

**AN ANALYSIS OF USING DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN THE
SPEECH TEXT BY COMMISSIONER KYRIAKIDES
AT PRESS CONFERENCE ON COVID 19**

A Thesis

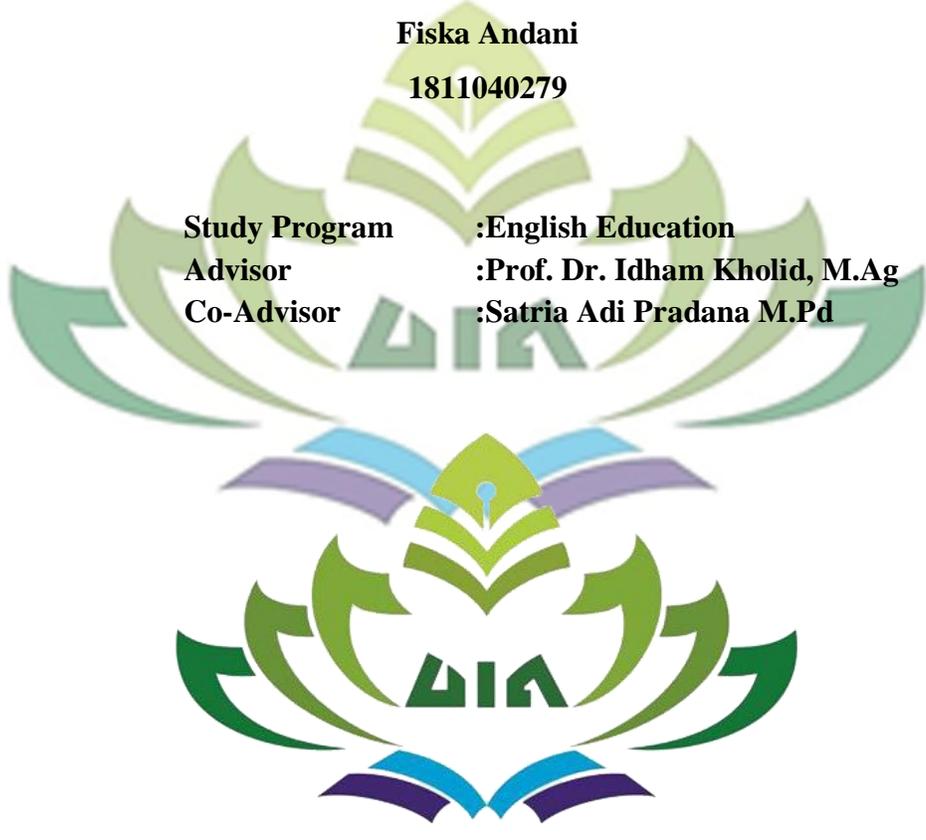
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

By:

Fiska Andani

1811040279

Study Program :English Education
Advisor :Prof. Dr. Idham Kholid, M.Ag
Co-Advisor :Satria Adi Pradana M.Pd



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2021 M /1441 H**

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ABSTRACT

This study mainly described the morphology roles in the speech text by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. The objectives of the study were (1) To know how many kinds of derivational process found in the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. (2) To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. The object of this research was the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides in charge of health and food safety at press conference on Covid 19 on February 26th, 2020, in Rome, Italy and its transcription.

This research used qualitative approach because it was focused on analysing the use of derivational affixes of the written material in context. Materials included textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, manuscript, articles and etc. The material of this research was the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. In this research, the design was descriptive qualitative method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality.

The findings of this research were following: The prefix data appeared in different form of prefix such as (ex-), (dis-), (in-), (un-), (mis-), (dis-). While The suffix data appeared in different form of prefix such as (-ion), (-al), (-ation), (-y), (-ness), (-ty), (-ance), (-cy), (-an), (-ment), (-ive), (-ic), (-ant). In this research, there were three derivational processes found, they were noun formation, adjective formation and adverb formation. By analyzing the use of derivational affixes found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides we could find the new words and absolutely would enriched our vocabularies. It is because from just one word it could gain many words with different part of speech.

Keywords: *Morphology, Affixes, Derivational*



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MOTTO

فَإِذَا بَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَأَمْسِكُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ فَارِقُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ وَأَشْهِدُوا ذَوَىٰ عَدْلٍ مِّنكُمْ
وَأَقِيمُوا الشَّهَادَةَ لِلَّهِ ذَٰلِكُمْ يُوعَظُ بِهِ ۚ مَنْ كَانَ يُوْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَن يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ
تَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا ۖ وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِن حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ ۚ وَمَن يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ ۗ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ بَلِغٌ أَمْرِهِ ۗ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدْرًا ۖ

"Whoever fears Allah, He will certainly provide for him a way out. And provide him with sustenance from a direction that he did not expect. And whoever puts his trust in Allah, Allah will certainly suffice his needs. Verily Allah carries out His (willed) affairs. Allah has made provisions for everything." (Q.S At-Thalaq: 2-3)¹



¹ Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an*, (Beltsville.: Bandung, Amana Publications, 2004), P.558.

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. I thank Allah SWT my lord almighty who has guided me to face everything in this extraordinary world.
2. My parents, Bak and Emak. Mr. Herianda and Ms. Maslaini for showing faith in me and giving me liberty to choose what i desired. I salute you all for the selfless love, care pain and sacrifice you did to shape my live. I would never be able to pay back the love and affection showered by my parents.
3. Also i express my thanks to my little sister Feni Merta Andani and little brother Anas Izzul Hadif for their selfless love, support and valuable prayers. I consider myself the luckiest in the world to have such a lovely and caring family standing beside me with their love and unconditional support.
4. I also thank to my Academic Advisor, Prof. Dr. Idham Kholid, M.Ag who has educated, supported, directed and given the researcher advices, suggestions and recomendations for this thesis from beginning until the end so that I can complete my thesis.
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8. Also i express my thanks to D class of English Education for their support.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Fiska Andani was born in Kagungan on July 5th 1999. Fiska is the first daughter of Mr. Herianda and Ms. Maslaini. She has one little sister, named Feni Merta Andani and one little brother, named Anas Izzul Hadif. In academic background, Fiska accomplished her formal education at SDN 1 Kagungan in 2005 and she graduated in 2011. In the same year, she continued her study in SMPN 1 Kotaagung and finished in 2014. After graduating from junior high school, she continued her studies at the Al-Muhsin Islamic boarding school for eight months. Then she continued to SMA Negeri 1 Kotaagung and graduated in 2018. Then she continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in English Education Study Program in 2018.



