AN ANALYSIS MORPHEME IN SMOKING ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The aimed of the research were to find out the type of morpheme of morphology on Smoking article. It was descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data the research applied observational method and non-participatory technique. The data analyzed used the theory of Bauer. The writer applied the words in the article as the data. It was found the 20 words of morphology. In this research focus in analyzing words in the article proposed theory of Bauer about type of morpheme. The words are shorten, smoker, drugs, dependent, safer, cooled, additional, antifreeze, responsible, fertility, performance, circulation, illness, properly, smokeless, pressure, information, organization, helpful, hardest.The writer found 20 data in this article entitled Smoking. Data found are words that have their own meanings. The data changes meaning and grammar after adding Suffix and Affix. Researcher research this issue to make reader can understand the process making a word.

Keywords: Morphology, Morpheme, Derivational, Inflectional.

INTRODUCTION

In the daily life, language is the one of important thing in the world to communicate. People say expressions and opinions with language as conductor.Language is a tool to communication each other. Language can make people to   interact with each other.Language is the ability to produce and comprehend both spoken and written. Language has study about itself that is linguistics. According to Bauer (2007) said that linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics. It meanslinguistics is knowledge about language and relate to language itself. In linguistics many part that study in there. There is Morphology, Free Morpheme, Bound Morpheme, Derivational Morpheme, and Affixes and also Prefix and Suffix. In this research we discuss about morphology and part of them.

All languages obey the rules agreed by linguists. Then we must follow the rules that have been set. We can communicate an unlimited number of concepts.

While each language has a different set of rules, all languages obey the rules. These rules are known as grammar. Grammar is a set of rules for generating logical communication. Grammar set of rules a language obeys for creating words and sentences. All languages have a grammar, and native speakers of a language have created the rules of that language grammar. In study of grammar there some tenses. It is study about how to make a sentence related to the rules. There is another part of linguistics that related to grammar that is Morphology.

According to Bauer (2007) morphology is about the structure of words, how word such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as dis and like. It means morphology is how to study about word/morpheme. Morphology is the study of language itself, such as studying the formation of words / morphemes and also variations in the combination of words / morphemes in a language.

At this time many people researching linguistics, especially English. People know the importance of Linguistics. Therefore, a lot of researcher researched on linguistics.They have researched several fields of Linguistics. Morphology is one part of linguistics that studies Morpheme in it. Martini (2016) showed that how Bound Morpheme can change a word that call is Derivational of bound Morpheme. This research only discussed about Derivational of Bound Morpheme and make reader still confused. Another researcher created another research about how to translate Derivational Bound Morpheme into Indonesian (Wibowo & Suyudi, 2015). They created this research to purpose that reader Indonesian can understand how to translate Derivational of Bound Morpheme.

In this world there are so many language that we have. Pak-Pak language is the one of them. One researcher was researched Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme (Situmorang & Arifin, 2011). And so many researcher discuss about Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme such as Halawa et al., (2020); Kadek (2016); Rugaiyah (2018); Nuril et al (2017); and Hidayati (2016). They all focused on Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme only object of discussing that be differences.

In another word, Linguistic has connection one part to another part discussion. To learn about morpheme learner must know about Morphology because Morpheme is part of Morphology. Abd. Muin (2017); Nur (2019) researched about Morphology clearly with the object is difference. Many journals that discussabout morpheme. The researcher is one of the people who research about these subject. The researcher research Morpheme how to analyze morphem itself with article Smoking. There are ten journals taken for reference by researcher. So, this journal purpose to make reader knows how morpheme formed. In this journal reader can understand quickly because this journal made with simple word and often found in daily life.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Linguistics

According to Bauer (2007) linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics. It means Linguistics is study of language and study of word. According to Cook (2003) linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowlage about language to decision making in the real world. It means that Linguistics is the science that studies about language. Crystal (2003) in his book entitled The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language divides linguistic types into 6 parts there are: Morphology, Phonetics, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. In this research focus to study of Morphology part.

Morphology

According to Bauer (2007) morphology is about the structure of words, how word such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as dis and like. As can be seen in this definition by Bauer (2007) this branch of linguistics is studying about the structure of words. Besides defining about sttructure of words, morphology also studies about elements that makes meaning in certain words. According to Lieber (2004) morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how the are used in sentences. It means that Morphology is the science that studies about the word, a word that has innovation when used in sentences.

