1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The title of this paper is The Morphological Analysis Found in Tempo Magazine. Dealing with the topic we may understand that it discusses about the ways of how to form new words.

Language is a means of communication. Through language we can communicate with other people and even with other nation. In order to be able to communicate with other nation we use English. English is one of international languages.

Bloomfield (1933:3) says that language plays a great part in our life. Perhaps because of its familiarity, we rarely observe it, taking it rather for granted, as we do breathing or walking. The effects of language are remarkable, and include much of what distinguishes man from the animals, but language has no place in our educational program or in the speculations of our philosophers.

According to Trask.R.L (1999:83) language is a very powerful means of declaring and maintaining one’s identity, and there is no reason to suppose that this function is less important to most people than communicating information.

In order to communicate in English well, we should have English proficiency both in written and spoken. In English, written is distinct from spoken. It is considered that written English is more difficult than spoken English. Furthermore, to be better in written English we must know about the grammar first. Grammar is the most important thing in studying English. Studying grammar enable us to know how to use English correctly.
Kaplan (1995: 134) states that the term of grammar is often used to refer to a particular body of information about a language. It has something to do with the structure of words and sentence.

Verhaar (1996:3) says, “linguistik berarti ilmu tentang bahasa”. It means that linguistics is science of language. The object of study of linguistics is language which has many branches. One of them is morphology. It is same opinion with Bloomfield that he stated on his book.

Bloomfield (1933:3) also says that linguistics, the study of language, is only in its beginnings. Linguistics is the field of the study, where the subject of the study is the language. It is a scientific knowledge which can be applied to all languages in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only.

Katamba (1993:10) states that morphology (and the lexicon) are like a bridge that links the other modules of the grammar. It is therefore necessary to examine morphology not in isolation, but in relation to the other modules. Morphology interacts with phonology and syntax as well as semantics. So, it can only be studied by considering the phonological, syntactic and semantic dimensions of word.

In this case, the writer would like to describe one of the linguistic aspects, e.g “Morphology”. Morphology is called the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming word according to Nida (1946:1). Or, morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. For example, the English word *unfriendly* is formed from *friend*, the adjective-forming suffix *–ly* and the negative prefix *un*-. The
word-formation process or the morphological process is the process of forming new words with the rules of morphology. Even though some languages recognize a part of the word-formation processes, in morphology there are fourteen word-formation processes and one of them is affixation. Affixation is the adding of bound morphemes to the base to form a word. The bound morphemes added initially to the base are called prefixes those inserted into the base are called infixes, and those added to the end of the base are called suffixes. English has many prefixes and suffixes. Affixation is an interesting object to be analyzed because in the morphological process the productive in forming a new word is affixation. In this paper, the analysis of affixation is focused on form, distribution, and function.

The reason why the writer chooses the affixation topic in this paper because the writer wants to know the process of how a word is formed in English vocabulary especially the one that found in articles selected in Tempo Magazine 1405/September 23-29, 2013.

Thus, the writer wants to show that there are can be discussed from the topics have chosen in which the writer found of some morphological process and one of them “Affixation” that normally consist of prefixation and sufixation. This kind of the process is very important to English students especially for those who want to increase their vocabulary and they can determine meaning more easily if they already know the meaning of an affix, such as anti-(against).

The last, the writer also wants to shows the readers more about the process. In this paper, affixation is chosen as the subject of analysis, which
particularly concerns with morphological process in Tempo Magazine September edition 2013 as the data of this analysis.

This magazine is very interesting to go in certain direction to find many English affixes aimed inside. So it is the real reason why it is chosen as the data of analysis, especially to find out the most dominant affix that used in this magazine.

1.2 **The Problem of Study**

Based on the background that has been described, it focuses on the following problems:

1. What prefixes and suffixes are used in the Tempo magazine?
2. What is the most dominant affix that used in the Tempo magazine?

1.3 **The Scope of Study**

The writer limits this paper to make it organized to the subject that writer wants to analyze. In this paper is focused on the morphological process of affixes includes prefixes and suffixes based on the form, distribution, function and also the kinds of prefixes and suffixes that occurred in Tempo Magazine.

1.4 **The Purpose of Study**

The purposes in writing this paper are finish the study from English Department of the Diploma Program of the Faculty of Culture Study and to find out what the prefixes and suffixes are used in five articles in Tempo Magazine.

1.5 **Significance of The Study**

This paper is expected to give some significance for readers, they are to add the readers acknowledge about affixation in the magazine and to be reference for further studies concerning morphology.