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Bismillahirrahmanirrohim,

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullohi Wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah, The most Gracious and The Most Merciful, The Lord of Universe. Because of Allah, i could finish this graduating paper as one of the requirment for *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Islamic State University Raden Intan Lampung.

Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us form the darkness to the lightness. However, this succes would not be achieved without supports, guidance, advices, helps and encouragements from individual and institution, and researcher somehow realize that an appropriate moment for me to deepest graduate for:

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2. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Islamic State University Raden Intan Lampung.
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6. All of tthe lecturers in English Education Study Program of Islamic State University Raden Intan Lampung
7. All of staff who have helped the researcher in processing of graduating administration
8. All of my friends who i could write one by one

Finally this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. Moreover, the researcher is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from readers for the improvement of the graduating paper.

Bandar Lampung, 28 November 2021

The Writer

Fiska Andani

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

In order to reinforce the subject matter of this research, it is necessary to explain the terms in the following title, namely "An Analysis of Using Derivational Affixes in the Speech Text by Commissioner Kyriakides at Press Conference on Covid 19". By the explanation in the title, it is hoped that it can eliminate reader's misunderstanding in understanding the next study material. The terms that need explanation are as follows:

1. Analysis

Analysis is an activity that includes the activity of sorting, breaking down, differentiating things to be classified and grouped according to certain criteria and then looking for their significance and their relevance.²

2. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are the affixes that change the class of root or base.³ Derivation forms complex lexemes, which may or may not be stored in the speaker's mental lexicon.⁴ In this research, the focus of research is on the using of derivational affixes. The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (newstems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach too. For the additional the basic function of derivational processes is to enable the language user to make new lexemes.⁵

3. Speech

Speech is the verbal production of language, whereas language is the conceptual processing of communication.⁶ Humans express thoughts, feelings, and ideas *orally* to one another through a series of complex movements that alter and mold the basic tone created by voice into specific, decodable sounds. In this research, the speech text that delivered by the commissioner Kyriakides in charge of health and food safety, at press conference on covid 19 in Rome, Italy.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is the most important in human life.⁷ For communicate, people use language as the symbol system. We can understand that language is a system of sounds and words to communicate in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. Language is a tool of communication one to another. We can use language with

² Makinuddin. *Analisis Sosial Bersaksi dalam Advokasi Irigasi*. (akatiga.: Bandung, 2006), p. 40.

³ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka.: Jakarta, 1986), p. 23.

⁴ Mark Aronof, Kristen Fudeman. *What is Morphology? Second edition*. (A John Wiley & Sons Blackwell Publishing Ltd.: Le,2011), p. 132.

⁵ Geert Booij. *The Grammar of Words*. (Oxford University Press Inc.: New York, 2007), p. 51.

⁶ Maura. "Speech and Language Delay in Children", Virginia, University of Virginia School of Medicine, 2011), p. 1183.

⁷ Geubrina, "An Analysis on Derivational Process of English Noun in Newsweek's Articles", Medan, Universitas Harapan Medan, 2018), p. 76.

science, business, entertainment, economy, politics, bilateral or multilateral agreement. And also the important role of language for people is as a medium to express feelings, thoughts, needs and requirements as an individual creature or society. The scientific study of language is called linguistic.

Linguistic is the systematic study of the structure and evolution of human language and it is applicable to every aspect of human endeavor. The discipline of linguistic focuses on theories of language structure, variation and use, the description and documentation of contemporary languages and the implications of theories of language for an understanding of the mind and brain, human culture, social behavior, and language learning and teaching. Therefore, it is essentially that language must be mastered and its elements such as vocabulary. If we have a lot of vocabulary, it is easier for us to learn and understand the meaning of the new word.

One of the components of language is vocabulary, there is no language exist word.⁸ Vocabulary has a central position in language learning. When we talk about vocabulary, we also talk about word and sentence. A good sentence should consider about sentence structures which has at least a subject and a main verb to point out a complete thought.⁹ The subject and verb should have relationship toward the order and arrangement of the clauses in a sentence, which is a group of words that express a complete thought. It means that use appropriate word take an important role in making a good sentence. All word in English can be classified based on morphology.

A generative system that defines grammatical word structures is morphology.¹⁰ Such a generative system does not directly link word formation to storage, although it does determine what new complex word can be added to lexicon. The word morphology refers to a sub discipline of linguistics but it may refers to the part of the grammar of a language that contains the rules inflection and word-formation.¹¹ In some conditions, the words may change the function in a sentence such as adjective to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to verb and so on. This change process in morphology is called derivational. Derivational can be said that the process of forming a new word on the base of an existing word.¹²

In morphology we will study about morpheme. Morpheme which is study in morphology has several meaning. Morpheme is the smallest units of meaning.¹³ A morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun. The analysis words into morphemes begins with the isolation of morph. A morph is a physical form representing some morpheme in a language. It is a recurrent distinctive sound or sequence of sounds.

⁸ Napa, P.A. *Vocabulary Development Skill* (Kansiskus.: Yogyakarta, 1991), p. 6.

⁹ Iwan Kurniawan, Nunun Indrasari and Satria Adi Pradana, "A Survey of English Students Vocabulary Learning Strategies (VLS)", *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*. Vol.13 No.2, 2020, p.1.

¹⁰ Peter Ackema, Ad Neeleman. *Beyond Morphology* (Oxford University Press Inc.: New York, 2004), p. 3.

¹¹ Geert Booij. *The Grammar of Words*. (Oxford University Press Inc.: New York, 2007), p. 23.

¹² Mitra, Nilova Agam. Article: "An analysis of Using Derivational Suffixes in Noun and Adjective in Sentence at Second Year Students of STKIP PGRI West Sumatra", (West Sumatra: STKIP PGRI), p. 2.