The words are connected to another words and Morphology studies these connection. From of all the defination about Morphology above, Morphology studies about words. It studies not only the meaning, but also the structure that from each word. Words have their own structure and Morphology tries to study is structure. Words also have a connection between one to other word. By studying and understanding structure of words in morphology, the meaning and connection between words are easy to understand.

Morpheme

Talk about Morphology, it cannot be separated with morpheme, because morpheme is the study of systematic covaration in the form and meaning words. A small part that has a meaning and grammatical function is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the root of word. According to Booij (2005) morpheme is the morphological building bloks of word, are difined as the minimal Linguistics units with a grammatical meaning. It means that Morpheme is the smallest elements of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning. According to Lieber (2004) morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that

morpheme is the unit of form word which has a lot of meaning. From the definition the writer conclude that morpheme is the same with original or base word. Morpheme also can be defined as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. There are two typesMorpheme in morphology there are FreeMorpheme and Bound Morpheme.

Based on Lieber (2004) morpheme has two types there are Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone to make a word. Free Morpheme can be found in simple word. A word that contain Free Morpheme has a basic meaning without any addition of grammatical function. Free Morpheme can appear with other lexemes of they can stand alone or "free" and Free Morpheme consist two types they are Lexical and Functional Morpheme. Bound Morpheme is a morpheme cannot stand alone, it needs a combination to make a word. Word that contain Bound Morpheme is a word that has grammatical function such as ed, -s/es, ing, en, er, ed, est. Bound Morpheme appear only together with other morphemes to form a lexemes. Bound Morpheme in general tend to be affixes: Prefix and Suffix.

Bound Morpheme divided into two types they are Derivational Morpheme and Inflectional Morpheme. Derivational Morpheme is a morpheme that can change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot change the meaning because it only adds the grammatical function in original or existing word. From of all the definition Bound Morpheme has two types such as Derivational Morpheme and Inflectional Morpheme.

RESEARCH METHOD

The title of this article is An Analysis Morpheme in Smoking Article. I described the data with reading an article. This article very helped me to found the morpheme.It can improve the skill of English words. The data are taken from Smoking article.This research used descriptive qualitative method.

FINDINGS

Based on the observation, researcher found some words after read the article. Researcher found 20 Bound Morpheme that have difference meaning after add suffix or prefix.

Table 1 Type of Morpheme Used in Smoking Article

NO	DATA	TYPE MORPHEME	FREE MORPHEME	BOUND MORPHEME
1	Shorten	Derivational Affix	Short	-en
2	Smoker	Derivational Affix	Smoke	-er
3	Drugs	Inflection	Drug	-s
4	Dependent	Derivational Affix	Depend	-ent
5	Safer	Derivational Affix	Safe	-er
6	Cooled	Inflection	Cool	-ed
7	Additional	Derivational Affix	Add	-tional
8	Antifreeze	Derivational Affix	Freeze	-anti
9	Responsible	Derivational Affix	Response	-ible
10	Fertility	Derivational Affix	Fertile	-ty
11	Performance	Derivational Affix	Perform	-ance
12	Circulation	Derivational Affix	Circulate	-ion
13	Illness	Derivational Affix	Ill	-ness
14	Properly	Derivational Affix	Proper	-ly
15	Smokeless	Derivational Affix	Smoke	-less
16	Pressure	Derivational Affix	Press	-ure
17	Information	Derivational Affix	Inform	-ation
18	Organization	Derivational Affix	Organize	-ation
19	Helpful	Derivational Affix	Help	-ful
20	Hardest	Inflection	Hard	-est

In findings above researcher spell out of them as:

Shorten

Shorten consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "short" and the Bound Morpheme "-en". Morpheme of "shorten" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-en" is suffix. shorten (V), short (Adj), + -en. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the adjective into verb.

Smoker

Smoker consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "smoke" and the Bound Morpheme "-er". Morpheme of "smoker" belongs to noun category, while Morpheme "-er" is Suffix. Smoker (N), Smoke (Adj), + - er. It is Derivational Affix, because the noun category changes the grammatical category from the adjective into noun.

Drugs

Morpheme drug is noun and added Suffix -s at the end of drug. The word to be plural after add –s and we call this word English grammar Inflectional Morpheme.

Dependent

Dependent consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "depend" and the Bound Morpheme "-ent". Morpheme of "dependent" belongs to adjective category, while Morpheme "-ent" is Suffix. Dependent (Adj), depend (V), + -ent. It is Derivational Affix, because the adjective category changes the grammatical category from the verb into adjective.

