example, would belong to morphology, while a discussion of prepositional phrases would belongs syntax. After observing the definition of morphology above, it can be concluded that morphology is branch of linguistics which is concerned with the study of morphemes are constructed to form words.

2.1. Word

In linguistics, a word is the smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially by pauses in speech (Crystal: 2003). This construct with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a meaning but will not necessarily stand its own.

A word may consist of a single morpheme (*for example : oh!, rock, red, quick, run, expect*), or several (*rocks, redness, quickly, running, unexpected*), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are *-s, -ness, -ly, -ing, -un, -ed*).

A complex word will typically include a root and one or more affixes (*rock-s, red-ness, quick-ly, run-ning, un- expect-ed*), or more than one root in a compound (*black – board, rat-race*). Words can be put together to build larger elements of language, such as phrases (*aredrock*) clauses (*I threw a rock*) and sentences (*He threw a rock too but he missed*).

2.2.Morpheme

The object of morphology is morpheme. Morpheme is the minimal unit of word building in language. Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit in language utterances which has meaning. Mark Aronoff & Kristen Fudeman (2011:16) states that morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit that can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

According to Carstairs (2002 : 25) stated that Morpheme is the smallest parts of word. Morpheme is the smallest linguistic elements with a meaning/ grammatical function : *over-estim-at-ion; dis-pleas- ure; nerv- ous; electr-ic; walk-ed; tree-s; whose* some morphemes consist of a single sound (*sing-s. Walk-ed*), though not all sounds are morphemes (since most sounds don't have meaning in themselves). It is very important to speak about morpheme, because morpheme

arrangements are treated under the morphology of language including all the communication of the words or part 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 environments or in free variation. In linguistics, a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. The field of study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology.

Morphemes that can stand alone to function as words are called free morphemes. They comprise simple words (i.e. words made up of one free morpheme) and compound words (i.e. words made up of two free morphemes). Every word comprises one or more morphemes. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or a meaningful part. Another way in which morpheme has been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. We have purposely chosen not to use this definition. Some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form. Some linguistics describe morphemes as the smallest recurrent elements of grammatical patterning and leave meaning out of the definition.

Morphemes that can only be attached to another part of a word (cannot stand alone) are called bound morphemes.

2.2.1. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is a morpheme (or word element) that can stand alone as a word. Also called an unbound morpheme or a free-standing morpheme. According to Fernandez and Cairns (2010: 44) free morphemes are individual words, like dog or bite that can appear alone or with other morphemes. Free morphemes are a morpheme that can stand as word, thus giving them free status. Words such, "people", "work", "pretty", "run", are all examples of free morphemes according to language and linguistics. Free morphemes, on the other hand, are words that can stand alone as a word.

Clark (1977) stated that a free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word. A free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. On the other hand, a bound morpheme can stand as an independent word.

2.2.2. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a word element that cannot stand alone as a word, including both prefixes and suffixes. Free morphemes, on the other hand, can stand alone as a word and cannot be broken down further into other word elements. Attaching a bound morpheme to a free morpheme, like adding the prefix "re-" to the verb "start," creates a new word or at least a new form of a word, like "restart." Represented in sound and writing by word segments called

morphs, bound morphemes can further be broken down into two categories; derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Bound morpheme are those word that cannot stand by themselves, such as; -s of boys, -ing of writing. Or Bound Morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem. For example: the prefix (mis-) attaches to the front of stem the word ‘ mismanage‘. Example of bound morpheme are given such as; -re,- ness,- ment,- dist,-en. The bound of root: -re,-ment,-dis,-en, occur in numerous other word as prefixes and suffixes. The -ous is a suffix that changes the noun into an adjective. This means that -ous is also a bound morpheme.

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.

2.2.2.1. Inflectional

Other morpheme change neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of word are called as the inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes predictably influence the base words to signal a change in quantity, person, gender, tense, or the like while leaving the base word's class unchanged.

Inflectional morphemes are considered more predictable because there are only eight in the closed set of accepted inflectional morphemes, which include the pluralizing "-s," the possessive "'s," the third-person singular "-s," the regular past

tense "-ed," the regular past participle "-ed," the present participle "-ing," the comparative "-er," and the superlative "-est."

Sari (1988:82) argues that morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word, are called inflectional morphemes.

2.2.2.2. Derivational

Some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. derivational morphemes are considered lexical because they influence the base word according to its grammatical and lexical class, resulting in a larger change to the base. Derivational morphemes include suffixes like "-ish," "-ous," and "-y" and prefixes like "un-," "im-" and "re-." Andrea DeCapua describes this class of morphemes in her book "Grammar for Teachers" as having "to do with the vocabulary of language" wherein derivational morphemes "form an open set to which new words or word forms are frequently added." Oftentimes, these additions change the part of speech of the base word they're modifying, though that is not necessarily always the case, leading to derivational morphemes to be considered less predictable than their inflectional counterparts.

These are sometimes called derivational morphemes because when they are conjoined to other morphemes (or words) a new word is derived, or formed. And, as noted, the derived word may be in a different grammatical class than the

underived word. Thus, when a verb is conjoined with the suffix *-able* the result is an adjective, as in *desire + able* or *adore + able*.

Rachmadie (1990:23) said that derivational are morpheme that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational morpheme serve as an important means by which new words may be created in English.

2.3. Affixes

Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation. Procter (1980 : 15) stated that affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word. Affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, such as English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*.

An affix (in modern sense) is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form. Affixes may be derivational, like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, like English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixations, the linguistic process speakers use form different words by adding morphemes (affixes) at the beginning (prefixation), the middle (infixation) or the end (suffixation) of words.

In the formation of words with the process of affixation, affix that was the basic for forming words. affixes is a linguistic form that the word is an element directly and not words or principal words, which have the capability inherent in other forms to form new words or principal words. affixes an unbound form that can be added at the beginning, end or middle of a word (Richards, 1992). Other experts say, affixes are bound form which when added to the other shapes will change the meaning of the grammatical (Kridalaksana 1993).

