



EMPOWERING ALPHA GENERATION WITH DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS FOR FACING INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 5.0 IN NEW NORMAL ERA

Series of Articles

Atsani Wulansari, dkk.

Directive Speech Act and Translation Technique in Mowgli's Brother Story
Atsani Wulansari, Sri Waluyo

Reading Theory: A Systematic Literature Review
Hanie Ika Setyowati

Translation Accuracy of Online Dictionary *Kamusku* and *U-dictionary* in Translating Narrative Text
Ika Noviana Nuranita Rismaningtyas, Dwi Rahayu

Analysis Meaning Variation of Translation in Grab Application
Alfi Nurrohmah, Chusna Apriyanti, Saptanto Hari Wibawa

Students' Perceptions on the Use of Asynchronous Lectures and Synchronous Lectures on English Language Teaching: A Case Study
Luh Aryani, Paramita Dewi Fortuna

Desktop Analysis of Speaking Skills with Hello English Application for Alpha Generation
Dini Nurlaila Fadillah, Aulya Cahyaningrum

Students' Perception Toward Teacher's Feedback to Increase Students' Achievement in Critical Reading and Writing Class
Indrajid Mayang Safitri, Lu'luil Maknun

Video Project Based Learning to Improve Student's Confidence in Speaking Skill: Student's Perspective
Joko Prayudha S.

Students' Perspective Towards Quizizz as a Platform to do Online Quizzes
Arsyada Nihayati, Afgrill Syaiqilla Putra

The Effectiveness of Flipped Classroom Model as A Distance Learning Model on EFL Classroom
Siti Hajar Amrina

The Morphological Process on English Adjectives Class
Efrida BR. Silalahi

The Effectiveness of WordUp Application on Students' Writing
Puput Idasari, Lu'luil Maknun

Editor:
Agnira Rekha
Dini Nurlaila Fadillah
Putri Widiarsih



The Morphological Process on English Adjectives Class

Efrida BR. Silalahi

Universitas Merdeka Malang
Perum BTU KR 37 NO. 8, Kota Malang 6132, Indonesia
elfridasilalahi0829@gmail.com



Abstract

Elfrida BR. Silalahi. The Morphological Process of English Adjective. The value of Morphology is discussing word structure. In this research, the methods that are using by the researcher the qualitative descriptive method. The data are collected from the article Full of Loves related to affixes in morphology purposes. There is a term of the process morphology 1. Term of affixes adjective class 2. Affixes could be transpose adjective on other word classes 3. Productive and unproductive affix in Adjective. Some problems discussed in this research. The researcher discover the parts of adjective classes; al-, ful-, able-, ant-, ive-, less-, -er, -est, -il, -ir, dis-, -ed, -ing, -im, -un, and -in. When adjectives are attachable to some affixes, such as -ize, -th, -ly, -ity, -ist, -ify, and -un, they modify the word classes of adjectives. In the instrument of the research, the ordinary productive is affix -ly, all of the words are 84 of adjectives classes from total accumulation 170 adjectives words that the researcher has resulted. While others are -er, -est, -ness, -ty, -en, un-, -ize, -ish, -th, -im, -in, -fy, en-, ir-, il-, and dis-, its less productive, the least productive or the most unproductive affixes are ir-, il-, while dis-. In divisions of them only can be formulated with one adjective. At this research specifically to acquaint readers in process analysis of morphology in an article especially in English adjectives words.

Keywords: *Morphology Process; Adjective Word; Affixation*

Introduction

In this research, the researcher would like to show the morphological process of an adjective in English. Adjective, as Robert E Yaber and Mary Laine Yarber (1993:8), define, one part of word classes is a word which modifies nouns and pronouns. We need it to describe both written and orally. In adjectives, some markers mark them as adjectives. Simply we call them affixes. So, to define how the process runs, the writer focuses on what kinds of affixes that mark adjective sand also to find out the kinds of affixes which

can change the adjective classes in other word class. Problems of Researcher one Terms of affixes adjective class second Affixes could be transpose adjective on other word classes third. productive and unproductive affix in Adjective. The objectives of the study are to describe the information regarding morphemes in adjective is presented with a list of affixes in a Magazine Indonesia Tatler the data will be described in an analysis form of statements. In Morphology there we called morphology process that divine to some parts there are connotative and Non- connotative. In this written, we are choosing the

connotative morphology process that in specifics part is affixing morphology in adjectives. 1. Theory ally we can find out on the affixes as the markers in adjective class. 2. Theory all the affixes can change the adjective classes to other classes. 3. Practically we know the more productive and unproductive. Italics can be used for emphasis and bold typeset should be avoided The base concept of the field will be made clear from the start. This is considered a significant understanding of the ideas conveyed. The concepts which are used must be clarified in part that should have the same perspective in implementation on the field. In order words, the following is considered important to discuss for clarifying the concept used or being discussed so readers will getting the clue.

