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A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Video of Barack Obama's Speech

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Abstract

This research analyzes the derivational affixes found in the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016. This research was to find out the types of derivational affixes and to know the number of derivational affixes including prefixes and suffixes found in the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The instruments used in this research were observation and documentation. The research finding of the last result showed that the total data of prefixes are 16 data, it consists of prefix ac-, re-, im-, pre- (1), in- (2), a- (2), un- (3). Meanwhile, the total data of suffixes are 47 data, they consist of suffix -ion (3), -ful (3), -ice (1), -ly (10), -ity (3), -ment (5), -ition (1), -ation (2), -ize (2), -y (3), -able (3), -al (1), -ial (1), -ible (1), -hood (1), -ance (1), -ic (1), -ive (1), -ness (1). Moreover, there are two types of derivational affixes are used in the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016, they are class-changing derivational and class-maintaining derivational. The researcher hopes that the students are suggested to learn the use of derivational affixes. By learning the affixes, the students can improve their knowledge of new vocabularies. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

Keywords: morphological analysis, derivational affixes, speech

1. Introduction

Interaction is essential for humans. To build the interaction, language is used as a means of communication. One of the most-used language in this world is English. English is spoken worldwide. Most countries use English as their first language. It is used in all areas, such as education, economics, technology, environment, and culture. Xue and Zuo (2013) stated that whether you like English or not, if you want to enter into the wave of globalization and informatization, and conduct effective international communications you must be able to use English to communicate. Some of Indonesia's neighbor countries use English as second language, but in Indonesia, it is learnt as foreign language. However, English is important to learn.

In learning English, understanding the vocabulary is completely necessary to perform communication properly. It is as important as studying the language grammar. It is also one way to comprehend a language and as language learner, we must be familiar with the term Linguistics. Linguistics is the science of language or the area of research in which language is the topic of study. It is a theoretical understanding that can be extended to every language on the globe. Linguistics comprises a broad variety of subjects, from Phonology, Grammar, Syntax, Semantics, and other linguistic disciplines such as Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative Linguistics (Akmajian, Demers, Farmer, & Harnish, 2010)

Linguistics, on the other hand, involves morphology, which is a part of mental grammar that deals with word forms and how words are made out of smaller concrete

bits and other words. We can learn about morphemes in morphology. Morphemes are a language's smallest recurring meaningful units.

According to Rowe and Lavine (2016), morphemes are divided into two types: bound morphemes and free morphemes. A bound morpheme is a morpheme (the elementary unit of morphosyntax) that can appear only as part of a larger expression; a free morpheme (or unbound morpheme) is one that can stand alone. A bound morpheme is a type of bound form, and a free morpheme is a type of free form (Elson & Pickett, 1988; Kroeger, 2005). Morpheme is also classified into roots and affixes. The root is the portion of the word form that remains after all affixes have been deleted. Affixes, on the other hand, are connected morphemes in the sense that they must still be connected to a root morpheme (Katamba & Stonham, 2006)

As we know, there are two kinds of affixes in English. They are derivational and inflectional affixes. In this study, the researcher focused on one of affixes; that is derivational affixes. Derivational affixes are some morpheme that derives or creates new words by changing the meaning of the part of speech (Martini, 2016). In this study, the researcher analyzed the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016. Barack Obama is one of the famous people in the world. As the ex-president of America, he delivered the speech very well and the content of his speech about education in 2016 was so meaningful. Moreover, from this speech, we could enrich our knowledge about derivational affixes.

Therefore, by analyzing the derivational affixes found in the video of Barack Obama's speech, we could find the new words and absolutely will enrich our vocabularies. It is because from just one word, it could gain many words with a different part of speech; or we can say that when the readers are able to identify derivational affixes, they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly and also increasing their linguistic competence. Based on the previous explanation, the researcher is interested to conduct the research entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the video of Barack Obama's Speech about Education in 2016".

2. Method

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The method is used to collect the data, classify and analyze them, and then draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. This research is categorized as qualitative research since the data are taken from words. The data are in the transcript of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016.

There are two kinds of data sources needed to analyze the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016. First, primary data, which is the result of something found in the field. The second, Secondary data, which is the data that already exists.

In analyzing the derivational affixes found in the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016, the researcher doing some steps: Observing the data available in the datasheet; classifying the data from the speech video based on derivational affixes; rechecking, and make sure all the data were organized; describing and discussing the types of derivational affixes; drawing a conclusion as the result of the research.