Rachmadie (1990:31) said that some affixes when attached to the root or base do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new words. The set affixes can be divided into two subsets, prefixes and suffixes, depending, among other things, on the position in which they are attached. the former precede the element to which they are added, while the latter follow it. It should be noted that prefixes are different from stems (which we have seen are sometimes also referred as prefixes); while prefixes are uniquely attached to the left of their base element, stems exhibit a variety of combinatorial possibilities. (S.Scalise 1986: 79)

Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that affixes are morphemes which are not clearly lexical meaning and it is attached in root morpheme. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix and suffix.

2.3.1. Types of Affixes

Crowley (1995:6) argues that there are two most common types of affixes, they are Prefixes and Suffixes.

2.3.1.1. Prefixes

These are affixes which come before a root. The following English words all contain prefixes (presented in bold type), and these are separated from the root by means of hyphen:

re-act

un-holy

dis-believe

non-smoking

in-sincere

a-symmetry

pre-view

co-operate

We know whether an affix precedes or follows other morphemes, for example that *un-*, *pre-* (*premeditate*, *prejudge*), and *bi-* (*bipolar*, *bisexual*) are prefixes. They occur before other morphemes. Prefixes, in contrast with suffixes, do not always rigidly select their syntactic category of the base to which they are attached. Thus, while negative prefix *in-* always selects adjective example; *incapable*, *in-probable* and the prefix *en* selects verb example; *en-trust*, *en-close*, the prefix *super* can attach to nouns, adjectives and verbs example; *super-man*, *super-intelligent*, *super-saturate*. (S.Scalise 1986:80)

The prefix *un-* attaches to adjectives (where it means ‘not’) and to verbs (where it means ‘reverse action’), but not to nouns:

- a. *un-* on adjectives: *unhappy*, *uncommon*, *unkind*, *unserious*

- b. *un-* on verbs: untie, untwist, undress, unsnap
- c. *un-* on nouns: unchair, unidea, ungiraffe. (R. Lieber 2009:35)

2.3.1.2. Suffixes

Some morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes. English examples of suffix morphemes are *-ing* (*sleeping, eating, running, climbing*), *-er* (*singer, performer, reader*), *-ist* (*typist, pianist, novelist, linguist*), and *-ly* (*manly, sickly, friendly*), to mention only a few.

However, if we were speaking Indonesian or Japanese, we would say the equivalent of *two melon* (*three melon, four melon*, etc.) because these languages don't use morphological plurals in sentences like this.

These are affixes that are added after a root. The following English words contain suffixes.

cat-**s**

man-**ly**

kill-**er**

kind-**ness**

green-**ish**

eat-**ing**

laugh-**ed**

king-**dom**

3. Description of Newspaper

A newspaper is a periodical publication containing written information about current events. Newspapers can cover wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sport and art and often include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns. Most newspapers are businesses, and they pay their expenses with a mixture of subscription revenue, newsstand sales, and advertising revenue.

The journalism organizations that publish newspapers are themselves often metonymically called newspapers. Newspapers have traditionally been published in print (usually on cheap, low-grade paper called newsprint). However, today most newspapers are also published on websites as online newspapers, and some have even abandoned their print versions entirely. Newspapers developed in the 17th century, as information sheets for businessmen. By the early 19th century, many cities in Europe, as well as North and South America, published newspapers.

Newspapers are typically published daily or weekly. News magazines are also weekly, but they have a magazine format. General-interest newspapers typically publish news articles and feature articles on national and international news as well as local news. The news includes political events and personalities, business and finance, crime, weather, and natural disasters; health and medicine, science, and computers and technology; sports;

and entertainment, society, food and cooking, clothing and home fashion, and the arts.

Most newspapers are businesses, and they pay their expenses with a mixture of subscription revenue, newsstand sales, and advertising revenue (other businesses or individuals pay to place advertisements in the pages, including display ads, classified ads, and their online equivalents). Some newspapers are government-run or at least government-funded; their reliance on advertising revenue and on profitability is less critical to their survival. The editorial independence of a newspaper is thus always subject to the interests of someone, whether owners, advertisers, or a government. Some newspapers with high editorial independence, high journalism quality, and large circulation are viewed as newspapers of record.

The interaction cannot be separated with the human life. They need to communicate each other to survive in the world. They need each other because they need to have something that they do not own it or to know something that they do not know it. Sometimes we are curious what is happening in the world. To fill our curiosity, we need media. One of the media is newspaper besides magazine, book, radio, and television. (Charles W Bridges 1984:31).

3.1.Description of BBC News

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a British public service broadcaster. Its headquarters are at Broadcasting House in London and is the

world's oldest national broadcasting organization and the largest broadcaster in the world by number of employees. It employs over 20,950 staff in total, 16,672 of whom are in public sector broadcasting. The total number of staff is 35,402 when part-time, flexible, and fixed-contract staff are included.

BBC Online, formerly known as BBCi, is the BBC's online service. It is a large network of websites including such high-profile sites as BBC News and Sport, the on-demand video and radio services co-branded BBC iPlayer, the pre-school site CBeebies, and learning services such as Bitesize. The BBC has had an online presence supporting its TV and radio programs and web only initiatives since 1994 but did not launch officially until December 1997, following government approval to fund it by TV license fee revenue as a service in its own right. Throughout its short history, the online plans of the BBC have been subject to harassment from its commercial rivals, which has resulted in various public consultations and government reviews to investigate their claims that its large presence and public funding distorts the UK market.

The website has gone through several branding changes since it was launched. Originally named BBC Online, it was then rebranded as BBCi (which itself was the brand name for interactive TV services) before being named bbc.co.uk. It was then renamed BBC Online again in 2008, however the service uses the branding "BBC". The web-based service of the BBC is one of the most visited websites (fifty-fifth most visited according to Alexa in January 2013) and the world's largest news website. As of 2007, it contained over two million pages.

BBC Online contains a variety of content ranging from News, sport, music, science, technology and entertainment, amongst other things. The website has a British orientation, although the home page, news section and sports section each provide different content between UK and "International" visitors. There are also separate pages for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland written by the BBC Nations.

