MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BETWEEN PREFIX AND SUFFIX IN JACQUELINE HOWARD ARTICLE OF CNN

Risna Dewi Nurhayati[1], Lukman Arif Rahman[2]

IKIP Siliwangi, Indonesia
[1] risnadewinurhayati@student.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id, [2] lukmanarifrachman@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to find out the types of suffixes and to find out the frequently used prefixes and suffixes in CNN's Jacqueline Howard's article titled "Eating A Plant-Based Diet Might Help Prevent Type 2 Diabetes, Study Suggests". In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative methods by conducting 3 steps in analyzing the text taken from the CNN website. The first step is searching and collecting the data, the next is analyzing the data, and the last is classify the words that have been analyzed according to this kind. The method of collecting in this research is taken from CNN's website. In Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN, there are prefixes and suffixes. Data appears in various forms of prefix and suffix. The total data prefix in Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN is 11. From the data that has been analyzed, the writer found four types of suffix in Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN. The total number of data words of Noun Suffix in text is 5. The data words of Verbal Suffix in text are 3, the data words of Adjectival Suffix in text are 5, and the last data word of Adverbial Suffix in text is 7. Then the writer also concluded that the frequently used prefix in Jacqueline Howard's articles is the prefix "In-." And the type of suffix often used is the word adverbial, like-ly.

Keywords: Morphology; Prefix & Suffix; CNN

INTRODUCTION

Learning English requires a thorough understanding of English grammar and the morphological process (Khusnul 2012). The using of prefix and suffix are a lot of method to create new word. Affixes, word structure, and analysis will all be covered in depth in morphology classes (Putri, 2014). The field of morphology studies how a word or morpheme is formed in a language. There are several ways to look at the word structure and sections of words, such as stemp, root, words, prefixes, and suffixes. The speech section, intonation, and stress are all examples of morphology, as are the various ways context affects word pronunciation and meaning.

According to Lieber (2009:14) cited in Hanifah, Edwar & Noviani (2016) The study of word formations, including how new words are coined in different languages around the world and how word forms change depending on how they are used in sentences, is known as morphology. In addition, there are many linguists who explain the morphology of English. Meanwhile to Wiśniewski (2007) cited in Pauzan (2016) Morphology is the discipline of linguistics that studies words, their internal structure, and their meaning. Furthermore to Booij (2005:4) cited in Yuni et al., (2018) morphology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with the production of words rather than the change of words.

The categorization structure and principles used in word construction and interpretation are known as morphology. In linguistics, the term morphology refers to the mental mechanism involved in word production, as well as the branch of linguistics concerned with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed (Hanifah, Edward & Noviani 2016). Affixes, for example are word components that serve as a foundation for other words.

Affixation is a addition of bound morphemes to free morphemes is a morphological process.. In addition to McCarthy (2006:84) cited in Herman (2015) The process of connecting an affix to a base, which can be simple (as in full, the base to which –ness is connected to yield fullness) or complex (as in full, the base to which –ness is attached to yield fullness), is known as affixation (like mediate, the base to which pre-is attached to yield premediate). It's difficult to find languages that don't use affixation at all. We can add three types of affixes through the process of affixation: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes that appear at the beginning of a word, and suffixes are affixes that appear at the end of a word. According to Ro'aini & Auliya (2019) affix is divided into two kinds, those are prefixes and suffixes.

Prefixes and suffixes, as well as their meanings, can aid in the expansion of a person's vocabulary. By analyzing the significant elements of the world, he can derive the meaning of every word that begins with the prefix or ends with the suffix once he understands the meaning of a given prefix or suffix. As a result, many long words' meanings may be derived from their constituent parts, such as the base or root, prefix, and suffix, as in:

1. Unhappiness, formed by combining the base word "happy" with the The noun-forming suffix –*ness* and the negative prefix *un-*
2. Unbreakable is made up of the base word "break," the adverb formation –*able* and the negative prefix *un-*

According to Brinton (2000:77) cited in Herman (2015) prefixes are affixes that are attached to the start of a base word. In addition to Nainggolan et al., (2021) a prefix is an affix that is applied in front of the base word. After a prefix is attached to the basic word, it cannot be broken down to change its meaning because it is a simple term. Example *a-, anti-, be-, dis-, un-, im-, non-, il-, ex- (dislike, along, unbelievable, illegal, anti-lock, disable, important, exchange, impolite)*. Meanwhile to Yuni et al., (2018) states that prefix are letters to the start of a word to make a new term with a different meaning. There are some prefix in English, such as un, in, *im-, il-, ir-, non-, dis-, a-, over-, extra-, pre-, anti-,* etc. They have no complete meaning without being attached to the base. Those prefixes have meaning when they attach to other morphemes. For example: un (prefix) + clear (root) "unclear", hyper (prefix) + active (root) "hyperactive", non (prefix) + stop (prefix) "nonstop", etc.

