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Affixes Found in The Living & Leisure Magazine

Masyitah

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AFFIXES FOUND IN THE LIVING & LEISURE MAGAZINE

A PAPER
WRITTEN

BY

MASYITAH
REG. NO: 142202027

DIPLOMA – III ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA

MEDAN

2017
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ABSTRACT

This paper is entitled *Affixes Found In The Living And Leisure Magazine* which writer discusses about the English affixes, namely are prefixes and suffixes. The method use in this paper are library and descriptive. The theory used in this paper is Katamba (1993). It is found out there are 11 prefixes and 24 suffixes. The prefixes are *re-, in-, a-, ex-, un-, im-, ad-, dis-, inter-, il-* and suffixes *-ed, -s/-es, -ly, -ing, -er, -tion, -ment, -able, -y, -ness, -al, -en, -ful, -ic, -est, -ity, -ism, -an, -ant, -ous, -fully, -ish, -ive, -less*. The dominant affixes are suffixes.

Keywords: prefix and suffix
ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: prefiks dan sufiks
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Medan, August 2017

The Writer,

Masyitah
Reg. No. 142202027
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REFERENCES
I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The study of language is called linguistics. Lyons (1995:1) says, “Linguistics is the scientific study of language.” One branch of linguistics is morphology. Morphology is the study of word structure and also affixes.

Katamba (1993:19) says, “Morphology is the study of word-structure. Morphology is also called the study of morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit meanings.”

Living and Leisure magazine is part of The Jakarta Post which is published once in a week. In this magazine a lot of fashion, lifestyle, entertainment, and movie schedule in the cinema are discussed.

The writer is interested in discussing of affixes in the magazine because, there is existence of new words formulated through affixes and that form the different meaning of words because of the affixation process.

For example:

1. Prefix dis-

Prefix dis- + agree → disagree

In this word, agree is verb that added prefix dis- become disagree as verb too, where prefix dis- in this new word has a meaning as not, not agree.
2. Suffix –ity

personal + suffix –ity → personality

In this word, personal is adjective that added suffix –ity become personality as noun, where suffix –ity in this new word has a meaning as to show quality, quality of someone.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the title of this paper, it focuses on the following problems:

1. How many affixes are found in the Living and Leisure Magazine?
2. What affixes are the most dominant in the Living and Leisure Magazine?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope in this paper is on the description of affixes which includes prefixes and suffixes based on their form and meaning that found in the Living and Leisure Magazine.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

1. To find out the number of affixes in the Living and Leisure Magazine.
2. To find out the most dominant of affixes that used in the Living and Leisure Magazine.
1.5 Method of the Research

The method used in this paper is library research and descriptive. Where the information is obtained from the internet, textbooks, paper and dictionaries. descriptive method is applied by showing of prefixes and suffixes categories (as for the data to be researched starting from the matters 2-16 in the Living and Leisure Magazine).

1.6 Data and Data Source

The data are the affixes found in Living and Leisure Magazine issued on 31st March 2013. To get the most dominant affixes used in Living and Leisure Magazine, the formula is from Nawawi (1991:150) :

\[
N = \frac{X \times 100\%}{Y}
\]

N = Frequency of affixes found out

X = Number of affixes based found out

Y = Total of affixes found out
II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Morphology

Katamba (1993:19) says, “Morphology is the study of word-structure. Morphology also called the study of morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit meanings”.

2.2 Morpheme

Katamba (1993:19) says, “Morphology is the study of word-structure. Morphology is also called the study of morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit meanings. Types of morpheme are roots, affixes, stems, and bases. These units also have a space fulfill in linguistic aspect of morphology”. For example: moment. Moment is one morpheme, because if subdivided into mo- and -ment, they have no meaning. In contrast to the word movement that has undergone the process of affection of move- and -ment.

According Fromkin and Rodman (1983:41) says, “Morpheme is classified into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme”.