The website focuses around the primary top level domains of News, Sport, Weather, iPlayer, TV and Radio. These are easily accessible from the taskbar running across the top of all current BBC Online pages. However, other top level domains are also in existence: some are available from a drop down list on the taskbar including CBBC, CBeebies, Comedy, Food, Health, History, Learning, Music, Science and Nature, while other top level domains are only available through the A-Z index on the BBC website. These include Archives, Arts & Culture, Ethics, Gardening, Parenting, Religion and Travel news. However, there are many more top level domains – some 400 in March 2010 however this number has decreased as top level domains now frequently link to a lower domain name – that link to websites for individual services or programmers.

One of the most used aspects of the BBC Online website are the sections relating to News content, Sports results and news and Weather forecasts. The BBC News Online subsite launched in 1997 and received around 2 billion page views each month in 2012. The site contains journalistic content from the BBC covering news from the UK, both as a whole as well as regional news from the BBC Nations and Regions, and International content. The site also contains

analysis from correspondents and other features from the Magazine section of the website. The BBC Sport Online subsite offers, in a similar way to news, a wide variety of material including sports results, live feeds to on-air programming, sports related news and analysis from commentators and pundits. The BBC Weather subsite primarily focuses on weather forecasts for UK and International locations, but also includes other features including Country guides that detail to geography and climate of each country, winter sports forecasts and during times of unusual or extreme weather, videos are produced explaining the causes for this weather.

B. Relevant Studies

In this study, it will be related to previous research. There are three previous research which relevant to this study, such as :

For the first, Maharani Sri Aryati (2014), "*An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane*". Morphological analysis is the main areas in studying vocabulary. Morphological analysis itself is analysis that is breaking a word into its elements (root, prefix and suffix). Meanwhile, derivational affixes is the part of morphological analysis. So, it is important for the students to study about derivational affixes. When the students are able to identify derivational affix, they can develop their vocabulary because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. Novel is a long essay in prose and contains a series

of human life stories with others around them with accentuate the character and nature of the actor. The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi is a novel inspired by a true story from the author, that is Ahmad Fuadi.

Having seeing such phenomenon, the writer found that mastering English is not easy if the students are lack of vocabulary. This research aimed to find out the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. In this research the writer uses all of words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the chapters which are the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

The result of analyzing data were gained the derivational affixes that found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi are en- (11), in- (5), un- (11), a- (2), non- (3), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes, while the suffixes are -ly (229), -able (18), -er (52), -al (53), -ous (28), -ate (2), -cy (3), -y (34), -ee (1), -tion (73), -ion (14), -ize (6), -ship (3), -ment (26), -ism (3), -ist (1), -en (9), -ful (27), -age (2), -tic (16), -ish (2), -ary (8), -cent (2), -ive (13), -ance (7), -less (5), -ence (9), -ity (22), -ant (2), -or (11), -ness (19), -ure (3), -fy (3). In The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should be apply the derivational affixes

by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words and they also find how the words built. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

The second, Nur Chairul Azis (2013), “Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) -Er And –Or In *The Jakarta Globe News Paper November 1 – 7, 2012*”. This study deals with the similarities and differences between *the usage of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7,2012*, describing the characteristic of suffix –er and –or in *Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7,2012*. This research paper is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The object of the research is *The Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012*. Method of data collection is documentation and the steps are reading the newspaper, underlying the word that use suffix –er and – or found in newspaper, classifying and writing the data. The technique of analyzing data of this research are identifying the data, classifying and describe the data based on the similarities, differences and characteristic of data. From the result of analysis, it can be drawn some conclusions. *Firstly* The usage of suffix – er and –or have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix –er and –or, the grammatical category will change into noun category, and the differences between suffix –er and –or are related to the characteristic of each suffix. *Secondly*, the characteristic of suffix –er. The suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 38 data, consonant [y]: 5 data, [t]: 10 data, [d]: 12, [n]: 6 data, [p]: 5 data, [w]: 5 data, [k]: 10 data, [m]: 2 data, [h]: 5 data, [l]: 5 data, [g]: 1

datum, the suffix following noun morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 4 data, consonant [y]: 3 data, [t]: 1 datum, [n]: 4 data, [k]: 2 data, [m]: 4 data, [l]: 2 data, [f]: 1 datum, the suffix following the adjective morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 4 data, consonant [d]: 2 data, [n]: 4 data. Then the characteristic of suffix –or: the suffix following the verb morpheme with final letter vowel [e]: 26 data, consonant [t]: 10 data, [n]: 1 datum, [s]: 2 data, [d]: 1 datum, the suffix following noun morpheme with final letter consonant [t]: 2 data, [s]: 1 datum, the suffix following adjective morpheme with final letter consonant [t]: 1 datum.

And the third, Arif Sugiarto (2015), “Types Of Affixation Found In Reading Texts Of English Textbooks For The First Grade Of Senior High Schools In Tulungagung”. The result of this study are :1) the writer found out there were two kinds of affixes. They were prefix and suffix. 2). There is prefixation of 20 prefixes of negative prefix and 18 prefixes of other prefix with various meaning. Then suffix of 3 suffixes verb formation, 58 suffixes of adverb formation, 99 suffixes of noun formation include noun derived from verb, noun derived from adjectives and nouns derived from other nouns. Then 101 suffixes of adjective formation include adjective derived from nouns and adjective derived from verb. There is no diminutive. 3) There are affixes which are mostly used in reading text in English textbook at the first grade of senior high school with the frequency of the occurrence 12.70% for prefix and 87.30% for suffix or fifty four types of affixation. There is dominant of Suffixes. Based on the research findings, the researcher suggested some suggestions, they were: 1) for the teacher, They can apply the type of affixation by separating the affixes clearly to the student

mastering vocabulary. So, This research used as their reference to teach reading.