3. Result

After analyzed the object of the research, the researcher got the data from the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016. The data result about the Number of Derivational Affixes is Used in Th video could be seen below:

Table 1. The Number of Prefix

Derivational Affixes (Prefix)	The Number of Prefix
Ac-	1
Re-	6
Im-	1
Pre-	1
In-	2
a-	2
Un-	3
Total of Prefix	16

From the table above, the total data of prefix are 16 data. It consists of prefix *ac-* (1) in the word *acknowledge*; prefix *re-* (6) in the words *remember*, *record*, *require*, *resources*, *reform* and *represent*; prefix *im-* (1) in the word *impress*; prefix *pre-* (1) in the word *preschool*; prefix *in-* (2) in the words *incredible* and *income*; prefix *a-* (2) in the words *around* and *ahead*; prefix *un-* (3) in the words *unleash*, *unlike* and *unfortunately*. It shows that the prefix *re-* is the most frequently present.

Table 2. The Number of Suffix

Derivational Affixes (Suffix)	The Number of Suffix
-ion	3
-ful	3
-ice	1
-ly	10
-ity	3
-ment	5
-ition	1
-ation	2
-ize	2
-y	3
-able	3
-al	1
-ial	1
-ible	1
-hood	1
-ance	1
-ic	1
-ive	1
-ness	1
Total of suffix	44

From the table above, the total data of suffixes are 44 data. They consist of suffix *-ion* (3) in the words *graduation*, *discrimination* and *education*; suffix *-ful* (3) in the words *graceful*, *useful* and *helpful*; suffix *-ice* (1) in the word *service*; suffix *-ly* (10) in the words *actually*, *recently*, *really*, *early*, *nearly*, *unfortunately*, *creatively*, *especially*, *obviously* and *directly*; suffix *-ity* (3) in the words *reality*, *flexibility* and *opportunity*; suffix *-ment* (5) in the words *achievement*, *investment*, *assignment*, *requirement* and *excitement*; suffix *-ition* (1) in the word *competition*; suffix *-ation* (2) in the words *expectation* and *information*; suffix *-ize* (2) in the words *realize* and *personalize*; suffix *-y* (3) in the words *fully*, *probably* and *assembly*; suffix *-able* (3) in the words *available*, *accountable* and *acceptable*; suffix *-al* (1) in the word *traditional*; suffix *-ial* (1) in the word *financial*; suffix *-ible* (1) in the word *responsible*; suffix *-hood* (1) in the word *childhood*; suffix *-ance* (1) in the word *performance*; suffix *-ic* (1) in the word *heroic*; suffix *-ive* (1) in the word *initiative*; suffix *-ness* (1) in the word *illness*. It shows that the suffix *-ly* is the most frequently present.

In this research, the researchers also found derivational affixes. They are class-maintaining derivation and class-changing derivation. According to Bauer (1996) Class-maintaining derivation refers to those derivations which do not change the word class of the root/stem to which they are added although do change their meaning. Class-changing derivation changes the word class of the word and its meaning to which they are added.

a. Class-maintaining Derivation

(1) Noun Pattern

- (a) *but it does mean whether it's a four-year university or a **community** college.* (P4L20)

The suffix *-ity* is added to the noun *commune* to derive the noun *community*. This is called class-maintaining because both root (*commune*) and word (*community*) are nouns.

- (b) *Working to expand early **childhood** education and preschool* (P6L26)

The suffix *-hood* is added to the noun *child* to derive the noun *childhood*. This is called class-maintaining because both root (*child*) and word (*childhood*) are nouns.

- (c) *especially kids of color, get mentorship and the **resources** and the guidance they need to succeed* (P7L26)

The prefix *-re* added to the noun *sources* to derive the noun *resources*. This called class-maintaining because both root (*sources*) and word (*resources*) are noun.

(2) Adjective Pattern

- (a) *I mean, that's an **incredible** young lady who's going to succeed* (P7L30)

The prefix *-in* added to the adjective *credible* to derive the adjective *incredible*. This is called class-maintaining because both root (*credible*) and word (*incredible*) are adjectives.

b. Class-changing Derivation

(1) Noun Derivational

- (a) *First of all, I want to thank our secretary of **education*** (P1L7)

The suffix *-ion* is added to the verb *educate* to derive the noun *education*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing because both root (*educate*) and word (*education*) are different in the word class.