2.2.1 Free Morphemes

Mish (1991:490) says, “A free morpheme is a grammatical unit that can by itself. However, other morpheme such as affixes can be attached to it”. For examples: book, wood, house, door, window, etc.
2.2.2 Bound Morphemes

O’ Grady (1997:134) says, “Bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to another element”.

For Example:

1. *book* and *eat* (is free morphemes)

2. *booking* and *eating* (is free morphemes that added with bound morphemes -ing)

Morphemes are comprised of two separate classes called bases (roots or stems) and affixes.

2.3 Root (Stem or Base)

A *root* is the part of a word that cannot be changed, and when added to creates different forms of the word. (John Kerpan in [www.Quora.com](http://www.Quora.com)). For example:

"Walk" is a root, and can be changed in many ways, like: walking, walked, walker, walkie-talkie, sidewalk, walk-light, walks etc. We will never have a word related to walking where the "walk" part gets changed, so it is a root. Most of the time the root forms a word on its own, but sometimes they do not. like: complete, replete, expletive, where these all have the root "plete", which happens to not be a word on its own.
A stem is the form of a word that inflections get added onto. Most of the time this will be the root. (John Kerpan in www.Quora.com). For example:

"Walk" is the form that all the inflections (grammar-affecting changes) gets added to, when added -ing to it, it turns into a progressive verb or a gerund. -ed turns it perfect. -s makes it a plural noun, or makes it agree with a singular subject.

A base is any part of a word that can add inflections to, or that can add prefixes/suffixes that change the meaning/part of speech. (John Kerpan in www.Quora.com). For example:

"Walk" is also a base, because it can have inflections (walking) and can be turned into different words (walker is a noun). Walker is also a base, because you can modify it inflectionally (walkers is plural), and because it can have things added to derive new words.

So all roots are base because they are the smallest chunk that stays the same despite additions. Not all bases are root, because sometimes the root+inflection or root+derivation goes on to take additional changes. (Walker is a base, but the root is still walk). Stems are just base when we are talking about inflectional changes (-ed, -ing, -s, etc.).

2.4 Affix

Katamba (1993:19) says, “An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root, stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morpheme…. there are three types of
Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. Suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base). And infix is an affix inserted into the root itself (in the middle). Note that English really has no infixes, but many others language use infix as well”.

2.4.1 Prefix

Katamba (1993:19) says, “Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base”. Examples prefix in English are *dis-, a-, be-, ex-, in-*, etc such as *discovery*, *across*, *became*, *exchange*, *income*.

Prefix *dis-*

Prefix *dis*-* + agree → disagree

In this word, agree is verb that added prefix dis-* become *disagree* as verb too, where prefix dis-* in this new word has a meaning as not, not agree.

2.4.2 Suffix

Katamba (1993:19) says, “Suffix is an affix attached after a root or stem or base”. Examples suffix in English are *–ity*, *–fully*, *–er*, *–ment*, etc such as *beautifully*, *bigger*, *movement*.

Suffix *–ity*

personal + suffix –ity → personality
In this word, personal is adjective that added suffix –ity become **personality** as noun, where suffix –ity in this new word has a meaning as to show quality, quality of someone.

### 2.4.3 Infix

Katamba (1993:19) says, “Infix is an affix interested into the root itself (in the middle). Note that English really has no infixes, but many others language use infix as well”.

Affixes also can be devices into two major functional categories, namely inflectional and derivational. This reflection of two principle word building process (inflection and derivation). Inflectional and derivational affix form words in different ways.

### 2.5 Derivational Affixes

An affix can be either derivational or inflectional. "Derivational affixes" serve to alter the meaning of a word by building on a base. In the examples of words with prefixes and suffixes above, the addition of the prefix un- to healthy alters the meaning of healthy. The resulting word means "not healthy." The addition of the suffix -er to garden changes the meaning of garden, which is a place where plants, flowers, etc., grow, to a word that refers to 'a person who tends a garden.' It should be noted that all prefixes in English are derivational. However, suffixes may be either derivational or inflectional.