¹³ Katamba, F. *Morphology*. (The Macmillan Limited LTD.: Great Britaian, 1993), p. 19.

The several types of morpheme are free morpheme and bound morpheme. In self-explanatory fashion, morphemes that can stand on their own are called free and ones that cannot are bound.¹⁴ Free morpheme is a morpheme is the smallest word or core unit of a word that can stand alone to produce meaning in lexical for example part of speech such as nouns, adjective, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. While, bound morpheme is the smallest unit of words that cannot stand alone as a complete word that does not produce a lexical meaning such as affixations.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base.¹⁵ The affixations that put together with root will form new word and changing the meaning of the word. Moreover, bound morpheme must be followed by the root or free morpheme to generate lexical meaning of the word. There are two kinds of affixes. They are derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.

The affixes that change the class of root or base are derivational affixes. Derivation forms complex lexemes, which may or may not be stored in the speaker's mental lexicon.¹⁶ Some affixes also change the grammatical category. For examples *singer* is constructed by two morphemes, they are sing (base morpheme) and er (bound morpheme). While inflectional affixes are some affixes when attach the root or base do not change the part of speech and do not create a new word.¹⁷

Derivational affixes can not only be found in short stories, novels, poetry or the like but can also be found in speech texts which the message conveyed by the orator. Speech text is a one-way form of communication in the form of expressing the speaker's thoughts and ideas about something to many people. Speech can be used as a tool to construct reality, self image, public opinion, new meaning of certain experiences.¹⁸ This research uses speech text by commissioner Stella Kyriakides. Stella Kyriakides is a Cypriot psychologist and politician of the conservative Democratic Rally party who has been serving as European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety since 2019.

She served as the first Cypriot national and third woman President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Born in Nicosia, Kyriakides got a degree in psychology at the University of Reading and a master's degree in child maladjustment at Manchester. This Speech delivered by her in Charge of Health and Food Safety, at a press conference on COVID-19, Rome, February 26th 2020. This speech text consists of 2 pages. This speech as the world continues to grapple with an unprecedented health crisis, which is taking a heavy toll on the economy and society. The European Green Deal is at the centre of our efforts to emerge from this current crisis and to build back better with a green and

¹⁴ Andrew, Carstairs-McCarthy. *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. (Edinburgh University Press Ltd.: 22 George Square, 2002), p. 18.

¹⁵ Katamba, F. *Morphology*. (The Macmillan Limited LTD.: Great Britain, 1993), p. 44

¹⁶ Mark Aronof, Kristen Fudeman. *What is Morphology? Second edition*. (A John Wiley & Sons Blackwell Publishing Ltd.: Le,2011), p. 132.

¹⁷ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka.: Jakarta, 1986), p. 31.

¹⁸ Jatu Kusumawati, Anggara. "A Discourse Analysis of SBY'S Intraional Spech Text: A Study on Critical Linguistic", *Journal of English and Education*. Vol.5 No.1, 2011, p.1.

sustainable recovery. EU Farm to Fork Strategy and efforts to establish a sustainable EU food system are essential in this. And EU targets to reduce food waste will be important to deliver on the Strategy's ambition.

This research will be focused on analyzing function of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner kyriakides in her converences about charge of health and food safety. Because one of the special things about the text of this speech is the topic about the charge of health and food safety, as we know now that we are in the middle of the covid 19 pandemic, so this topic is good to increase our knowledge so that we can be more advanced and avoid covid 19.

Based on the background above, i will do the research to analyze the using of derivational affixes. In this research that will be analyzed is the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in charge of health and food safety at press conference on covid 19 in Rome Italy. Therefore, by analyzing the use of derivational affixes found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in charge of health and food safety at press conference on covid 19 in Rome Italy, we can find the new words and absolutely will enrich our vocabularies. It is because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech.

C. Identification and Limitation of the Problem

The research problems that the resercher proposes can be identified as follows:

1. There are many of Derivational affixes and knowledge of health and food safety.
2. In some conditions, the words may change the function in a sentence such as adjective to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to verb and so on.
3. Many of new words that we can find out absolutely will enrich our vocabularies.

Based on background of study above, this research focuses in the use of derivational affixes and what are the kinds and functions of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in Charge of Health and Food Safety at Press Conference on Covid 19, February 26th 2020 in Rome Italy. This speech consists of 2 pages transcript speech.

D. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

1. Focus

Based on the background of the problem above, this research focus is on the using of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner Kyriaides in charge of health and food safety, at press conference on covid 19, in Rome, Italy. The function of derivational affixes that will be focus of tis research is noun formation, adjective formation, adverb formation and verb formation.

2. Sub-Focus

The Sub-Focus of this research is on the kinds of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner Kyriaides in charge of health and food safety, at press conference on covid 19, in Rome, Italy. The kind of derivational affixes that will be the sub focus of this research is prefixes, suffixes and infixes.

E. Formulation of the Research

1. What are the kinds of derivational affixes that find out in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in Rome Italy?
2. What are the functions of those derivational affixes process found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in Rome Italy?

F. Object of the Research

1. To describe the kinds of derivational affixes that find out in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in Rome Italy.
2. To classify and explain the functions of those derivational affixes process found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in Rome Italy.

G. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

This research can give the useful information for the reader. In this study we can learn affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech.

2. Practical Significance

For the lecturers, this study might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary because derivational affixes are some morpheme derive or creates new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech. The reader will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly when they are able to identify derivational affixes. Meanwhile for the students, this study can be used to study both the affixes especially derivational affixes and the students can help to develop their vocabulary.

H. Relevance Studies

This research is not the first study in linguistics field. There are some people who have written about linguistics analysis. In this study, the previous studies from other studies who have conducted research they are:

The first study comes from Ayu Wulandari, A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories. This research aims at describing the form and function of derivational suffixes in the short stories. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are words taken from short stories. The data sources of the study are five short stories, they are Blues in the Night by Jenniver Jenkinson, The Birthday of the Infanta and The Devoted Friend by Oscar Wilde, Staring Me in The Face by Glynis Gertsch, A Horseman in the Sky by Amborse Bierce. The results of the study show that from the whole data 205 are the researcher finds the forms of derivational suffixes. They are verb into noun, adjective into noun, noun into verb, noun into adjective, verb into adjective, noun into adverb, verb into adverb.¹⁹

¹⁹ Ayu, Wulandari. "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories". (The Research of s1 Degree in English Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Surakarta, 2014).