- (b) *We are so grateful not only for their **service** to the country, but the amazing work they're doing* (P1L12)
The suffix *-ice* added to the verb *serve* to derive the noun *service*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing because both root (*serve*) and word (*service*) are different in the word class.
- (c) *I was so **impressed** with Banneker the last time I was here* (P1L23)
The prefix *-im* added to the verb *press* to derive the noun *impress*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing because both root (*press*) and word (*impress*) are different in the word class.
- (d) *preparing young people like you for that **reality*** (P2L12)
The suffix *-ity* was added to the adjective *real* to derive the noun *reality*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing because both root (*real*) and word (*reality*) are different in the word class.
- (e) *in part because of the legacy of **discrimination*** (P2L16)
The suffix *-ion* is added to the verb *discriminate* to derive the noun *discrimination*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing because both root (*discriminate*) and word (*discrimination*) are different in the word class.
- (f) *something called the **achievement** gap that, by one estimate* (P2L17)
The suffix *-ment* added to the verb *achieve* to derive the noun *achievement*, which has different word and its meaning. This called class-changing because both root (*achieve*) and word (*achievement*) are different in the word class.
- (g) *We recently learned that America's high school **graduation** rate went up to 83 percent* (P2L26)
The suffix *-ion* is added to the verb *graduate* to derive the noun *graduation*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing because both root (*graduate*) and word (*graduation*) are different in the word class.
- (h) *High-quality early education is one of the best **investments** we can make* (P3L12)
The suffix *-ment* added to the verb *invest* to derive the noun *investment*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*invest*) and word (*investment*) are different in the word class.
- (i) *D.C. was one of the winners of this **competition*** (P3L22)
The suffix *-ition* is added to the verb *compete* to derive the noun *competition*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*compete*) and word (*competition*) are different in the word class.
- (j) *and make sure that we've got high **expectation** for our students.*(P3L21)
The suffix *-ation* is added to the verb *expect* to derive the noun *expectation*, which has a different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*expect*) and word (*expectation*) are different in the word class.

- (k) *so we're investing more in getting girls and young women and young people of color and low-income students into science and engineering and technology and math* (P4L1)
 The prefix *-in* added to the verb *come* to derive the noun *income*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*come*) and word (*income*) are different in the word class.
- (l) *They stay up late grading your assignment* (P4L6)
 The suffix *-ment* added to the verb *assign* to derive the noun *assignment*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*assign*) and word (*assignment*) are different in the word class.
- (m) *which gives the teacher more flexibility to spent more time teaching creatively* (P4L14)
 The suffix *-ity* was added to the adjective *flexible* to derive the noun *flexibility*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*flexible*) and word (*flexibility*) are different in the word class.
- (n) *how to make it tailored for the specific requirement of your business and your job* (P4L29)
 The suffix *-ment* added to the verb *requires* to derive the noun *requirement*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*require*) and word (*requirement*) are different in the word class.
- (o) *And some of that information is useful, some of it not so much* (P5L22)
 The suffix *-ation* added to the verb *inform* to derive the noun *information*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*inform*) and word (*information*) are different in the word class.
- (p) *We've got still too many states that have not really worked in a serious way to raise standards and improve performance.* (P7L10)
 The suffix *-ance* added to the verb *perform* to derive the noun *performance*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*perform*) and word (*performance*) are different in the word class.
- (q) *So, that's why I started something called my brother's keeper initiative* (P7L25)
 The suffix *-ive* added to the verb *initiate* to derive the noun *initiative*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*initiate*) and word (*initiative*) are different in the word class.
- (r) *every single child has every single opportunity to achieve his or her dreams* (P7L30)
 The suffix *-ity* is added to the adjective *opportune* to derive the noun *opportunity*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*opportune*) and word (*opportunity*) are different in the word class.
- (s) *And sometimes she had to miss a lot of school because of her illness* (P8L4)

The suffix *-ness* is added to the adjective *ill* to derive the noun *illness*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*ill*) and word (*illness*) are different in the word class.

- (t) *Her history teacher, Mr. Golfarb, is he here or he cut **assembly**?* (P8L8)

The suffix *-y* added to the verb *assemble* to derive the noun *assembly*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*assemble*) and word (*assembly*) are different in the word class.