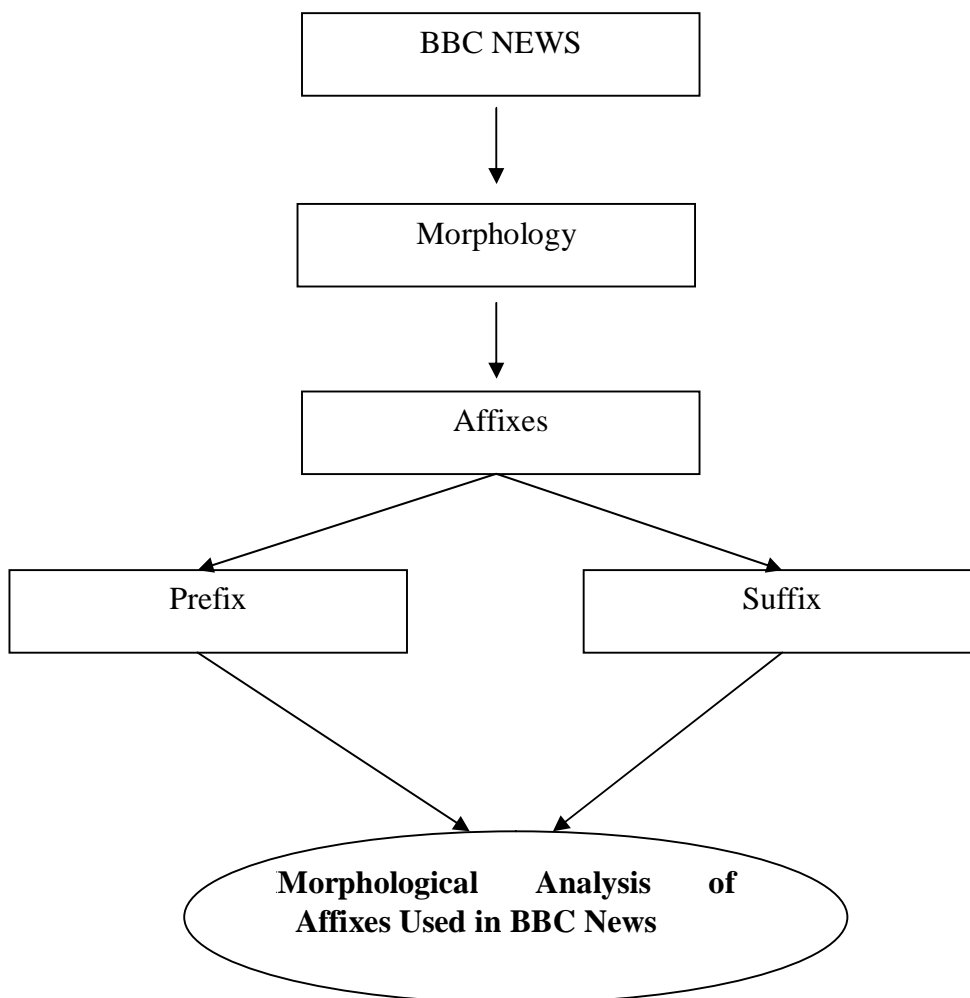
2) for the student, they should learn the affixes because from it can create a new meaning that can improve their vocabulary and also help the student to easy understand the meaning of unfamiliar word in the text, especially about affixation.

3) For other researcher to conduct further research on similar area by improving or use it as reference to conduct a further research related to types of affixation in the same topic or area. This study is very important it will give some knowledge to the researcher and to know various type of affixation.

C. Conceptual Framework

In studying Linguistic, Morphology is one of its important branches to study. Morphology is the science and study of the smallest grammatical units of language (morpheme) and of their formation into words. According to Dwarfman, morphology is the study of the ways and method of grouping sounds into sounds words complex or words of definite, distinct and conventional meanin. The type of investigation the analysis basic element used in language is called morphology. The term of literary means the study of form. It refers to the morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has meaning and is arranged grammatically.

By forming affixes, it can make a word is different of the class word from its root. The affixation process is one of the ways to form the others or to change the word class. There are two common types of affixes, they are prefix, and suffix.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research of Design

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. A descriptive method was used in collecting the data and analyzing it. Descriptive qualitative develops concept based on available data and follows the flexible research design that is suitable to the context.

Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Shodiq (2003) states that qualitative research does not include any calculation and inferential statistic. Moleong (1991:11) says that methodology qualitative as procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from person or activity which is researched.

By using this method, the researcher was analyzed the types of derivational affixes and the most dominant type of derivational affixes used in the article of the *BBC news*.

B. Source of Data

In morphology, affixes has preffixes and suffixes. The source of data in this research was taken from article of the *BBC news* in 2017. That publish on morphological analysis of affixes used in *BBC news*. And the limited was taken eight news from the article of the *BBC news*.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

In collecting data, the techniques can be taken as follow:

1. Reading in the article of the *BBC news*
2. Identifying each sentence containing affixes
3. Classifying the types of affixes which are used in the *BBC news*

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the following steps are applied as the following:

1. Identifying the derivational affixes in each paragraph in BBC news
2. Classifying the derivational affixes appeared in BBC news

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

Data are collected and selected from BBC news articles. The data of this study are affixes, words between prefix and suffix of BBC news. There are a total of 655 affixes used in eight BBC news articles, with details of 4 prefixes and 113 suffixes in Syria child evacuees may be used as bargaining chips, UN warns (28 December 2017). 7 prefixes and 98 suffix in Unicef says scale of attacks on children in conflicts is shocking (28 December 2017). 8 prefixes and 95 suffix in Nokia android phone spurns the west (8 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 50 suffix in New routers defend smart homes against hacks (7 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 47 suffix in Baidu launches digital assistant with screen (5 January 2017). 1 prefixes and 57 suffix in The jacket that lets you stash 42 gadgets (6 January 2017). 9 prefixes and 76 suffix in Cruise trips personalized with wearable gadget (4 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 72 suffix in UK to help CES tech start-ups after expo chiefs criticism (23 October 2017).

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the data were analyzed based on the classification of affixes found in eight BBC news. The researcher analyzes some classification of affixes that can be answer the formulation of the problem of this research, namely what types of affixes are found in each news and what type of affixes is the most dominant used in each news.