The second study entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) -Er and -Or in The Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012* by Aziz. 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 results of the study are 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.²⁰

The third study comes from Nur, in her study entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs*. The study expects to an investigation of derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. This study utilized the majority of the words that were connected the information of prefix and postfix (suffix). This study discovered 69 postfixes and 9 prefixes.²¹

The fourth study from Sa'adah, *The Use of Affixation in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an in Surah AsSajda*, this research tried to describe derivational affixes and inflectional affixes contain in the translation of surah as sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to find out the derivational affixes, inflectional affixes and the root from the words in the translation of surah As Sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali. The researcher found that a lot of derivational affixes in surah as sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali, they are re, un-, -in, -ion, -ment, -er, -ty, -ance, -ence, -ous, -y, -ed, and inflectional affixes that found in the words of translation of Surah As Sajda by Abdullah Yusuf Ali are -s, -s, -s, -ed, -en, -ed, -ing.²²

The fifth study comes from Actavine, in her study of *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of Happy Prince*. In her study she found many derivation affixes in the short story of Happy Prince. In The Happy Prince short story there are affixes used in two types, prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes found in The Happy Prince short story. The prefix data appear in different form of prefix, such as Un-, Re-, and Em-. While in suffix.²³

From the previous studies, there are several differences. The other reserchers used other objects for their research such as Holy Quran, short stories and etc. And the other researchers also described about other focus such as derivational suffix, inflectional affixes and etc. While this research focuses on the analysis of dervational affixes function

²⁰ Aziz. "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) -Er and -Or in The Jakarta Globe Newspaper". (The Research of s1 Degree in English Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Surakarta, 2013).

²¹ Nur. "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs". (The Research of s1 Degree in English Education University of Widyagama Mahakam Samarinda, Samarinda, 2016).

²² Sa'adah. "The Use of Affixation in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an in Surah AsSajda". (The Research of s1 Degree in English Education IAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2015).

²³ Actavine. "Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of Happy Prince". (The Research of s1 Degree in English Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Surakarta, 2014).

including suffixes, prefixes, even infixes found in the speech transcript delivered by commissioner Kyriakides on her press conference.

I. Research Method

Research is a result of finding, developing and testing the knowledge corrections using method of research.²⁴ Its mean that when there is problem about something that has not been clear, research appearance is needed. Methodology is neccessary in order to do research to help find the result of research. Method represents a compulsion to be used in the study and it is way that is used by researcher in the collecting data.

1. Research Design

In conducting research, we need research design. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence ways. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. Based on this case, there are four keywords that need to be considered, namely the scientific way, data, purposes and uses. This research uses qualitative approach because this research focuses on analysis using derivational affixes of the written material in context. Materials can include textbook, newspapers, magazines, papers, manuscript, articles and etc. The material of this research is speech text that delivered by commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on covid 19.

In this research, the research design is descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. This research uses speech text by commissioner Kyriaides that are being analyzed.

Based on the explanation above, this research is attempted to analyze the using of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides by using qualitative approach, since the description of the analysis in the form of research words.

2. Source of Data

Data is the raw materials that needs to be processed to produce the information, both qualitative and quantitative data that shows the fact. Data sources in subject where the data acquired.²⁵ Data source should original, however, if the original source is difficult to get, photocopy or imitation is not be a problem, as long as the evidence can be acquired. The data can be found by observation, interview, documentation questionnaire and etc. Moreover, to analyze the derivational affixes found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriaides in charge of health and food safety, at press conference on covid 19, in Rome Italy, this research uses the data sources both from primary and secondary data describe as follows:

²⁴ Hadi, S. *Metodologi Research*. (Penerbitan Fakultas Psikologi UGM.: Yogyakarta, 1981), p. 4

²⁵ Arikunto, S. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Praktek*. (PT.Asdi Mahasatya.: Jakarta, 2010), p. 172.

a) Primary

Primary data source is the result of something found in the field.²⁶ It is the result of field observation. In this research, the primary data source is taken from the commissioner Kyriakides' speech transcription.

b) Secondary

The secondary data source is added data as an elaboration of primary data and as a reference seeing the setting of the problem. The researcher used several references to support the data. The researcher took from several books related to morphology in this case derivational affixes.

3. Research Object

The object of this research is Covid-19 issues found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides in Charge of Health and Food Safety at Press Conference on Covid 19, February 26th 2020 in Rome, Italy. This research uses this speech because now we are in pandemic Covid-19. Kyriakides is not only the speaker in this speech because he is a commissioner in charge of health and food safety. At this press conference, he delivers her speech to everyone who listen it.

4. Instrument and Data Collecting Technique

a. Instrument

In qualitative research, the research instrument or tool is the researcher himself.²⁷ Qualitative researchers as human instruments, function to determine the focus of research, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, interpret and make conclusions on all of them. However, after the research focus becomes clear, it is possible to develop a simple research instrument which is expected to complement the data.

Based on the explanation above, this research uses documentation as a instrument. The documentation is an action of getting the data about the case or variable as note, transcript, book, magazine, etc.²⁸ To obtain the data, the researcher uses the transcript of commissioner Kyriakides speech about his press conference in Charge of Health and Food Safety in Rome Italy as the data source and focus on the derivational affixes in sentence of commissioner Kyriakides speech about covid-19.

b. Data Collecting Technique

There are many ways to collect the data such as observation, the use of instrument for collecting data and documentation.²⁹ Data collecting techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to get

²⁶ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif dan R&D*. (Alfabeta.: Bandung, 2013), p.165.

²⁷ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif dan R&D*. (Alfabeta.: Bandung, 2015), p.222.

²⁸ Arikunto, S. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Praktek*. (PT.AsdiMahasatya.: Jakarta, 2010), p. 321.