- (u) *because I've met so many young people around the country whose energy, and **excitement*** (P8L31)

The suffix *-ment* added to the verb *excite* to derive the noun *excitement*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*excite*) and word (*excitement*) are different in the word class.

(2) Verb Derivational

- (a) *A couple of people I want to **acknowledge*** (P1L6)

The prefix *-ac* is added to the noun *knowledge* to derive the verb *acknowledge*, which has different word and its meaning. This called class-changing derivation because the root (*knowledge*) and word (*acknowledge*) are different in the word class.

- (b) *I **remember** having to do that* (P1L16)

The prefix *-re* is added to the noun *member* to derive the verb *remember*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*member*) and word (*remember*) are different in the word class.

- (c) *We recently learned that America's high school graduation rate went up to 83 percent, which is the highest on **record**.* (P2L27)

The prefix *re-* is added to the noun *cord* to derive the verb *record*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*cord*) and word (*record*) are different in the word class.

- (d) *We **realize** that in today's world when you all have a computer in your pocket in those phones* (P3L24)

The suffix *-ize* was added to the adjective *real* to derive the verb *realize*, which has different word and its meaning. This called class-changing derivation because the root (*real*) and word (*realize*) are different in the word class.

- (e) *give you a more **personalize** and real-world experience* (P3L28)

The suffix *-ize* was added to the adjective *personal* to derive the verb *personalize*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*personal*) and word (*personalize*) are different in the word class.

- (f) *By 2020, two out of three job openings **require** some form of higher education* (P4L19)

The prefix *-re* is added to the noun *quire* to derive the verb *require*, which has different word and its meaning. This called class-changing derivation, because the root (*quire*) and word (*require*) are different in the word class.

- (g) *they try to implement **reform** to make K-12 better* (P6L27)

The prefix *-re* added to the noun *form* to derive the verb *reform*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (form) and word (reform) are different in the word class.

- (h) *you've got to vote to make sure that the folks who **represent** you actually deliver* (P7L8)

The prefix *-re* added to the noun *present* to derive the verb *represent*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (present) and word (represent) are different in the word class.

- (i) *And we just have to help you **unleash** in and nurture it and realize it* (P8L28)

The prefix *-un* added to the noun *leash* to derive the verb *unleash*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (leash) and word (unleash) are different in the word class.

(3) Adjective Derivational

- (a) *And we are so **grateful** not only for their service to the country but the amazing work they're doing* (P1L12)

The suffix *-ful* added to the verb *grate* to derive the adjective *grateful*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (grate) and word (grateful) are different in the word class.

- (b) *High-quality **early** education is one of the best investments we can make* (P3L11)

The suffix *-ly* is added to the noun *ear* to derive the adjective *early*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (ear) and word (early) are different in the word class.

- (c) *Nearly 9 out of 10 in high-quality **preschool**.* (P3L18)

The prefix *-pre* is added to the noun *school* to derive the adjective *preschool*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (school) and word (preschool) are different in the word class.

- (d) *And it's **available** right now in FAFSA.gov.* (P5L16)

The suffix *-able* added to the verb *avail* to derive the adjective *available*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (avail) and word (available) are different in the word class.

- (e) *And some of that information is **useful**, some of it not so much.*(P5L22)

The suffix *-ful* added to the verb *use* to derive the adjective *useful*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (use) and word (useful) are different in the word class.

- (f) *But **unlike** traditional rankings that focus on which school has the fanciest dorm* (P5L23)

The prefix *-un* added to the verb *like* to derive the adjective *unlike*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (like) and word (unlike) are different in the word class.

- (g) *But unlike **traditional** rankings that focus on which school has the fanciest* (P5L23)
The suffix *-al* is added to the noun *tradition* to derive the adjective *traditional*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (tradition) and word (traditional) are different in the word class.
- (h) *And using this college scorecard is going to be **helpful** for them* (P6L9)
The suffix *-ful* added to the verb *help* to derive the adjective *helpful*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (help) and word (helpful) are different in the word class.
- (i) *you could get the **financial** aid you need to go to a school* (P6L13)
The suffix *-ial* was added to the noun *finance* to derive the adjective *financial*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (finance) and word (financial) are different in the word class.
- (j) *for every **responsible** students all across the country* (P6L20)
The suffix *-ible* is added to the noun *response* to derive the adjective *responsible*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (response) and word (responsible) are different in the word class.
- (k) *Holding colleges more **accountable** for giving information* (P6L28)
The suffix *-able* added to the noun *account* to derive the adjective *accountable*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (account) and word (accountable) are different in the word class.
- (l) *despite the **heroic** efforts of a lot of great teachers* (P7L11)
The suffix *-ic* was added to the noun *hero* to derive the adjective *heroic*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (hero) and word (heroic) are different in the word class.
- (m) *zip code still determines how far they'll go, and that's not **acceptable*** (P7L16)
The suffix *-able* is added to the verb *accept* to derive the adjective *acceptable*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (accept) and word (acceptable) are different in the word class.

