

MORPHEMIC ANALYSIS ON ENGLISH COMPLEX WORDS



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for the Sarjana Degree
in English**

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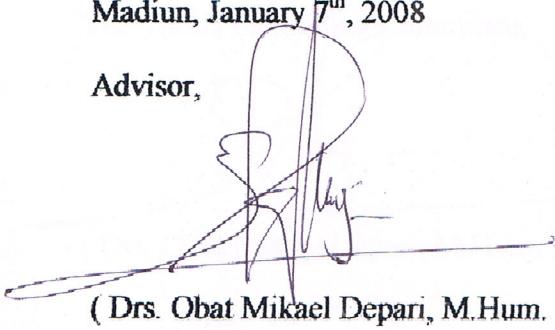
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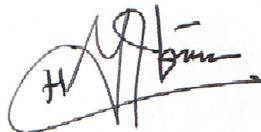
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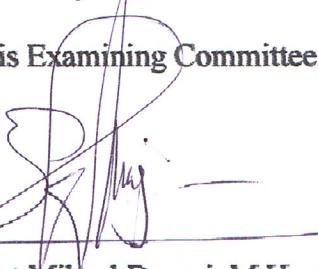
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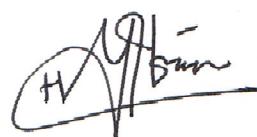
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Dean,



(Drs. Obat Mikael Depari, M.Hum.)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- The Almighty God
- My family
- My friends
- My Alma Mater

MOTTO

“Try harder and never give up, a happy ending will come true”
This motto is followed by all students and teachers from Class 6 to Class 10.
It is a good motto to follow in life because nothing is impossible if you try hard.

The motto means that if you work hard and never give up, you will succeed in life. It is also a good motto to follow in studies because it motivates us to work hard and never give up.

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Motto:

“Try harder and never give up, a happy ending will come true”

(Proverb)

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First of all, I would like to dedicate my deepest gratitude to the Almighty God, who has granted me his blessing that finally I can finish this thesis. Further, a huge thankfulness is delivered to my beloved parents, brother, and sister who have given me everything they have, in order to support me finishing this thesis financially and spiritually.

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ABSTRACT

AKBAR BASAR HARI PRABOWO. (2008). MORPHEMIC ANALYSIS ON ENGLISH COMPLEX WORDS.

Madiun: English Department, The Faculty of Letters, Widya Mandala University.

This thesis discusses about the structure of word, especially English complex words. There are two questions to answer. First, what is the type of each of the morphemes which exists in the complex words? Second, what is the grammatical feature of those morphemes?

To achieve the objectives, this thesis employs library research for collecting the data. There are two kinds of data: primary and secondary data. The primary data of this research are English complex words found in magazine *Asia Pasific*, June 2004 edition. The secondary data are taken from the theory of morphology by Nida, the theory of morpheme by Gleason and Nasr, theory of English complex word by Akhmajian, and the theory of grammatical feature of morpheme by Gleason, Bloomfield, Falk, Fromkin, and Nasr. Further, this research uses descriptive method in order to solve the topical problems by collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data.

The morphemic analysis on English complex words is divided into two. The first one is the type of each of the morphemes that exists in complex words, and the second is the grammatical feature of those morphemes. The smallest meaningful unit part of utterance is called morpheme. There are two kinds of morpheme: free morphemes and bound morphemes. From the analysis, English complex words can be analyzed into smaller parts which have the meaning. They may contain a simpler word (a free morpheme) and a bound morpheme; or combination a free morpheme and more than one bound morphemes.

The result of this research is that English complex words consist of one free morpheme and one or more than one bound morphemes. Then, bound morphemes are classified into inflectional and derivational morphemes. Both of them have the grammatical feature of morphemes. First, the grammatical features of inflectional morphemes are the morpheme meaning plural, past tense, third person singular, comparative, superlative, progressive, and perfect tense. Second, the grammatical features of derivational morphemes are the morpheme meaning passive, habitual performance, verbal noun or gerund, performer, receiver of action, having the ability, nominalization, adjective, adverb, and opposition.

ABSTRAK

AKBAR BASAR HARI PRABOWO. (2008). ANALISIS MORFEM PADA KATA-KATA KOMPLEK BAHASA INGGRIS.

Madiun: Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Widya Mandala.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang struktur kata khususnya kata-kata komplek dalam bahasa Inggris. Ada dua pertanyaan untuk dijawab. Pertama, jenis morfem apa saja yang terdapat dalam kata-kata komplek itu dan apa makna gramatikal dari morfem-morfem tersebut?

Agar lebih jelas, penelitian ini menggunakan studi pustaka dalam pengumpulan data. Ada dua jenis data yaitu data utama dan data pendukung. Data utama dalam penelitian ini berupa kata-kata komplek yang ditemukan di majalah *Asia Pacific* yang terbit pada bulan Juni tahun 2004. Data pendukung diambil dari teori morfologi oleh Nida, teori morfem oleh Gleason dan Nasr, teori kata komplek oleh Akhmajian, dan teori gramatikal morfem oleh Gleason, Bloomfield, Falk, Fromkin, dan Nasr. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan tujuan untuk memecahkan masalah dengan cara mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasikan, dan menganalisis data.

Analisa morfem pada kata-kata komplek dalam penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua. Pertama adalah jenis morfem-morfem yang ada pada kata-kata komplek dan kedua ialah makna gramatikal dari morfem-morfem tersebut. Kata dalam bahasa Inggris sebagaimana besar terbentuk dari unit-unit dasar yang disebut morfem. morfem sendiri dibagi menjadi dua jenis yaitu: morfem bebas dan morfem terikat. Dari hasil analisa, kata-kata komplek dapat dianalisa menjadi bagian yang lebih kecil dengan sebuah makna. Kata-kata komplek tersebut terdiri dari satu kata sederhana atau satu morfem bebas dan satu morfem terikat, atau gabungan antara satu morfem bebas dengan beberapa morfem terikat.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kata-kata komplek dalam bahasa Inggris terbentuk dari satu morfem bebas dengan satu atau beberapa morfem terikat. Kemudian morfem terikat dapat dikelompokan menjadi morfem infleksional dan morfem derivasional. Keduanya memiliki makna gramatikal. Pertama, ciri-ciri gramatikal dari morfem-morfem infleksional diantaranya adalah morfem bermakna jamak, kata kerja bentuk lampau, orang ketiga tunggal, perbandingan, superlatif, kata kerja bentuk progresif, dan kata kerja bentuk partisip. Sedangkan ciri-ciri gramatikal dari morfem-morfem derivasional antara lain morfem bermakna pasif, kebiasaan, kata kerja berfungsi sebagai kata benda, pelaku, kata sifat bentuk pasif, kemampuan, kata benda, kata sifat, kata keterangan, dan morfem bermakna negatif.

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