B.1 Types of derivational the used in the article *BBC NEWS?*

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data into it's types of affixes. Based on the theory, there were two types of affixes namely preffixes (*awalan*) and suffix (*akhiran*). The data which collected were presented in the tables below:

Table 4.1 Types of Affixes Used in Syria Child Evacuees May Be Used as Bargaining Chips, UN Warns (28 December 2017) News

No	Morphological affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	A senior UN official says		2
2	He fears children waiting		2
3	Evacuated from a besieged		2
4	Are being used as bargaining chips		3
5	UN special envoy to Syria Jan Egelnd told the BBC he understood	1	
6	That rebels had agreed		2
7	To release government workers		2
8	In exchange	1	
9	for the children 		1
10	Another 12 patients were evacuated on Wednesday		2
11	Following four on Tuesday		1
12	Thirteen more urgent cases are expected to be evacuated on Thursday		3
13	News of the latest evacuations from Eastern Ghouta		3
14	The Syrian American Medical society		1
15	Who urgently needed to be evacuated		3
16	As people continued to die		1
17	This morning, when the local staff reached the family to tell them that finally		2
18	The approval to evacuate your little daughter arrived		2
19	The family said that our daughter died a few days ago		2
20	About 400,000 residents in the war-torn district		1

21	Have been under siege by government forces since 2013		2
22	Lets hope that the agreements are good when they come		1
23	There can also be bad agreements		1
24	It is a not a good agreement if they		1
25	if they exchange	1	
26	Children for detainees that means children become bargaining chips in some tug of war		5
27	That shouldn't happen		1
28	They have a right to the evacuation and we have an obligation to evacuate them		2
29	Said earlier on Twitter that the government		3
30	Had agreed to the evacuations		2
31	In exchange for the release of 29	1	
32	Its prisoners		2
33	Mr. Egeland said those still in eastern Ghouta had very little left in the way of medical facilities		2
34	The Syrian war has been a war against the medical profession in many ways		1
35	Too many hospitals have been bombed		2
36	Have been hit on both sides		1
37	Hundreds of doctors and nurses have been killed or wounded so what is left in Eastern Ghouta for the 400,00 civilians is not that much		5
38	Eastern Ghouta has been designated		1
39	By the Syrian government main allies, Rusia and Iran, along with Turkey, which backs the opposition		3
40	But hostilities intensified six weeks ago when the Syrian military stepped up attacks in response to a rebel offensive, reportedly killing dozens of civilians		9
45	They are also severe shortages of food, fuel and medicines, and the cold weather is threatening to worsen the hardship		5
42	On Wednesday, the international committee of the Res Cross (ICRC)		1
43	Confirmed that four critically ill people had been taken with their families to hospitals in Damascus		4
44	And that it hoped a total of 29 people would be evacuated		2

45	The operation is clearly a positive step that will give some respite to the people in eastern Ghouta		2
46	Especially those who are in dire need of life-saving medical treatment		4
47	We hope this medical evacuation will only be the beginning of more to come		3
48	It is also vital for humanitarian organizations to reach people in Eastern Ghouta		2
49	With aid on a regular basis and without conditions		1
50	Last week, Mr. Egeland said 494 people were on the priority list for medical evacuations submitted in November		3
51	He said the number was going down, not because people were being evacuated but because people were dying		2
52	We have tried now every single week for many months to get medical evacuations out		4
53	And food and other supplies in		1
	Total	4	113

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : Suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 4 prefixes, and 113 suffix.

Table 4.2 Types of Affixes Used in Unicef Says Scale of Attacks on Children in Conflicts is Shocking (28 December 2017) News

No	Morphological Affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	The UN childrens fund says the scale of attacks on children in the worlds conflict zones reached “ shocking ” levels in 2017		8
2	In a new report, Unicef said there was widespread and blatant disregrade		2
3	For international laws designed to protect the most vulnerable		3
4	Unicef director Manuel Fontaine said children were being targeted in their homes, schools and playground		4
5	He said such brutality “cannot be the new normal”		1
6	The report highlights several conflict zones where it said children had suffered in the past year		5
7	It included		1
8	In the Central African Republic, children were killed, raped, abducted, and recruited by armed groups in a dramatic increase in violence	1	8
9	Islamist militants Boko Haram forced at least 135 children in north-est Nigeria and Cameroon to act s suicide bombers , almost five times the number in 2016		6
10	Muslim Rohingya children in Myanmar suffered “ shocking and widespread violence ” as they were driven from their homes in Rakhine state	1	6
11	In South Sudan, more than 19,000 children were recruited into armed forces and armed groups		3
12	Fighting in Yemen has left at least 5,000 children dead or injured according to official figures, with the real number expected to be much higher		7
13	In Eastern Ukraine, 220,000 children are living under the constant threat from landmines and other unexploded devices left over from the war	1	3

14	Children are being targeted and exposed to attacks and brutal violence in their homes, schools and playgrounds	1	8
15	Unicefs director of emergency programmes		2
16	As these attacks continue year after year, we cannot become numb		1
17	Such brutality cannot be the new normal		1
18	The report says that in some places, children abducted by extremist groups suffer further abuse		6
19	When they are released to security forces		2
20	Millions more children suffer from malnutrition disease and trauma when access to food, water, sanitation and health is prevented by fighting, it says		5
21	Unicef calls on all parties to conflict to abide by their obligations under international law to immediately end violations against children and the targeting of civilian infrastructure, including schools and hospitals	2	10
22	The reports adds	1	1
23	Unicef also calls on states with influence over parties to conflict to use that influence to protect children		5
	Total	7	98

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 7 prefixes, and 98 suffix.