²⁹ Azwar, S. *Metode Penelitian*. (Pustaka Pelajar.: Yogyakarta, 2007), p.36

data. This research uses documentation for collecting the data. The documentation is an action of getting the data about the case or variable as note, transcript, book, magazine, etc. To obtain the data, this research uses the transcript of commissioner Kyriakides speech about his press conference in Charge of Health and Food Safety in Rome Italy as the data source and focus on the using of derivational affixes in sentence of commissioner Kyriakides speech about covid-19.

In order to get the qualified data, this research utilizes the step in doing observation. The steps are as follows:

- 1) Read the commissioner Kyriakides speech transcript at press conference on Covid-19.
- 2) Analyze the derivational affixes found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides.
- 3) Classified the derivational affixes found in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides.
- 4) Classified the data according to the rubric of the types and the function of derivational affixes. The rubric can be seen as follow.

Table 1.1. Data Classification

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes		The Function
					Prefix	Suffix	
1.	The word	Kind of part of speech of the word	Roots of the words		Prefix found in the word	Suffix found in the word	The function of derivational affixes they are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Verb maker b. Noun maker c. Adjective maker d. Adverb maker

- 5) Reducing the data by decrease the unappropriate one.
- 6) Determine the classified data become the data the researcher use to find the result of the research.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes and other materials that is accumulates to increase our own understanding and enable you to present what you have discovered to others.³⁰ This research concludes the data analysis is the activity that is heavy enough within formulating easily digest by thinking logically.

In this research, for techniques of data analysis are as follows:

a. Data Collection

Data collection is the result of data collecting technique on observation and documentation. The activity is reading and understanding the speech text that delivered by commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on covid 19.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process to choose the main data to focus, to focus on the most important data and throw up the unnecessary one. The guideline of the data reduction is the objective of the research. The activity is interpreting it to find the using of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on covid 19.

c. Data Display

Data display is a process to arrange the result of the data reduction done by simple explaining, draft, and relation inter categories and flowchart. The data display helps the researcher to understand what is happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding. The activity is finding out the types of derivational affixes in the speech text by commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on covid 19.

d. Data Verification/Conclusion

Conclusion that is take did not deviate from the problems of the research. On the whole, to analyze the data the researcher must find and collect the data in the field and then the data is being learned. The activity is making conclusion based on the analyzed data.

³⁰ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif dan R&D*. (Alfabet.: Bandung, 2013), p. 224.

CHAPTER II REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

A. THEORY

1. WORD

A word is what native speakers think a word is.³¹ It is not the same thing in all language, it may not be possible to provide for this sense of word. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are the content words. These words denote concepts such as objects, actions, attributes and ideas that we can think about like *children*, *build*, *beautiful* and *seldom*. Content words are sometimes called the open class words because we can and regularly do add new words to these classes, such as *facebook* (noun), *blog* (noun, verb), *frack* (verb), *online* (adjective, adverb) and *blinky* (adjective). Other classes of words do not have clear lexical meanings or obvious concepts associated with them, including conjunctions such as *and*, *or* and *but*; prepositions such as *in* and *of*; the articles *the* and *a/an* and pronouns such as *it*. These kinds of words are called function words because they specify grammatical relations and have little or no semantic content.

2. MORPHOLOGY

a. Definition of Morphology

The term morphology takes its origin from 'morph' (means form, shape etc) and 'ology' (means study of something).³² German linguist August Schleicher named morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics in 1859 for the first time. It is the study of the internal structure of words which are the smallest independent units of language. 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. Morphology deals with the structure of words. For example, we can look at the words: *knowing*, *knowingly* and *unknowingly*. The last two words can be subdivided as *knowing* and *-ly*, and *unknowing* and *-ly*. Here *un-*, *knowing*, and *-ly* are called morphemes.

The study of morphemes is called morphology.³³ The structuralists were interested in defining a unit of language that did bear meaning, so they proposed the concept of a morpheme. For the additional, morphology is the study of word formation.³⁴ Including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world. And the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in a sentence. Knowledge of the systematicity in the relationship between the form and meaning of words. The notions 'systematic' in the definition of morphology given

³¹ Laurier, Bauer. "English Word Formation". (Cambridge University Press.: Cambridge, 1983), p. 9

³² Dr. George Kolanchery. "Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics" Global English-Oriented Research Journal. Vol.1 Issue.1, USA 2015. p. 161.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 162.

³⁴ Rochelle, Lieber. *Introducing Morphology*. (Cambridge University Press.: Cambridge, 2009), p. 2.

above is important. For instance, we might observe a form difference and a corresponding meaning difference between the English noun *ear* and the verb *hear*. However, this pattern is not systematic: there are no similar word pairs, and we cannot form new English verbs by adding *-h* to a noun.

b. The Function of Morphology

There are two of morphological operation, they are the creation of new words or new lexemes and spelling out the appropriate form of a lexeme in a particular syntactic context.³⁵ For example the coining of word *bottle factory* from the existing lexemes *bottle* and *factory*. Morphology thus provides means for extending the set of words of a language in a systematic way. The coinage of *bottle factory* is a case of compounding, in which two lexemes are combined into a new one. In the other type of word-formation, derivation, exemplified by the word *swimmer*, use is made of morphological operations on lexemes, whereas in compounding, two or more lexemes are combined into a new word.

2. MORPHEME

a. Definition of Morpheme

The term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantics content or grammatical function which words are made up of.³⁶ Morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units, which are the meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function, like singular or plural number in the noun. For additional morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has their own meaning.³⁷ If we divided up the word *fee* [fi:] (which contain just one morpheme) into say [f] and [i:], it would be impossible to say what each of the sounds [f] and [i:] means by itself since sounds in themselves do not have meaning. Whether a particular sound or string of sound is to be regarded as a manifestations of morpheme depends on the word in which it appears. So while *un* represents a negative morpheme and has a meaning that can roughly be glossed as ‘not’ in words such as *un-just* and *un-tidy*, it has no claim to morpheme status when it occurs in *uncle* or in *uncle*, since in these letter words it does not have any identifiable grammatical or semantic value because *-cle* and *-der* on their own do not mean anything.