Based on to Brinton (2000:77) cited in Herman (2015) the suffixis attached to the base word "end". Suffix definitely contributes to the meaning of words and it is worth knowing their history and significance. There are some suffix in english, such as –*ing, -ion, -tion, - ness, -ly, -ize, -ate, -ment,* etc. For example: achieve (root) + ment (suffix) "achievement", memory (root) + ize (suffix) "memorize", slow (root) + ly (suffix) "slowly". Meanwhile to Nainggolan et al., (2021) a suffix is connected to the end of the basic word and clearly adds to the termination of the words in this case, as well as to the significance of its origin and meaning (a suffix is a word addition that is placed after the root form, and the same as a prefix, a word that is already using a suffix cannot be decoded again).

According to Plag (2002) cited in (Pauzan, 2016) declare there are four different sorts of suffixes: (a) suffixes with nouns, (b) suffixes for words, (c) adjectival suffixes, and (d) prefixes for adverbs.The difference between a prefix and a suffix is one of placement on the word; a prefix is placed before the word (root), whereas a suffix is placed after the word (root).Based on to Nainggolan et al., (2021) suffix divided into four types, they are:

1. Noun suffix: Addition of a word that causes the root to become a noun, *-acy, -age, -al, -an, -ian, -ance, -ancy, -ary, -ate, -ation, -dom, -er, -ess, -ful, -hood, -ive, -ment, -ness, -ship.* Example in a sentence "thank you for your kindness".
2. Verb suffix: Addition of words that cause the root word to become a verb, *-ate, -en, -er, -ify, -ize.* Example in a sentence "the doctor socialize the danger of HIV AID".
3. Adjective suffix: Addition of a word that causes the root to be an adjective, *-able, -less, -istic, -ish, -ful.* Example in a sentence "he is jobless right now".

4. Adverbial suffix: to form an adverb, *-ly, -wise, -ever, -ward.* Example in a sentence "she runs quickly".

Based on the preceding definition, the writer can say morphology is an English study about the formation of words. In studying morphology, a word is formed from a base word and where there are prefixes and suffixes that form it into different meanings. Then affixation has a very important point in language. In this research, the writer analyzed and compared types of prefix and suffix from Jacqueline Howard's article on CNN. The writer chose to use Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN because there are many words in this article that contain prefixes and suffixes that can make readers ambiguous when reading the article. As an example, more prefixes and suffixes in a piece of writing, such as in Jacqueline Howard's article, make it easier for readers to understand the contents of the article. Articles have a big contribution to the lives of people (Aspiatun 2014).

METHOD

The writer used both descriptive and qualitative methodologies in this study. Descriptive qualitative research is one of the types of research that focuses on describing the phenomena that have been found by the writer. Based on to Mudzakir (2013) states that descriptive methods are a type of research method in the form of a search description, accumulate, analyze facts and can ultimately reach consclusion. According to Best & Kahn (1995) cited in Nainggolan et al., (2021) explains that the descriptive method describes or explains the current condition-related symptoms. Meanwhile to Kaswan & Suprijadi (2016) cited in Susilawati & Bintari (2018) a qualitative research design is a research design which focuses mostly on the study of small samples of individuals chosen. Therefore, since the descriptive qualitative focuses on describing the facts and the current condition, which can be determined through text analysis, the appropriate method to use in this research is the descriptive qualitative. The goal of this study is to determine the types of suffixes as well as the most commonly used prefixes and suffixes in the English language in CNN's Jacqueline Howard's article titled "Eating A Plant-Based Diet Might Help Prevent Type 2 Diabetes, Study Suggests". The method of collecting in this research is taken from CNN's website. The writer conducts research in three steps. The steps are as follows:

1. In this study, the writer used CNN's Jacqueline Howard's Article to search for and collect data.
2. The writer analyzed the data by searching for words that were added to the text via the prefix or suffix
3. The last, the writer classifies words that have been analyzed according to this kind.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In researching for this study, the writer discovered that various types of prefix and suffix were being utilized in the articles of CNN after studying the data. The writer analyzed the document through categorized data according to the types. Here the writer analyzes a word in Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN, the analysis is presented in the form of a table.

    1. *Prefix*

The prefix is the first thing to look at, the writer presents the total of prefix in the table below:

Table 1.1 Types of Prefix

No	Types of Prefix	Total in Number
1	Prefix *re-*	2

No			
2	Prefix *on-*		1
3	Prefix *in-*		3
4	Prefix *over-*		2
5	Prefix *Hyper-*		1
6	Prefix *anti-*		1
7	Prefix *dis-*		1
	Total of prefix		**11**

1.1 Prefix

The English prefix is the subject of the first examination. The data of the prefix is shown in the table below:

Table 1.2 Words of Prefix in Text

No	Prefix	Based Word	Word
1	Re	Fined, lied	Refined, relied
2	On	Set	Onset
3	In	Deed, crease, take	Indeed, increase, intake
4	Over	Weight, all	Overweight, overall
5	Hyper	Tension	Hypertension
6	Anti	Oxidants	Antioxidants
7	Dis	Ease	Disease

From all of the prefix data in English, writer found a prefix they are, *re-, on-, in-, over-, hyper-, anti-* and *dis-*.

2. *Suffix*

The type of English suffix is the subject of the second examination. There are four different types of suffixes, and the writer displays the data in a table format.