**Table 4.3 Types of Affixes Used in Nokia Android Phone Spurns The West
(8 January 2017) News**

No	Morphological Affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	The first in a series of Nokia branded Android phones is to be released exclusively in China		4
2	The device will be marketed in partnership with the local internet retail giant JD.com		2
3	the announcement coincided with the final day		2
4	Where other new mobile phones and gadgets have been launched		3
5	Nokia no longer manufactures phones that carry its name		3
6	But has instead Licensed its brand to another finish company	1	1
7	The only phones that had been released under the deal had been more basic “feature phone” models		3
8	The android device had been highly anticipated and marks Nokias return to the smartphone market after a series of windows phone models	1	4
9	Nokia also briefly sold Android based handsets known as Nokia X in 2014		2
10	Microsoft used Nokias brand for a short time after buying the companys mobile devices the same year		3
11	But later referred to the devices solely by their Lumia name		1
12	Nokia once dominated the mobile phone market but struggled after the launch of the iPhone a decade ago		2
13	And the subsequent release of Google’s Android operating system	2	1
14	HMD Global had previously indicated it would release several Nokia branded Android phones in 2017	1	4
15	It is expected to provide details of at the other launches at another trade show		2
16	China is a reflection of the desire to meet		4

	the real world needs of consumers in different markets around the world		
17	The firm said in a statement		1
18	With over 552 million smartphone users in China in 2016		1
19	A figure tht is predicted to grow to more than 593 million users by 2017		2
20	It is a strategically important market where premium design and quality is highly valued by consumers		5
21	The Nokia 6 phone runs Android 7.0 the latest version, also known as Nougat and features		3
22	A 5.5in 1080p “full high definition” screen		1
23	Two amplifiers supported by Dolby Atmos audio processing		3
24	Which HMD says creates audio that seems to flow all around users		4
25	The specifications are mid range		1
26	That makes it slightly more expensive than Huawei's Honor 6X but cheaper		2
27	Nokia remains one of the most recognized mobile phone brands on the planet		3
28	Commented Ben Wood from the CCS insight technology consultancy	1	2
29	HMD Global will be hoping it can capitalize on this as it seeks to relaunch Nokia devices in 2017	1	3
30	It will be hoping the brand will help it stand out in the incredibly crowded Android smartphone market		3
31	Which is characterized by cut throat competition and a sea of design sameness		3
32	Head of customer insight at Tiger Mobiles believes that Nokia will launch the Nokia 6 Globally if the device has a successful launch in Asia	1	5
33	If the Nokia 6 performs well in China then its highly likely we will see a new international variant of the handset sometime in 2017		4
34	We'll be keeping our eyes on the certification websites in the coming months looking for a variant with more connectivity options like GSM, LTE, CDMA that will		8

	make the device compatible with networks worldwide		
	Total	8	95

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 8 prefixes, and 95 suffix.

Table 4.4 Types of Affixes Used in New Routers Defend Smart Homes Against Hacks (7 January 2017) News

No	Morphological affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	Security firms have launched routers at CES that can stop smart household gadgets being hijacked by hackers		6
2	Symantec, BitDefender and intel unveiled devices that scrutinize data as It flows across home networks	2	2
3	He companies say routers with built in defences will be essential as homes are filled with net connected gadgets		6
4	The routers also come with parental control features that help manage how much time children spend online and what they see		3
5	You will have to buy a security solution for your internet of things		1
6	Refers to the growing collection of smart gadgets that can be controlled via the net		4
7	Pretty soon everything will be connected one way or another and managed by a smartphone app		1
8	But that interconnectivity and ease of use comes at cost	1	1
9	Adding that the end of 2016 had seen a		6

	surge in attacks that compromised net connected CCTV cameras, televisions and media servers		
10	The poor security on these gadgets led to them being enrolled in massive networks by hackers who use them to carry out overwhelming attacks	1	5
11	One network, called Mirai, staged some of the biggest net attacks ever seen		4
12	The problem has got so serious that the US Federal Trade Commission has kicked off a competition to create tools that consumers can add to their home network that can protect IoT devices from attack.		3
13	Cash rewards will be given to the best entrants	1	1
14	For malicious traffic coming in and cut off hackers trying to access insecure kit	1	4
15	While current home routers do have security systems		2
16	And none is ready for the explosion of smart devices predicted to be in use soon		1
	Total	6	50

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 6 prefixes, and 50 suffix.

Table 4.5 Types of Affixes Used in Baidu Launches Digital Assistant with Screen (5 January 2017) News

No	Morphological affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	Chinese search giant Baidu has unveiled an AI digital assistant	1	1

2	Responds to voice commands using a combination of pictures		5
3	Unlike many rival AIs it is dependant on a touchscreen	1	1
4	Baidu chief scientist Andrew Ng said that artificial intelligence is the new electricity		4
5	AI has been growing steadily		2
6	Those of use on the inside feel the acceleration now but we have been feeling it for the last decade	1	2
7	Just as 100 years ago the electrification of our society transformed industry after industry		2
8	I think AI tech has now reached that stage		1
9	Little fish hardware has been developed		1
10	Ainemo inc but uses Baidu AI operating system DuerOS		2
11	Existing digital assistants such as the Amazon Alexa and Google assistant are not screen dependant but can be used by voice alone		5
12	However, continues to rely on a display to provide some of its information	2	1
13	Little fish will launch initially in China and currently only recognizes Chinese languages		3
14	Assistant and smart speakers is very much first generation		3
15	Tech analyst at CCS insight	1	
16	I would certainly expect that over		1
17	We will see the next iteration of assistant that do integrate a number of different ways of interacting with the device		4
18	A richer variety of interaction methods helps bridge the gap in terms of the user experience		6
19	When they first start using one, a lot of users find it steep learning curve		3
	Total	6	47

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : Suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 6 prefixes, and 47 suffix.