Morphemes can be compared to pieces of lego that can be used again and again as building blocks to form different words. Recurrent parts of words that have the same meaning are isolated and recognised as manifestations or the same morphemes. Thus the negative morpheme *un-* occurs in an indefinitely large of words, besides those listed above. Important to avoid confusing morphemes with syllables. Syllables are groupings of sounds for the purposes of articulation, while

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 13

³⁶ Katamba, F. *Morphology*. (The Macmillan Limited LTD.: Great Britain, 1993), p. 20.

³⁷ Lieber, R. *Introducing Morphology*. (Cambridge University Press.: USA, 2009), p. 4.

morphemes are the smallest units of meaning or grammatical functions. A few examples are the words *sofa* and *balloon* contain two syllables while *camera* and *hooligan* contain three syllables each. But it all these words have only one morpheme each. The other examples are the word *books* has one syllables but two morphemes. They are the morpheme *book* and the final *-s* which represents the plural morpheme.

Functional morphemes lack phonological content as part of their basic representation.³⁸ When we divide a word into morphemes, we focus on strings of sound that are meaningful regardless of whether constitute syllables at phonological level. So we can conclude that morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has their own meaning. It can be concluded that morpheme is the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form.

b. Types of Morpheme

Morpheme is divided into two types, the first is free morpheme and the second is bound morpheme.³⁹ Free morpheme is the particular morphemes that can stand alone and must be attached to a base morpheme. Most of the compound words such as '*mailbox*' are created by joining two morphemes together. Here 'mail' and 'box' can be recognized as a word that carries a meaning by itself. The morphemes are known as 'free morphemes' as they can exist as independent words. They exist as words of English and can stand alone. They can be used in sentences without attaching extra morphemes to them.⁴⁰

While bound morpheme is the morpheme that could not stand alone.⁴¹ The type of morpheme which occurs only when attached to another morpheme. Bound morpheme also called be defined if it is used exclusively alongside a free morpheme and they may attach at the beginning, the middle, the end or both at the beginning and end of a word such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/. it means that they have no independent existence of its own. The bound morphemes which are added to the free morphemes are known as affixes, they include prefixes, suffixes and infixes.⁴² This leads to the formation of complex and compound words. 'knowingly' and 'unknowingly' are examples of complex words as they contain one or more bound forms; but 'mailbox' and 'sandstone' are compound words which are made up wholly of smaller words (free morphemes). The way in which morphemes are put together in a complex or a compound word is called a 'Morphological Construction.' We call it a 'stem' to which an affix is added. It can also be the root.

³⁸ David, Embick. *The Morpheme: A Theoretical Introduction*. (waller de Gruyter Inc.:Boston, 2015), p.7.

³⁹ *Op.Cit.*, p. 41.

⁴⁰ Dr. George Kolanchery. "Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics" Global English-Oriented Research Journal. Vol.1 Issue.1, USA 2015. p. 162.

⁴¹ Katamba, F. *Morphology*. (The Macmillan Limited LTD.: Great Britaian, 1993), p. 41.

⁴² *Op.Cit.*, p.163.

In a word like 'socialized' the root is 'social'. It is also stem as the suffix '-ed' is added to it.

Therefore:

Social: root (no affix added)

Social + ize: stem + suffix (affixation takes place)

Socialize + ed: stem + suffix

For the additional, there are a number of different types of morpheme, depending on how they behave in a word.⁴³ The following table presents the four main categories into which morpheme can be placed.

Table 2.1. Types of Morpheme

	Free	Bound
Root	Free root	Bound root
Non-root	Free non-root	Affix

a. A free root

A free root is root which can occur as a free morpheme, but which can also have other morphemes attached to it. Thus, the English word cat and elephant are morphemes of this particular type. These are morphemes because they can occur by themselves as the sole constituent of a word. They are also roots because they have the potential for other morphemes to be attached to them.

b. A bound root

A bound root is root which cannot occur as a free morpheme, but which is still clearly recognize as the semantic and structural core of the word in which it occurs. Such roots are bound because they are always attached to some other morpheme. For examples the word disgruntled, which clearly contains the initial dis-, and the final morpheme -ed. What is left is the root grunted, but this never occurs on its own.

Just as there are two kinds of root morpheme, there are also two kinds of non- root morpheme.

1) Free non root

Free non root is a morpheme that can stand by itself as the sole constituent of a word, but which can never occur with another bound morpheme attached to it. Free morphemes which fall into this category in English include forms such as the following at, to, if, well, from, and, but, whose.

⁴³ Crowley. *The Design of Language An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*. (New Zealand, 1995), p.4.

2) A bound non root

A bound non root is referred to especially as an affix. Affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. Affixes from bound roots in that they typically limit, modify, or in some other way change or add the meaning of the root to which they are attached, but they do not have clearly definable lexical meaning of their own, while roots constitute the semantic and structural core of a word, an affix represents something that is added to a root, both structurally and semantically.

c. Bound and Free Morphemes

Bound morphemes are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, about which are typically attached to another form, for examples re-, -ist, -ed, -s, -ly in word such as return, typist, wanted, books, and manly. Certain bound morphemes are known as affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes (further discussion is presented in the next module). The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes (further discussion is presents at the last part of the module).

Free morphemes are morphemes are which can stand by themselves as single words, for examples *open, tour, tree, teach, tough, and*. Free morphemes also fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs which carry the “content” of messages a speaker conveys. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes *e.g. boy, man, house, tiger, sad, sincere*. The other group of free morphemes are calls functional morphemes, *e.g. end, but, when, because, on, near, in, the*.

d. AFFIXES

a. Definition of Affixes

Affixes are bound morpheme that may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle or both at the beginning and the end of word.⁴⁴ Affixes are morpheme which only occurs when attach to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. For additional, morpheme as the basic for words are sometimes called roots or base.⁴⁵ Thus morphemes such as happy, quick, tidy, print are roots. Furthermore, morpheme such as -ly, ness, un-, ir-, is non roots, they are usually called affixes. Affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own. For the additional affix is a group of letter or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Fromkin, v. *An Introduction to Language Third Edition*. (Japan, 1983), p. 40.

