1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures who cannot stand alone to fill their needs both physical and spiritual needs. Humans need to interact with each other. Language is the media of communication between one individual from another person. Communication can be created with language, and language can also be created due to the support and the desire of every individual to communicate.

Languages has a structure, a system of word order known as grammar, that is why the users of a language need to learn and then use the agreed structure in order to make sense of another. In other words, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meaning assigned to words and sounds. As a native speaker of a language, we know that words are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components-components which are regularly arranged according to certain patterns.

Bloomfield (1993:4) said 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 not place in our educational program or in the speculations of our philosophers.

Linguistic is the science of language or 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 language in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only.
Bloomfield (1993:3) said that linguistics, the study of language, is only in its beginnings. Linguistic 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 language in the world. It does not belong to certain language only. Linguistic covers several aspects which includes Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and also some others sciences that are related to linguistics like Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative linguistics.

Morphology is called the study of morphemes and their different forms (allomorphs) and the way they combine in word formation. 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 *unhappily* is formed from *happy*, 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 word–formation processes, in morphology there are many affixes that English language has. 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* and placed around the base are called *circumfixes*. English has many prefixes, infixes, suffixes and circumfixes. It is an interesting object to be analyzed because in the morphological process the productive in forming a new word is affixation.
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 word especially the one that found in New Testament: Luke. The writer also wants to show the readers more about the processes. In this paper, affixation is chosen as the subject of analysis, which particularly concerns with morphological process in New Testament: Luke as the data of this analysis. The New Testament: Luke is very interesting to go in certain direction to find out 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 dominant affixes that used in New Testament: Luke.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background that has been described, problems which were discussed in this paper are:

1) What affixes are used in New Testament: Luke?
2) What are the dominant affixes used in New Testament: Luke?

1.3 Scope of the Study

There are many affixes that English language has, but on this paper the writer will describe only the affixes used in New Testament: Luke. They are suffixes and prefixes used in writing the Luke.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this paper are:

1) To find out the affixes used in New Testament: Luke
2) To find out the dominant affixes used in New Testament: Luke
1.5 **Significances of the Study**

The significances of this paper are:

1) As one of qualifications to fulfill my degree in English Diploma major.

2) As a medium to inform the reader the explanation about affixes and the dominant affixes used in New Testament.