Table 4.6 Types of Affixes Used in The Jacket That Lets You Stash 42 Gadgets (6 January 2017) News

No	Morphological affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	As I swim in the ocean of shiny new tech that surrounds me at CES		2
2	I find myself wondering where on earth		1
3	In the form of a jacket with 42 secret pockets, each tailored for a specific device		2
4	Scotte vest's sleeveless gilet is an Alladins cave of pockets		2
5	It includes a laptop sized space on the back		2
6	Somewhere, to store a tablet in each of the front panels, an inside breast pocket for smartphones made out of touchscreen friendly material and a channel for headphone cables or chargers	1	3
7	It also contains a sunglasses pouch with attached cleaning cloth		4
8	The firm does not recommend using all 42 pockets at once		3
9	It is having a pocket for what you need at the moment		1
10	If style isn't necessarily your number one priority		1
11	After stashing my 11 in (28cm)		1
12	Equipment		1
13	I didn't look or feel particularly elegant		1
14	The laptop alone almost tipped me over twice		1
15	But once the load had settled into my shoulders I began to feel like I was wearing a backpack rather than a gilet		3

16	It was surprisingly difficult to get		2
17	everything back out again after this little experiment		
18	While to locate the pockets it was in		2
19	Helpfully, each garment comes with a small fabric map setting out the location of all the pockets		5
20	When chief executive Scott Jordan almost damaged his ears in an airport after getting a headphone cable tangled on a doorknob		4
21	It was inspired by the traditional fishermans vest		2
22	Scotte Vest claims to have sold more than 10 million garments so far		2
23	Ranging from trench coats to shorts		3
24	All with varying tallies of pockets		3
25	It is great for travelers		1
26	Although as its name suggest that one has a mere 25 storage areas		4
27	I cant believe I've come to Las Vegas to write about pockets		1
	Total	1	57

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : Suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 1 prefixes, and 57 suffix.

Table 4.7 Types of Affixes Used in Cruise Trips Personalized With Wearable Gadget (4 January 2017) News

No	Morphological affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	Cruise line carnival has launched a		8

	wearable gadget that allows services on boards its ships to be personalized for guests		
2	Or carried in a passengers pocket		2
3	It will connect to onboard facilities, tracking meal orders or automatically unlocking guests cabins as they approach the door	1	7
4	It would have to be easy to use entice holidaymakers	1	1
5	Details of the project are being outlined at two events at the CES tech show in Las Vegas		4
6	Needs to be flawless		2
7	The ocean medallion will connect with onboard system on the first specially modified cruise ship later this year via internet of things technology		4
8	Other ships in the princess cruises fleet will then adopt he system		2
9	It was a greet example of novel uses for smart devices		1
10	But, because people go on cruises as a relaxing holiday		3
11	The system will have to work flawlessly		1
12	He also noted that		1
13	Just like upgrading a big hotel	1	
14	The venture would likely be a costly one which adds a degree of risk for carnival		3
15	Miles of cable		1
16	More than 7,000 sensors and 4,000 digital screens were installed in 10 days in Italy		3
17	Its going to almost be invisible to guests	1	
18	They not going release how much technology in here	1	
19	Holiday resorts and cruise ship brands		2
20	Including carnivals rival Royal Caribbean Cruises		2
21	Increasingly offer visitor access to various services via smart bands or wearable gadgets		3
22	The undertaking could perhaps foreshadow what life in a future smart city or internet of things powered shopping complex might be like	1	3

23	The capabilities of a cruise line		1
24	City officials don't typically have the budget to do grand vision schemes like the carnival refit	1	2
25	In fact, most cities are chronically short of budget		2
26	Connection technologies built in to the ocean medallion include Bluetooth		3
27	Near field communications , according to the travel firm		2
28	This will allow passengers to		1
29	Unlock their cabin doors automatically as they approach	1	3
30	Find the location of friends and family onboard the ship	1	1
31	Pay for merchandise without using cash or a credit card		2
32	Connect guests to a gambling platform accessible around the ship		3
33	The services will be offered first to passenger on the Regal princess ship from November		2
34	It will then be expanded to the Royal princess and Caribbean princess ships in 2018		1
	Total	9	76

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : Suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 9 prefixes, and 76 suffix.

Table 4.8 Types of Affixes Used in UK to Help CES Tech Start-ups After Expo Chiefs Criticism (23 October 2017) News

No	Morphological affixes	Types of affixes	
		P	S
1	The chief of the CES tech expo has revealed that the UK government is helping fund selection of start ups to attend its next event in January		4
2	The funding of a pavilion within the shows Eureka park start up zone represents a strategy shift for the UK	1	2
3	Gary saphiro had previously said it was		1
4	A source of embarrassment		1
5	That small UK companies had not received such support at the 2017 show		2
6	Minister had instead that UK firms still had a significant presence	1	
7	Tech UK an industry group that has partnered with the government to run the stands		3
8	Acknowledged that Mr.shapiros intervention had made a difference		3
9	It definitely helped		2
10	Director or market engagements		1
11	We've been pushing the DIT for some time to give us additional support		2
12	It gives us a stronger identity by having hub of a number of UK companies and allows us to promote a central location		4
13	More than 4,000 exhibitors and 180,000 people attended this years CES expo		1
14	The event attracts both the media and retail buyers from across the globe	2	2
15	Allowing manufactured to attract publicity and strike business deals at the week long event		4
16	Companies booked show floor space		2
17	France fielded 248 and mainland China 1,314		1
18	The spaces will be smaller than a separate stand		2
19	But help is being provided to design the area and attract visitor		3

20	The British government and UK had stepped up by having a presence that they did not have last year		3
21	One beneficiary is Doppel		1
22	Firm that has created a wrist based device designed to make wearers feel more lert or relaxed depending on its setting		7
23	Accomodation costs		2
24	Said it expected its total bill to come to about		1
25	Without this support we definitely wouldn't have been able to exhibit	1	1
26	Saving thousands of pounds makes the difference between attending and not attending for a pre-revenue company like us	1	5
27	Tech UK said that if the initiative was a success, it hoped to host an even bigger space in 2019		3
28	The DIT added in a statement		2
29	We help exporters make the nost of global opportunities trade missions for high value sectors like the tech sector and trade shows like CES		5
30	Where we will be supporting a number of UK exhibitors next year		2
	Total	6	72

Note :

Classifications of affixes

P : Prefixes

S : Suffix

Based on the above table, it was found that there are two types of affixes used in BBC news with calculations, 6 prefixes, and 72 suffix.