⁴⁵ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka.: Jakarta, 1986), p. 13.

⁴⁶ Procter, Paul. *Longman Dictionary of Cotemporary English*. (England Longman Ltd.: England, 1980), p.15.

<i>dis-</i>	not, apart, away	disappear, disagreeable, disbar, dissect
<i>en-</i>	put into, cover with	enclose, entangle, enslave, encase
<i>ex-</i>	out of, from, former	extract, exhale, excavate, ex-president
<i>extra-</i>	beyond, outside, more than	extracurricular, extramarital, extravagant
<i>hetero-</i>	different, other	heterosexual, heterodox, heterogeneous
<i>homo-</i> , <i>homeo-</i>	same, alike	homonym, homophone, homeostasis
<i>hyper-</i>	over, more, beyond	hyperactive, hypersensitive, hypercritical
<i>il-</i> , <i>im-</i> , <i>in-</i> , <i>ir-</i>	not, without	illegal, immoral, inconsiderate, irresponsible
<i>in-</i>	in, into	insert, inspection, infiltrate
<i>inter-</i>	between, among	intersect, interstellar, intervene, interpenetrate
<i>intra-</i> , <i>intro-</i>	within, inside	intravenous, intragalactic, introvert
<i>macro-</i>	large, prominent	macroeconomics, macrostructure, macrocosm
<i>micro-</i>	very small	microscope, microcosm, microbe
<i>mono-</i>	one, single, alone	monocle, monologue, monogamy, monotony
<i>non-</i>	not, without	nonentity, nonaggressive, nonessential, nonfiction

<i>omni-</i>	all, every	omniscient, omnivorous, omniscient, omnidirectional
<i>post-</i>	after, behind	postmortem, posterior, postscript, postoperative
<i>pre-, pro-</i>	before, forward	precede, predict, project, prologue
<i>sub-</i>	under, lower	submarine, subsidiary, substandard
<i>sym-, syn-</i>	same time, together	symmetry, symposium, synchronize, synapse
<i>tele-</i>	from or over a distance	telecommunications, telemedicine, television, telephone
<i>trans-</i>	across, beyond, through	transmit, transaction, translation, transfer
<i>tri-</i>	three, every third	tricycle, trimester, triangle, triathlon
<i>un-</i>	not, lacking, opposite of	unfinished, unskilled, ungraceful, unfriendly
<i>uni-</i>	one, single	unicorn, unicellular, unicycle, unilateral
<i>up-</i>	to the top or north, higher/better	upbeat, updo, upgrade, upload, uphill, upstage, upscale, up-tempo

2) Suffixes

Suffixes occur by following other morpheme. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and -ed. For example: kindly, singer, typest. A suffix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the end of a word to form a new word or to change the grammatical function (or part of speech) of the word.

Noun Suffixes:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-acy	state or quality	privacy, <u>fallacy</u> , delicacy
-al	act or process of	refusal, recital, <u>rebuttal</u>
-ance, -ence	state or quality of	maintenance, eminence, assurance
-dom	place or state of being	freedom, kingdom, boredom
-er, -or	one who	trainer, protector, <u>narrator</u>
-ism	doctrine, belief	communism, narcissism, skepticism
-ist	one who	chemist, narcissist, <u>plagiarist</u>
-ity, -ty	quality of	inactivity, veracity, parity, serenity
-ment	condition of	<u>argument</u> , endorsement, punishment
-ness	state of being	heaviness, sadness, rudeness, testiness
-ship	position held	fellowship, ownership, kinship, internship
-sion, -tion	state of being	<u>concession</u> , <u>transition</u> , <u>abbreviation</u>

Verb Suffixes:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-ate	Become	regulate, eradicate, enunciate, repudiate
-en	Become	enlighten, awaken, strengthen
-ify, -fy	make or become	terrify, satisfy, rectify, exemplify
-ize, -ise*	Become	civilize, humanize, socialize, valorize

Adjective Suffixes:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-able, -ible	capable of being	edible, presentable, abominable, credible

-al	pertaining to	regional, <u>grammatical</u> , emotional, coastal
-esque	reminiscent of	picturesque, statuesque, burlesque
-ful	notable for	fanciful, resentful, woeful, doubtful
-ic, -ical	pertaining to	musical, mythic, domestic, <u>chiastic</u>
-ious, -ous	characterized by	nutritious, portentous, studious
-ish	having the quality of	fiendish, childish, snobbish
-ive	having the nature of	creative, punitive, divisive, decisive
-less	Without	endless, ageless, lawless, effortless
-y	characterized by	sleazy, hasty, greasy, nerdy, smelly

In American English, verbs end with *-ize*, versus British English, in which the spelling changes to *-ise*.

American English: *finalize, realize, emphasize, standardize*

British English: *finalise, realise, emphasise, standardise*

3) Infixes

An infix is an affix inserted into the roots or stems itself. For examples *bumili* comes from root 'buy' (Tagalog, Philippines).

e. INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES

a. Definition of Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes are some affixes when attach the root or base do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new word. They only have certain grammatical function.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka.: Jakarta, 1986), p. 31.

b. Types of Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes in English are indicated as follows:

1) Plural Form such as:

-s	Book	Books <u>s</u>
	Glass	Glasses <u>s</u>
-en	Ox	Ox <u>en</u>
	Child	Childr <u>en</u>

2) Possession such as:

- Amir's book
- Amir and Nita's book
- A cat's tail

3) Third singular verb maker such as:

- Mother always cooks rice
- Rizal gos to school
- He never watchs TV

4) Tense maker, such as:

- He worked hard yesterday. (past tense)
- I have repeated the lesson. (past participle)
- We are studying English. (present progressive)

For the additional, morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word, are called inflectional morphemes.⁴⁹ And English has eight inflectional affixes; all other affixes are derivational. The eight inflectional affixes are listed in the following table, along with the type of root that each one attaches to, and a representative example.

Table 2.2 Kinds of Inflectional Affixes

INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES	ROOT	EXAMPLE
Plural	Noun	Boys
Possessive	Noun	boy 's

⁴⁹ Sari, Nirmala. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. (LPTK.: Jakarta, 1988), p.82.