Table 1.3 Types of English Suffix

No	Types of Suffix	Total in Number
1	Noun Suffix	5
2	Verbal Suffix	3
3	Adjectival Suffix	5
4	Adverbial Suffix	7
	Total of suffix	**20**

2.1 Noun Suffix

The writer discovered five words that are classed as adjectival suffixes and listed them in the table below.

Table 1.4 Words of Noun Suffix in Text

No	Suffix	Based Word	Word
1	*-ment*	Measure, Move, State	Measurement, Movement, Statement
4	*-ing*	Report	Reporting
5	*-ing*	Eat	Eating

2.2 Verbal Suffix

There are three words that is founds by writer as the verbal suffix as the table below.

Tabel 1.5 Words of Verbal Suffix in Text

No	Suffix	Based Word	Word
1	*-ize*	Emphasis	Emphasize
2	*-ing*	Review	Reviewing
3	*-er*	Low	Lower

2.3 Adjectival Suffix

There are five words that is founds by writer as the adjectival suffix and shows in the table below.

Tabel 1.6 Words of Adjectival Suffix in Text

No	Suffix	Based Word	Word
1	*-ing*	Develop, Reduce, Socialize, Stick	Developing, Reducing, Socializing, Sticking
2	*-ly*	Like	Likely

2.4 Adverbial Suffix

The writer discovers seven words that are classed as adverbial suffixes and displays them in the table below.

Table 1.7 Words of Adverbial Suffix in Text

No	Suffix	Based Word	Word
1	*-ly*	Previous, Complete, Primary, Large, Near, Real, Mindful	Previously, Completely, Primarily, Largely, Nearly, Really, Mindfully

Discussion

After the writer analyzes the text of the article for the purpose of knowing the prefix and types of suffix, the writer tries to find out the frequently used prefix and suffix in the text by Jacqueline Howard Article for CNN. The writer found some prefixes and suffixes in the Jacqueline Howard Article of CNN. The total data prefix is 11 data, and the total data suffix is 20 data in the Jacqueline Howard Article of CNN.

The data prefix consists of *Refined, Relied, Onset, Indeed, Increase, Intake, Overweight, Overall, Hypertension, Antioxidant,* and *Disease.* And from the data that has been analyzed, the writer found four types of suffix in Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN. According to the total data words of Noun Suffix in the text, there are 5 data. They are *Measurement, Movement, Statement, Reporting,* and *Eating*. Then the data words of Verbal Suffix in the text are 3 data. They consist of: *emphasize, review,* and *lower.* The data words of the adjective suffix in the text are 5 data, such as *developing, reducing, socializing, sticking,* and *likely*. And the last data words of the adverbial suffix in the text are seven data. They consist of *Previously, Completely, Primarily, Largely, Nearly, Really,* and *Mindfully*.

CONCLUSION

In Jacqueline Howard's article for CNN, there are prefixes and suffixes. Data appears in various forms of affixation. The writer gets results from the analysis. The writer found some prefixes

in English such as *re-, on-, in-, over-, hyper-, anti-,* and *dis-*. Then the writer also founds some suffixes. They are: "*ment,*" "*ing,*" "*ize,*" "*er*" and "*ly.*" The writer also concluded that the frequently used prefix in Jacqueline Howard's articles is the prefix "*In-.*" And the type of suffix often used is the word adverbial, like-*ly*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

Aspiatun, H. A. (2014). *An Analysis on The English Affixation Usage in News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Monday and Sunday Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Science of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon 2014 M / 1435 H*.

Hanifah, Edwar, K., & Noviani, S. D. (2016). *Prefix Used on Headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper*.

Herman. (2015). Suffixes Found in Narrative Writing at Grade Eight of SMP Methodist Pematangsiantar. *Iosr Journal of Humanities and Social Science Ver. Iv*, *20*(4), 40–48. Https://Doi.Org/10.9790/0837-20444048

Khusnul, K. (2012). *Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English Words Found in*.

Mudzakir, A. (2013). *A Speech Act Analysis of Direct Utterances on Short Story Mr. Know All*.

Nainggolan, E. W., Chandra, L., Panggabean, E., & Rambe, K. R. (2021). An Analysis of Affixes in Recount Text of English Text Book Use in Eight Grade f Junior High School. *Journal of Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, *9*(1), 169–188. Https://Doi.Org/10.24256/Ideas.V9i1.Abstract

Pauzan. (2016). *Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes (A Narative Text Analysis of Legends in Perspective of Morphology)*.

Putri, A. A. (2014). *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of The Happy Prince*.

Ro'aini, & Auliya, A. F. (2019). Prefix and Suffix Analysis in Relation With Students English Ability. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, *12*(1), 49–62. Https://Doi.Org/10.24042/Ee-Jtbi.V12i1.4430

Susilawati, & Bintari, P. F. (2018). Derivation and Affixation Process in Speech of Dananjaya Hettiarachchi. *Project (Professional Journal pf English Education)*, *1*(3), 217. Https://Doi.Org/10.22460/Project.V1i3.P217-224

Yuni, N. S., Alifah, R., & Efransyah.M. (2018). *Affixation Derivational And Inflectional Process In Narrative Text Entitled The Ugly Duckling*.