There are some common derivational of prefixes and suffixes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes</th>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Bases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>+ accurate (adj)</td>
<td>→ inaccurate (adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>+ kind (adj)</td>
<td>→ unkind (adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>+ order (n)</td>
<td>→ disorder (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>+ write (v)</td>
<td>→ rewrite (v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>+ cage (n)</td>
<td>→ encage (v)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Bases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>govern (v)</td>
<td>+ -ment</td>
<td>→ government (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power (n)</td>
<td>+ -ful</td>
<td>→ powerful (adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child (n)</td>
<td>+ -hood</td>
<td>→ childhood (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read (v)</td>
<td>+ -er</td>
<td>→ reader (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse (v)</td>
<td>+ -al</td>
<td>→ refusal (n)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.6 Inflectional Affixes

There are a large number of derivational affixes in English. In contrast, there are only eight "inflectional affixes" in English, and these are all suffixes. English has the following inflectional suffixes, which serve a variety of grammatical functions when added to specific types of words. These grammatical functions are shown to the right of each suffix.

- **-s** noun plural
- **-’s** noun possessive
- **-s** verb present tense third person singular
-ing  verb present participle/gerund
-ed   verb simple past tense
-en   verb past perfect participle
-er   adjective comparative
-est  adjective superlative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Bases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>book (n)</td>
<td>+ -s</td>
<td>→ books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep (v)</td>
<td>+ -s</td>
<td>→ sleeps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk (v)</td>
<td>+ -ed</td>
<td>→ walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk (v)</td>
<td>+ -ing</td>
<td>→ walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall (adj)</td>
<td>+ -er</td>
<td>→ taller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above explanation, there are 35 affixes that found out in the *Living & Leisure Magazine* from 2567 sentences. Those are: 11 prefixes, namely re-, in-, en-, a-, ex-, un-, im-, ad-, dis-, inter- and il- and 24 suffixes, namely -ed, -s/es, -ly, -ing, er, -tion, -ment, -able, -y, -ness, -al, -en, -ful, -ic, -est, -ity, -ism, -an, -ant, -ous, -fully, -ish, -ive and -less.

The percentage of each type of affix could be reported as shown in the following table by using Nawawi’s (1991:150) formula:

\[ N = \frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% \]

Where: 
- \( N \) = Frequency of affixes used 
- \( X \) = Number of affixes used 
- \( Y \) = Total of affixes used

The percentage of affixes found out in the Living & Leisure Magazine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Type of affixes</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prefixes</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Suffixes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total of affixes</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results of the above analysis that found out 11 prefixes (31.4%) and 24 suffixes (68.6%) in the *Living & Leisure Magazine* from 2567 sentences. So it can be concluded that the most dominant affix found out in the *Living & Leisure Magazine* is suffix that is about 24 suffixes (68.6%).
III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

From two data in the *Living and Leisure Magazine*, it is found out that there are 35 affixes, of which there are 11 prefixes, namely re-, in-, en-, a-, ex-, un-, im-, ad-, dis-, inter- and il- and 24 suffixes, namely -ed, -es, -ly, -ing, -er, -tion, -ment, -able, -y, -ness, -al, -en, -ful, -ic, -est, -ity, -ism, -an, -ant, -ous, -fully, -ish, -ive and -less. The most dominant affixes are suffixes with total 24 suffixes (68.6%). Here is the exposure of the prefixes and suffixes.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Prefix re-

Prefix re- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adverb (adv) has a meaning as repetition or again, for examples:

1) re- + evaluate (v) → reevaluate (adv)
2) re- + member (n) → remember (v)
3) re- + call (v) → recall (v)
4) re- + mind (n) → remind (v)
5) re- + move (v) → remove (v)

3.2.2 Prefix in-

Prefix in- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as not and into, for examples:

1) in- + finite (adj) → infinite (adj)
2) in- + box (n) → inbox (n)
3) in- + come (v) → income (n)
4) in- + door (n) → indoor (adj)
5) in- + form (v) → inform (v)
3.2.3 Prefix en-

Prefix en- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning work or action for examples:

1) \( \text{en-} + \text{sure (adj)} \rightarrow \text{ensure (v)} \)
2) \( \text{en-} + \text{vision (n)} \rightarrow \text{envision (v)} \)
3) \( \text{en-} + \text{list (n)} \rightarrow \text{enlist (v)} \)
4) \( \text{en-} + \text{joy (n)} \rightarrow \text{enjoy (v)} \)
5) \( \text{en-} + \text{deavors (n)} \rightarrow \text{endeavors (v)} \)

3.2.4 Prefix un-

Prefix un- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as not, for examples:

1) \( \text{un-} + \text{seen (adj)} \rightarrow \text{unseen (adj)} \)
2) \( \text{un-} + \text{like (adj)} \rightarrow \text{unlike (adj)} \)
3) \( \text{un-} + \text{limited (adj)} \rightarrow \text{unlimited (adj)} \)
4) \( \text{un-} + \text{read (v)} \rightarrow \text{unread (n)} \)
5) \( \text{un-} + \text{changing (v)} \rightarrow \text{unchanging (n)} \)

3.2.5 Prefix a-

Prefix a- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as not or without or state, for examples:

1) \( \text{a-} + \text{round (n)} \rightarrow \text{around (n)} \)
2) \( \text{a-} + \text{cross (n)} \rightarrow \text{across (v)} \)
3) \( \text{a-} + \text{head (n)} \rightarrow \text{ahead (v)} \)
4) \( \text{a-} + \text{part (n)} \rightarrow \text{apart (v)} \)

3.2.6 Prefix inter-

Prefix inter- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as between, for examples:

1) \( \text{inter-} + \text{national (adj)} \rightarrow \text{international (adj)} \)
2) inter- + view (v) → interview (n)
3) inter- + action (n) → interaction (n)

3.2.7 Prefix im-

Prefix im- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and verb (v) has a meaning as not and into, for examples:

1) im- + prove (v) → improve (v)
2) im- + migrant (n) → immigrant (n)

3.2.8 Prefix ad-

Prefix ad- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) has a meaning as toward or work, for examples:

1) ad- + vice (n) → advice (n)
2) ad- + ministration (n) → administration (n)

3.2.9 Prefix ex-

Prefix ex- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and verb (v) has a meaning as former, for example:

1) ex- + change (n) → exchange (v)

3.2.10 Prefix dis-

Prefix dis- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun verb (v) has a meaning as not, for example:

1) dis- + agree (v) → disagree (v)
3.2.11 Prefix il-

Prefix il- can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) has meaning as not, for example:

1) il- + literacy (n) → illiteracy (n)

3.2.12 Suffix –ed

Suffix –ed can attach to roots and bases classified into verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as past tense verbs, for examples:

1) open (v) + -ed → opened (v)
2) introduce (v) + -ed → introduced (v)
3) allow (v) + -ed → allowed (adj)
4) realize (v) + -ed → realized (v)
5) suppose (v) + -ed → supposed (adj)

3.2.13 Suffix –s/-es

Suffix –s / -es can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and has a meaning as plural, for examples:

1) restaurant (n) + -s → restaurants (n)
2) partner (n) + -s → partners (n)
3) story (n) + -es → stories (n)
4) friend (n) + -s → friends (n)
5) parent (n) + -s → parents(n)

3.2.14 Suffix –ly

Suffix –ly can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), adverb (adv) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as related to or quality, for examples:

1) quick (adj) + -ly → quickly (adv)
2) most (adv) + -ly → mostly (adv)
3) clear (adj) + -ly → clearly (adv)
4) honest (adj) + -ly → honestly (adv)
5) instant (n) + -ly → instantly (adv)