From the data above, the researcher found the word that include in types of affixes were found in article BBC news. The types of affixes based on the theory, there were three types namely; prefixes, infixes and suffix. but in this research

researcher only used two types, namely, affixes and suffix with the calculation, 4 prefixes and 113 suffixes in Syria child evacuees may be used as bargaining chips, UN warns (28 December 2017). 7 prefixes and 98 suffix in Unicef says scale of attacks on children in conflicts is shocking (28 December 2017). 8 prefixes and 95 suffix in Nokia android phone spurns the west (8 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 50 suffix in New routers defend smart homes against hacks (7 january 2017). 6 prefixes and 47 suffix in Baidu launches digital assistant with screen (5 January 2017). 1 prefixes and 57 suffix in The jacket that lets you stash 42 gadgets (6 January 2017). 9 prefixes and 76 suffix in Cruise trips personalized with wearable gadget (4 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 72 suffix in UK to help CES tech start-ups after expo chiefs criticism (23 October 2017). The total calculation of affixes from eight BBC news were 47 prefixes and 608 suffix.

After analyzing the data and determining the types of affixes used in article BBC news the next step was calculating the percentage of the types of affixes, and to figure out the dominant type of affixes. It found that (1) suffix greater occurrences than another, type of this suffix is used 608 times or (92,9%), (2) the next position is prefix with occurrences 47 times or (7,1%). After explained the percentage of affixes, the researcher found that suffix which is as the greater occurrences than another also as the dominant type of affixes that it is used in article BBC news. The total occurrences and percentage of frequency of affixes used in article BBC news are presented as follow:

Table 4.9 Percentage of the Types of Affixes

No	Types of Affixes	Total (F)	$x = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$
1	Prefixes	47	7,1%
2	Suffix	608	92,9%
Total		655 (N)	100%

B.2 The Reason Type of Prefixes Dominantly Used in *BBC News*

After analyzing the data, researcher found that the type of suffix as the most dominant types of affixes that used in eight article *BBC News*. Suffix occurs 608 times or (92.9%). It's shows that more than a half of the data is dominantly used suffix.

According to Walter W Skeat (1882), The number of suffixes in Modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion.

A suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root (namely a base form), serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending. The word "suffix" comes from the Latin, to fasten underneath. The adjective form is suffixal.

Suffixes become the most dominantly types of affixes that used in eight article because this type is used for all kinds of relationships between form, meaning, and function. Some are rare and have only vague meanings, as with the *-een* in *velveteen*. Some have just enough uses to suggest a meaning, as with *-iff* in *bailiff*, *plaintiff*, suggesting someone involved with law. Children would be better at spelling if they were taught about morphemes the units of meaning that

form words researchers claim today. For instance, the word 'magician' consists of two morphemes: the stem 'magic' and the suffix 'ian.' Children find the word difficult to spell because the third syllable sounds like 'shun.' But if they knew it was made up of the two morphemes, they could make more sense of the way it is spelled, researchers suggest.

C. Research Findings

After analyzed all the data obtained in eight article of BBC News, the researcher found types of affixes used in article. There were 3 types of affixes namely, prefixes, infix and suffix. But researcher only used 2 types namely, prefixes and suffix. There were 655 words that include into affixes and it was collected from 8 article of BBC News.

There are a total of 655 affixes used in eight BBC news articles, with details of 4 prefixes and 113 suffixes in Syria child evacuees may be used as bargaining chips, UN warns (28 December 2017). 7 prefixes and 98 suffix in Unicef says scale of attacks on children in conflicts is shocking (28 December 2017). 8 prefixes and 95 suffix in Nokia android phone spurns the west (8 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 50 suffix in New routers defend smart homes against hacks (7 january 2017). 6 prefixes and 47 suffix in Baidu launches digital assistant with screen (5 January 2017). 1 prefixes and 57 suffix in The jacket that lets you stash 42 gadgets (6 January 2017). 9 prefixes and 76 suffix in Cruise trips personalized with wearable gadget (4 January 2017). 6 prefixes and 72 suffix in UK to help CES tech start-ups after expo chiefs criticism (23 October 2017).

The reason deal with the dominant types of affixes was suffix because this type is used for all kinds of relationships between form, meaning, and function.

D. Discussions

Based on the data collection and research findings above, there are several things can be arrange based on each problem.

For the first, the findings showed the types of affixes which used in *BBC* News, there are prefixes and suffixes. Then, the type which dominantly used in *BBC* News was suffixes. It can be the dominant type because it related with form, meaning, and function which exist in *BBC* News.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Following the discussion in the previous chapter, finally the researcher concludes that all types of affixes used in article BBC news. There are 656 types of affixes found in eight news. From the data analysis, the conclusions are:

1. There were 3 types of affixes namely, preffixe, infix, and suffix. in this research the researcher only used 2 types namely, affixes and suffix. The researcher calculate the total frequency of the occurances the types of affixes itself. (1) suffix in first position is used 610 times or (92,9%), (2) the next position is prefixes with occurances 46 times or (7,1%). The most dominant types is suffix. There are a total of 656 affixes used in eight BBC news articles, with details of 4 prefixes and 113 suffixes in Syria child evacuees may be used as bargaining chips, UN warns (28 December 2017). There are 7 prefixes and 98 suffix in Unicef says scale of attacks on children in conflicts is shocking (28 December 2017). There are 8 prefixes and 95 suffix in Nokia android phone spurns the west (8 January 2017). There are 6 prefixes and 50 suffix in New routers defend smart homes against hacks (7 january 2017). There are 6 prefixes and 47 suffix in Baidu launches digital assistant with screen (5 January 2017). There are 1 prefixes and 58 suffix in The jacket that lets you stash 42 gadgets (6 January 2017). There are 9 prefixes and 76 suffix in Cruise trips personalized with wearable gadget (4 January 2017). There are 5 prefixes

and 73 suffix in UK to help CES tech start-ups after expo chiefs criticism (23 October 2017).

2. The reason deal with the dominant types affixes are the suffix with the total 610.

B. Suggestions

After conducting this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions which is offered as the following:

1. For English teachers and learners, affixes is important field to learn in order to know the purpose and the meaning of affix. Affixes 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, infix, and suffix can help the learners understanding well what the affix means.
2. For the readers who want to know more about affixes and morphological, this research hopefully can add their acknowledge about affixes itself. And for the other researcher who want to analyze in the same subject that are available in the news.

And finally the researcher hopes for the next researcher who study in affixes on Morphological are able to give more understanding about the affixes on morphological especially types of affixes in the different genre of news.

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