(4) Adverb Derivational

- (a) *then we used to **actually** have to go up to somebody* (P1L19)
The suffix *-ly* added to the adjective *actual* to derive the adverb *actually*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (actual) and word (actually) are different in the word class.
- (b) *We **recently** learned that America's high school graduation rate went up to 83 percent* (P2L26)
The suffix *-ly* was added to the adjective *recent* to derive the adverb *recently*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (recent) and word (recently) are different in the word class.

- (c) *That's something to be **really** proud of* (P3L2)
 The suffix *-ly* is added to the adjective *real* to derive the adverb *really*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (real) and word (really) are different in the word class.
- (d) ***Nearly** 9 out of 10 in high-quality preschool* (P3L18)
 The suffix *-ly* added to the adjective *near* to derive the adverb *nearly*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (near) and word (nearly) are different in the word class.
- (e) *the teacher here and the teacher **around** the country, they're not doing it for the pay* (P4L8)
 The prefix *a-* added to the adjective *round* to derive the adverb *around*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (round) and word (around) are different in the word class.
- (f) *Because teachers, **unfortunately**, still aren't paid as much as they should be* (P4L9)
 The prefix *un-* and suffix *-ly* added to the adjective *fortunate* to derive the adverb *unfortunately*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (fortunate) and word (unfortunately) are different in the word class.
- (g) *you've got to be able to think **creatively*** (P4L27)
 The suffix *-ly* is added to the adjective *creative* to derive the adverb *creatively*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (creative) and word (creatively) are different in the word class.
- (h) ***especially** if it's a pretty big purchase* (P6L4)
 The suffix *-ly* added to the adjective *especial* to derive the adverb *especially*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (especial) and word (especially) are different in the word class.
- (i) *you want to know **ahead** of time, is this legit* (P6L5)
 The prefix *a-* added to the noun *head* to derive the adverb *ahead*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (head) and word (ahead) are different in the word class.
- (j) ***Obviously**, you should work with them* (P6L6)
 The suffix *-ly* added to the adjective *obvious* to derive the adverb *obviously*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (obvious) and word (obviously) are different in the word class.
- (k) *Let give the money **directly** to the students* (P6L17)
 The suffix *-ly* is added to the adjective *direct* to derive the adverb *directly*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (direct) and word (directly) are different in the word class.
- (l) *are not **fully** preparing our kids for success* (P7L11)

The suffix *-y* added to the adjective *full* to derive the adverb *fully*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*full*) and word (*fully*) are different in the word class.

(m) Some of you **probably** have friends or family who are just as smart or talented or as capable as you. (P7L16)

The suffix *-y* added to the adjective *probable* to derive the adverb *probably*, which has different word and its meaning. This is called class-changing derivation because the root (*probable*) and word (*probably*) are different in the word class.

4. Conclusion

The result found that the number of prefixes is 16 data, it consists of prefix *ac-* (1), *re-* (6), *im-* (1), *pre-* (1), *in-* (2), *a-* (2), *un-* (3). Meanwhile, the total data of suffixes are 47 data, they consist of suffix *-ion* (3), *-ful* (3), *-ice* (1), *-ly* (10), *-ity* (3), *-ment* (5), *-ition* (1), *-ation* (2), *-ize* (2), *-y* (3), *-able* (3), *-al* (1), *-ial* (1), *-ible* (1), *-hood* (1), *-ance* (1), *-ic* (1), *-ive* (1), *-ness* (1). Moreover, there are two types of derivational affixes are used in the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016, they are class-changing derivational and class-maintaining derivational. The researcher hopes that the students are suggested to learn the use of derivational affixes. By learning the affixes, the students can improve their knowledge of new vocabularies. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

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