Comparative	Adjective	<i>Older</i>
Superlative	Adjective	<i>Oldest</i>
Present	Verb	<i>Walks</i>
Past	Verb	<i>Walked</i>
Past Participle	Verb	<i>Driven</i>
Present Participle	Verb	<i>Driving</i>

f. DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES

1) Definition of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are the affixes that change the class of root or base.⁵⁰ Some affixes also change the grammatical category. For examples *singer* is constructed by two morphemes, they are *sing* (base morpheme) and *er* (bound morpheme). Morpheme “sing” is verb category and *-er* is suffix. That is verb (*sing*: to make melodious sound), changes into noun (*singer*: person who do the act of sing).

2) Characteristic of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. the characteristics of derivational affixes are:

- 1) The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb *adorn* we must add the suffix “-ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb *fail* combines only with “-ure” to make a noun *failure*. Yet the *employ* may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with different meaning (*employment*, *employer*, *employee*).
- 2) In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun *act* becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective *active* we could add “-ate”, making it verb *activate*.
- 3) Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word *fertilizer*.

⁵⁰ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka.: Jakarta, 1986), p. 23.

3) The Function of Derivational Affixes

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (newstems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach too. The basic function of derivational processes is to enable the language user to make new lexemes.⁵¹ Lexical categories such as noun, verb and adjective belong to lexemes and the derived lexemes may belong to a different category than their bases. The base words that form inputs to word-formation are normally also words of these open classes.⁵² There are the functions of derivational affixes that will be analyzed.

1) Noun formation

Noun formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into noun formation. Noun formations consist of:

a) Verb into Noun

For example: Govern (Verb) + (-ment) = Government (noun)

b) Adjective into Noun

For example: Opportune (Adjective) + (-ity) = Opportunity (Noun)

2) Verb formation

Verb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation. Verb formations consist of:

a) Adjective into Verb

For example: Off (Adj) + (-er) = Offer (Verb)

b) Noun into Verb

For example: Courage (Noun) + (-ed) = Discouraged (verb)

3) Adjective formation

Adjective formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adjective formation. Adjective formations consist of:

a) Verb into Adjective

For example: Understand (Verb) + (-able) = Understandable (Adj)

b) Adverb into Adjective

For example: Ever (Adv) + (-y) = every (Adj)

c) Noun into Adjective

For example Home (noun) + (-less + -ness) = Homelessness (Adj)

4) Adverb formation

Adverb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adverb formation. Adverb formations consist of:

a) Adjective into Adverb

For example: Probable (Adj) + (-ly) = Probably (Adv)

⁵¹ Geert Booij. *The Grammar of Words*. (Oxford University Press Inc.: New York, 2007), p. 31.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 53.

- b) Noun into Adverb
For example: (Un-) + less (Noun) = Unless (Adverb)
- c) Verb into Adverb
For example: (A-) + Round (verb) = Around (Adv)

g. SPEECH

1) Definition of Speech

Speech is an activity to convey meaning in front of the public.⁵³ Communication in the speech process is more one-way in nature. This means that only one person is dominated, namely the speaker. Speech activities are also one of the materials in teaching and learning activities at the basic level up to tertiary institutions. Speech will be both delivered and written if they use a systematic structure in accordance with the provisions. Systematics is a form of beauty in speech so that it gives rise to an easy to understand meaning.

2) The Purpose of Speech

The objectives of the speech are as follows:⁵⁴

- 1) Provide directions and explanations in front of a large audience
- 2) Influencing the crowd for the benefit of the speaker
- 3) Provide understanding and understanding and pegerian of an information to the general public
- 4) Entertain the audience so that there is satisfaction in the listener.

So the purpose of a speech is to provide information and understanding of a topic, influence listeners on an opinion, provide information to audiences.

3) Speech Writing Structure

The general systematics of a speech are as follows:⁵⁵

- 1) Title, must be short and stimulate the listeners' desire to know
- 2) Greetings, usually starting a speech, which is delivered in Islamic or religious. After delivering the opening greetings, just continue with praise to God and don't forget to also say thank you for the presence of the listeners.
- 3) Introduction, conveying the main issues of the content of the speech which will be further elaborated by the speaker.
- 4) Contents are parts that explain the details of the speech to be delivered. This explanation is presented sequentially and completely and is supported by facts and facts with the aim of convincing the listener.

⁵³ Mina. "Struktur Penulisan Teks Pidato Mahasiswa Semester III Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan: Kajian Retorika" Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan. Vol.2 Padang Sidempuan 2018. p. 66.

⁵⁴ Somad and Indriani in Mina. "Struktur Penulisan Teks Pidato Mahasiswa Semester III Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan: Kajian Retorika" Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan. Vol.2 Padang Sidempuan 2018. p. 67.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p.68.

- 5) The conclusion is a conclusion and hope or a perfect atsa what the speaker conveyed. Apologies for the end of the speech are also conveyed at this stage.
- 6) The closing greeting is the last part of a speech which contains greetings, thanks and God bless.

4) Method of Speech

Based on whether or not preparations are made in the speech, the types of speech can be distinguished into impromptu, manuscript, memoriter, and extempore.⁵⁶ It can be explained as follows:

1) Impromptu

Impromptu is a spontaneous or spontaneous method, which is based on immediate needs without careful or sufficient preparation. The method is based on the ability and proficiency of the speaker as it is. This method is usually used in a sudden or emergency situation.

2) Memoriter

Memoriter or memorization method is a method that is carefully prepared. The material to be delivered has been memorized first before it is finally conveyed to many people.

3) Manuscript Method

The script method is done by reading the prepared speech.

4) The Extemporane Method

The extemporane method is done by relying on the speaker's ability, namely by only preparing the points of the subject to be developed.

Based on the understanding of the experts above, it can be understood that the types of speech can be divided based on needs such as speech based on preparation, speech based on material, structure and topic of the speech.

⁵⁶ Rakhmad in Mina. "Struktur Penulisan Teks Pidato Mahasiswa Semester III Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan: Kajian Retorika" Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan. Vol.2 Padang Sidempuan 2018. p. 68.

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