3.2.15 Suffix –ing

Suffix –ing can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as verb form (present participle and gerund), for examples:

1) surprise (v) + -ing → surprising (adj)
2) travel (n) + -ing → travelling (n)
3) land (n) + -ing → landing (n)
4) explore (v) + -ing → exploring (v)
5) stand (v) + -ing → standing (n)

3.2.16 Suffix –er

Suffix –er can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and verb (v) has a meaning as person or object that does a specified action, for examples:

1) sing (v) + -er → singer (n)
2) custom (n) + -er → customer (n)
3) manage (v) + -er → manager (n)
4) use (v) + -er → user (n)
5) save (v) + -er → saver (n)

3.2.17 Suffix –tion

Suffix –tion can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and verb (v) has a meaning as state of being, for examples:

1) collect (v) + -tion → collection (n)
2) evaluate (v) + -tion → evaluation (n)
3) generate (v) + -tion → generation (n)
4) educate (v) + -tion → education (n)
5) promote (v) + -tion → promotion (n)
3.2.18 Suffix –ment

Suffix –ment can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and verb (v) has a meaning as action or result, for examples:

1) move (v) + -ment → movement (n)
2) state (n) + -ment → statement (n)
3) govern (v) + -ment → government (n)
4) manage (v) + -ment → management (n)
5) agree (v) + -ment → agreement (n)

3.2.19 Suffix –able

Suffix –able can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as something that can be related to or having the quality, for examples:

1) person (n) + -able → personable (adj)
2) suit (v) + -able → suitable (adj)
3) afford (v) + -able → affordable (adj)
4) comfort (n) + -able → comfortable (adj)
5) memory (n) + -able → memorable (adj)

3.2.20 Suffix –y

Suffix –y can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as full of, having the quality, action or process, for examples:

1) perk (v) + -y → perky (adj)
2) luck (n) + -y → lucky (adj)
3) sport (n) + -y → sporty (adj)
4) trend (n) + -y → trendy (n)
5) health (n) + -y → healthy (adj)
3.2.21 Suffix –ness

Suffix –ness can attach to roots classified into noun (n) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as state, having the quality or character, for examples:

1) sweet (adj) + -ness → sweetness (n)
2) happy (adj) + -ness → happiness (n)
3) good (adj) + -ness → goodness (n)
4) busy (adj) + -ness → busyness (n)
5) rich (adj) + -ness → richness (n)

3.2.22 Suffix –al

Suffix –al can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as connected with, a process or state of something, for examples:

1) orient (v) + -al → oriental (adj)
2) physic (n) + -al → physical (adj)
3) historic (adj) + -al → historical (adj)
4) industry (n) + -al → industrial (adj)
5) architecture (n) + -al → architectural (adj)

3.2.23 Suffix –en

Suffix –en can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as to make or become, for examples:

1) take (v) + -en → taken (n)
2) short (adj) + -en → shorten (v)
3) forgot (v) + -en → forgotten (adj)
4) light (n) + -en → lighten (v)
5) fall (v) + -en → fallen (adj)
3.2.24 Suffix –ful

Suffix –ful can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as something that can be related to or having the quality, for examples:

1) grate (v) + -ful → grateful (adj)
2) cheer (v) + -ful → cheerful (adj)
3) beauty (n) + -ful → beautiful (adj)
4) power (n) + -ful → powerful (adj)
5) care (v) + -ful → careful (adj)

3.2.25 Suffix –ic

Suffix –ic can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as having the form or character of, for examples:

1) optimist (n) + -ic → optimistic (adj)
2) artist (n) + -ic → artistic (adj)
3) comedy (n) + -ic → comedic (adj)

3.2.26 Suffix –est

Suffix –est can attach to roots and bases classified into adjective (adj) has a meaning as superlative, for examples:

1) late (adj) + -est → latest (adj)
2) strong (adj) + -est → strongest (adj)
3) large (adj) + -est → largest (adj)