Method

The method that are using by the researcher is the qualitative descriptive method. Since the resulting data is presented in the form of words or description not formulating in number. Population and Sampling The study is Magazine Indonesia Tatler sample. Propose sample of this study the article all is Full of Love 80 words. The data are collected through the following steps: The writer reads the articles in a magazine by scanning to find the words which contain affixes that mark the adjective class. The writer also reads some articles in a magazine by using the scanning technique to find the adjective words which contain affixes transpose into another word class. After that, the writer classified which data belong to a

verb, noun, and adverb. The writer has taken a magazine and analyzed the data with a choice of the article or text. Bade on the affixation in adjectives class.

Y Morphology

Generally, the branches of grammar which study structure or forms of words called morphology. Morphology is field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words. Morpheme Haspelmath (2001, 3: 16) Morphology structure and formation of words rhyme could be a representation as to the trivial meaningful constituent of a linguistic expression. Cambridge (2008:1)

Y Morphology Process

The term of the Morphology mechanisms are employed by speakers of a language to change or modify the meaning of a particular base-form morpheme function & form: logically, modifications of form will be involved in morphological processes – adding or subtracting material (accompanied by a change in meaning) con connotative morphology: putting morphemes together non-con cat native modifying internal structure of morphemes (Astuti & Nurhayati, n.d.).

Y Connotative Morphology

With optimally approach in largest of semantics distinctions, is overlaps, and an immediate problem with the minimalist approach is that wish to the trivial number of distinctions, semantic characters are very common, with needs for further sub-divisions in some cases.

1. Compounding

All the more compounds are placed in a category with some difficulties. (Hatcher 1960: 369, 373)

2. Affixation

Affixation is suffixation, prefixation, inner fixation, in most frequency methods of morphologically is complex words: kind combination of a stem or root with a bound morpheme. Suffix the base: eke-dom. Term of affixation. Oftentimes changes in the prefix are added in front of the base: un-conditional. Sorts change infrequent (en-throne) infix: and affix that divides the root: al-bloody-mighty, Uri-bloody-varsity, but *tea-bloody-Cher

3. Incorporation

Equally to the compounding, kind as noun-incorporation in a nominal stem is merged with an oral stem to yield a larger, derived oral stem, e.g. to globe-trot.

Y Non-Concretive

1. Reduplication

Commonly in onomatopoeic expressions. E.g. ku, ku, kwa, cwir, kwa:. Bow-wow, cuckoo, quack-quack

2. Internal modifications

Apo phony is a morphological process consists in the reform of word-internal segments Result: derivational and inflectional: sing or plural, present or past, verb or noun. English: go/went

3. Conversion

Condition of conversion as morphological par on compounding, affixation, reduplication or modification that is explicit.

4. Back-derivation

(Back-establishment) the derivation is not common different. The form of a new lexeme or supposed suffix is out of a complex form by analogy in other instances at the suffixed and non-suffixed are lexemes. For the example case is laser > to lase where the laser comes from an acronym! Preemptive > preempt Also: transcription – to transcript, contraception – to contraceptive (transcribe, contractive). (Saifuddin, 2018).

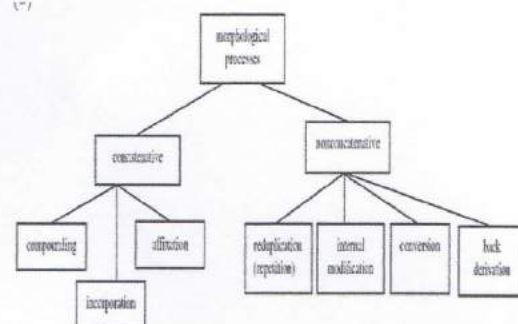


Figure 1. Morphological Proses

Y Affixation

Based on Francis Katamba's book entitled Morphology (1993: 44). An affix is a morpheme, which occurs when it is combining and morphemes as root or stem or bas Type 3 of affixes:

- a. Prefix combine before a root-like dis, re-, un-, and in-; the remake, un-kind, and indecent.

