

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

The research entitled "*Morphemic Analysis on English Complex Word*" aims to solve the problems of the study that are the type of morphemes and the grammatical feature of morphemes. The study of the structure of word is called morphology. English complex words are built from a simple word (a free morpheme) and a bound morpheme or more than one bound morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in language. There are two kinds of morphemes. First, free morphemes are morphemes which can stand alone. Second, bound morphemes are morphemes which can not stand alone, but must be attached to free morphemes.

Reflecting the fact that they must be attached to free morphemes, bound morphemes are known as affixes. Affixes are referred to as prefixes when they are attached to the beginning of word and as suffixes when they are attached to the end of word. So, it can be understood well by the readers that all bound morphemes are affixes. Affixes differ not only in location at the word but also in function.

The workings of affixes are classified into two classes: inflectional and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes have grammatical function to make a sentence grammatically and they never change the class of word when they are added to the base morphemes. On the other hand, derivational morphemes usually but not always change the class of word when they are

attached to the base morphemes. Derivational morphemes create new words by either changing the meaning, for instance, *productive* versus *unproductive*. Both of them are adjectives, but the meaning of *productive* is different from *unproductive*. *Unproductive* has the meaning *not productive*.

The morphemic analysis in this research resulted 39 items of inflectional morphemes and 46 items of derivational morphemes. The inflectional morphemes are classified into seven grammatical features of morphemes. They are the morpheme meaning plural consist of 14 items, past tense consist of 6 items, third person singular consist of 5 items, comparative consist of 2 items, progressive consist of 3 items, passive consist of 4 items, and there are 5 items for the morphemes meaning 'perfect tense'.

Further, they are nine grammatical features of derivational morphemes. They are the morpheme meaning superlative consist of 4 items, habitual performance consists of 3 items, verbal noun or gerund consist of 3 items, the morpheme meaning 'performer' consists of 5 items, receiver of action consist of 3 items, the morpheme meaning 'having the ability' consist of 3 items, the morpheme meaning nominalization consist of 13 items, adjective consists of 6 items, adverb consist of 3 items, and opposition consist of 3 items.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Akmajian, Adrian. 1984. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 1993. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*. Jakarta: Bima Aksara
- Bloch, B and George L. Trager. 1941. *Outline of Linguistic*. New York: Linguistics of America.
- Bloomfield, Leonard. 1933. *Language*. London: Cox & Wyman LTD.
- Djajasudarma, Fatimah T. 1993. *Metode Linguistik: Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian*. Bandung: PT Eresco.
- Falk, Julia S. 1988. *Linguistics and Language. A Survey of Basic Concept and Application*. Toronto: Xerox College Publishing.
- Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. 1974. *An Introduction to Language*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston ICC.
- Gleason, H.A. 1955. *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston ICC.
- Hadi, Sutrisno. 1979. *Metodologi Research*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Penerbitan Fakultas Psikologi UGM.
- Lyons, John. 1984. *Language and Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Matthews, P.H. 1974. *An Introduction to the Theory of Word Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nasr, Raja T. 1980. *The Essentials of Linguistic Science*. London: Longman Group Limited.
- Nida, Eugene, A. 1949. *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words*. Toronto: The University of Michigan.
- Phillips, Mark. 2004. *Think globally, Act Locally*. June 2004, Volume 2, Number 2 by ASIA PACIFIC. Japan: Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.
- Potter, Simon. 1957. *Modern Linguistics*. London: Andre Deutsch.

- Singarimbun, Masri. 1981. *Metode Penelitian Survey*. Yogyakarta: Pusat Penelitian dan Kependudukan UGM
- Surakhmad, Winarno. 1987. *Dasar dan Teknik Research: Pengantar Metodologi Ilmiah*. Bandung: CV Tarsito.
- Vredenberg, Jacobs. 1978. *Metode dan Penelitian Masyarakat*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.
- Yule, George. 1985. *The Study of Language: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.