3.2.27 Suffix –ity

Suffix –ity can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as quality of, for examples:

1) personal (adj) + -ity → personality (n)
2) real (adj) + -ity → reality (n)
3) available (adj) + -ity → availability (n)
3.2.28 Suffix –ism

Suffix –ism can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) has a meaning as doctrine, belief, for examples:

1) Buddha (n) + -ism → Buddhism (n)
2) Hindu (n) + -ism → Hinduism (n)
3) Brahman (n) + -ism → Brahmanism (n)

3.2.29 Suffix –an

Suffix –an can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) has a meaning as denotes places, membership of, for examples:

1) Asia (n) + -an → Asian (n)
2) Indonesia (n) + -an → Indonesian (n)

3.2.30 Suffix –ant

Suffix –ant can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as characterized by or serving in the capacity of, for examples:

1) import (n) + -ant → important (adj)
2) attend (v) + -ant → attendant (n)

3.2.31 Suffix –ous

Suffix –ous can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n), verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as characterized by, for examples:

1) glamor (v) + -ous → glamorous (adj)
2) prestige (n) + -ous → prestigious (adj)

3.2.32 Suffix –fully

Suffix –fully can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) and adverb (adv) has a meaning as completely and greatest possible, for examples:
1) grace (n) + -fully → gracefully (adv)
2) beauty (n) + -fully → beautifully (adv)

3.2.33 Suffix –ish

Suffix –ish can attach to roots and bases classified into adjective (adj) has a meaning as having the quality of, for example:

1) style (n) + -ish → stylish (adj)

3.2.34 Suffix –ive

Suffix –ive can attach to roots and bases classified into verb (v) and adjective (adj) has a meaning as having the quality or work, for example:

1) create (v) + -ive → creative (adj)

3.2.35 Suffix –less

Suffix –less can attach to roots and bases classified into noun (n) has a meaning as no, for example:

1) season (n) + -less → seasonless (n)
IV. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Conclusion

There are 35 affixes that found out in the *Living & Leisure Magazine*, there are 11 prefixes, namely *re-, in-, en-, a-, ex-, un-, im-, ad-, dis-, inter- and il-* (31.4%) and 24 suffixes, namely *-ed, -sl-es, -ly, -ing, -er, -tion, -ment, -able, -y, -ness, -al, -en, -ful, -ic, -est, -ity, -ism, -an, -ant, -ous, -fully, -ish, -ive and -less* (68.6%). The most dominant affixes found out in the *Living & Leisure Magazine* are suffixes that is 24 suffixes (58.6%).

4.2 Suggestion

To the English students, the writer suggests that the students should learn affixes because from this affixes new words and new meaning can be found out that can improve your vocabulary.

To the further researcher, particularly those who have the same problem and interested in conducting research, it is suggested that this study can be a reference, can develop this research with different data source and better technique. Hopefully, there will be any further research of how to complete this technique.
REFERENCES


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APENDIX
Taking a step in a new direction

Arlene Arna

After enduring through depression, Arlene Arna is determined to aim at another direction in her life. "I want to enjoy life and become a happy person," said Arlene in an interview with the Daily Mail. "I want to be able to live a normal life again." 

The 47-year-old has been struggling with depression for years. "I felt like I was living in a dark and lonely place," she said. "I couldn’t see the light at the end of the tunnel." 

But Arlene is not giving up. "I want to make a change," she said. "I want to live my life to the fullest and enjoy every moment." 

Arlene’s story is an inspiration to others who are struggling with depression. "I want to show that it is possible to overcome depression," she said. "I want to prove that life is worth living."
A taste of Iron Chef's flavors

Hot chicken takes over Nashville

where to go...

Looking for...

Local Feast

where to go in jakarta
Shows of faith and enlightenment in Buddhist art exhibition

Gaining culture while gaining altitude in Bandung

Still in the honeymoon mood

Things To Do

Exhibition

Music