- b. Suffix. A suffix is an affix combine after a root or a stem or a base like ed, er, s and -ing such as mat-s, push-ed, writ-er, and wal -ing. c. Infix. Inserted into the root itself, -um- in s- emulate 'write'. Affixes the Adjective Class An adjective may also be identified by the affixes that follow certain word-bases from every part of speech such as verbs, nouns, oreven adjectives. But, for adverbial, it is impossible to form the adjective. Since adverbial class derived from adjective combined with the suffix -ly.(Setyawan, 2014)

(10) Summary of affixation

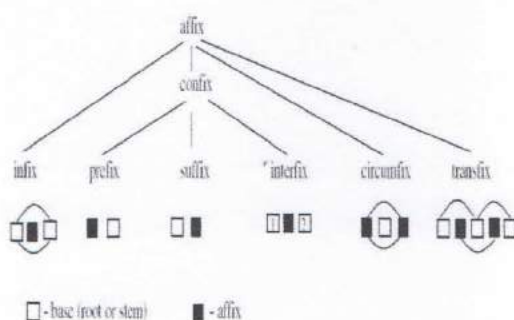


Figure 2. Term of Affix

Y Inflectional Morphemes

As the base of grammatical morphemes or inflectional morphemes; it's never. Reform to syntactic categories of the words, or morphemes that combining. It must be combining incomplete. Stated by Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman in their book. Entitled An Introduction to Language (1998: 91).

Y Derivational Morphemes

Derivation patterns commonly become different word-class/ lexeme, for example, is nouns could be derived from verbs, adjectives, nouns. The derivation is not relevant to the syntax. Stated by Haspelmath on his book entitled Understanding Morphology (2002)

Findings and Discussion

Researcher using qualitative descriptive method to describe this result. Data is presented in the form of words or description not formulating in number. The Population and Sampling taken from Magazine Indonesia Tatler that Propose sample of this study the article all is Full of Love 80 words. The data are collected through the following steps: The researcher reads the articles in a magazine by scanning to find the words which contain affixes that mark the adjective class. The researcher also reads some articles in a magazine by using the scanning technique to find the adjective words which contain affixes transpose into another word class. After that, the writer classified which data belong to a verb, noun, and adverb. The writer has taken a magazine and analyzed the data with a choice of the article or text. Bade on The affixation in adjectives class.

After collecting the data, the researcher founded The Classifying the data into two categories. The first category is the words that consist of affixes that mark the adjective class has subclasses which are prefixes and suffixes. Second category is the words that consist of

forming of affixes that can modify adjective classes to other classes and also has subclasses; they are the transposition of adjectives into a verb, the adjectives into a noun, and the

transposition of adjectives into an adverb. The data are classified based on the affixes that join them, whether the affixes belong to the transposition of adjectives into verb, noun, and adverb.

Conclusion

The conclusion after researcher found the result from analysis the data are the data are grouped based on the affixes that join them whether the affixes belong to prefixes or suffixes. It covers the findings and discussions of the study in which there is no separation within. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. It is expected that in the discussion the author(s) highlight differences between the results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers systematically, critically, and informatively.

References

Journal article:

- Astuti, D., & Nurhayati, W. (n.d.). Morphological and Morphophonemic Process (Nature, Types, And Rules). 175–186.
- Esron Ambarita. Morphological Analysis of Adjective Reduplications in Toba Batak Language; July 2018; vol. (3):1.
- Saifuddin, F. (2018). Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Signs in Lombok Musical Instrument (Gendang Beleq). *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 3(1), 97–100. <https://doi.org/10.22161/ijels.3.1.17>.
- Setyawan, Y. B. (2014). a Morphological Study on Affixes in English Song Lyrics on theResistance Album Composed by Muse Publication.

Book:

- Acedo-Matellán, V. (2009). “Adjectival Resultative Cross-Linguistically: Amorphophonological Account” given at ConSOLE XVII, University of Nova Gorica, Nova Gorica.
- Arkema, P. and Neeleman, A. (2004). *Beyond Morphology: Interface Conditions on Word Formation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Arkema, P. and Neeleman, A. (2008). “Synthetic Compounds are Derived from The Root Compounds: Evidence from creolization”. The Talk Was Given at The Component Congress on Compounding, University of Bologna, Bologna.
- Ackerman, F. and LeSourd, P. (1997). “Toward a Lexical Representation of Phrasal Predicates. In Alsina, A., Bresnan, J. and Sells, P. (eds.). *Complex Predicates*.

Book Chapter:

- Boyle, C. *Maceration and Preparation of Mamma Skeletons for Long Term Curation. Archaeology and Forensic Laboratory. University of Indianapolis, 2010. (123/220).*

Conference Proceedings Paper:

- Morphological Process of Devayan: An Analysis of Morphological Tipology. MICoMS 2017. Juli 2018. 67- 106. Universitas Malikul Saleh.