Safer

Safer consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "safe" and the Bound Morpheme "-er". Morpheme of "safer" belongs to noun category, while Morpheme "-er" is Suffix. Safer (N), safe (V), + -er. It is Derivational Affix, because the noun category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Cooled

Morpheme cool is verb and added Suffix -ed at the end of cool. The word to be past tense in Inflectional English grammar after add –ed.

Additional

Additional consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "add" and the Bound Morpheme "-tional". Morpheme of "additional" belongs to adjective category, while Morpheme "-tional" is Suffix. Additional (adj), add (V), + -tional. It is Derivational Affix, because the adjective category changes the grammatical category from the verb into adjective.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "freeze" and the Bound Morpheme "-anti". Morpheme of "antifreeze" belongs to

noun category, while Morpheme "-anti" is Prefix. Antifreeze (N), freeze (V), + Prefix -anti. It is Derivational Affix, because the noun category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Responsible

Responsible consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "respond" and the Bound Morpheme "-sible". Morpheme of "responsible" belongs to adjective category, while Morpheme "-sible" is Suffix. Responsible (Adj), Respond (V), + Suffix -sible. It is Derivational Affix, because the adjective category changes the grammatical category from the verb into adjective.

Fertility

Fertility consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "fertile" and the Bound Morpheme "-ty". Morpheme of "Fertility" belongs to noun category, while Morpheme "-ty" is Suffix. Fertility (N), Fertile (Adj), + Suffix - ty. It is Derivational Affix, because the noun category changes the grammatical category from the adjective into noun.

Performance

Performance consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "perform" and the Bound Morpheme "-ance". Morpheme of "perform" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-ance" is Suffix. Performance (N), Perform (V), + -ance. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Circulation

Circulation consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "circulate" and the Bound Morpheme "-ion". Morpheme of "circulate" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-ion" is suffix. Circulation (N), circulate (V), + -ion. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Illness

Illness consists of two Bound Morphemes. They are the Bound Morpheme "-ill" and the Bound Morpheme "-ness". Morpheme of "Illness" belongs to noun category.

Properly

Properly consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "proper" and the Bound Morpheme "-ly". Morpheme of "proper" belongs to

adjective category, while Morpheme "-ly" is suffix. Properly (adv), proper (adj), + -ly. It is Derivational Affix, because the adjective category changes the grammatical category from the adjective into adverb.

Smokeless

Smokeless consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "smoke" and the Bound Morpheme "-less". Morpheme of "smoke" belongs to noun category, while Morpheme "-less" is Suffix. Smokeless (adj), smoke (N), + -less. It is Derivational Affix, because the adjective category changes the grammatical category from the adjective into noun.

Pressure

Pressure consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "press" and the Bound Morpheme "-ure". Morpheme of "press" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-ure" is suffix. Pressure (N), press (V), + -ure. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb intonoun.

Information

Information consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "inform" and the Bound Morpheme "-ation". Morpheme of "inform" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-ation" is suffix. Information (N), inform (V), + -ation. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Organization

Organization consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "organize" and the Bound Morpheme "-ation". Morpheme of "organize" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-ation" is Suffix. Organization (N), organize (V), + -ation. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into noun.

Helpful

Helpful consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free Morpheme "help" and the Bound Morpheme "-ful". Morpheme of "help" belongs to verb category, while Morpheme "-ful" is suffix. helpul (adj), help (V), + -ful. It is Derivational Affix, because the verb category changes the grammatical category from the verb into adjective.

Hardest

Hardest consists of two Morphemes. They are the Free morpheme "Hard" and the Bound Morpheme "-est". Morpheme of "hard" belongs to adjective category, while Morpheme "-est" is suffix. The word is Inflectional English grammar.

After researcher found some data in the article and analyzed the data, researcher hope reader can understand to analyze the words in the future.

Table 2 Total Amount Type of Morpheme Used in Smoking Article

NO	Type of Morpheme	Total Amount
1	Derivational	17 Words
2	Inflectional	3 Words

DISCUSSION

Based on findings, the researcher According to Bauer (2007) said that linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics.It meanslinguistics is knowledge about language and relate to language itself. In linguistics many part that study in there.Some people interesting with Linguistics because language is one thing is very important in life. According to Bauer (2007) linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics. It means Linguistics is study of language and study of word. According to Cook (2003) linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowlage about language to decision making in the real world. It means that Linguistics is the science that studies about language. Crystal (2003) in his book entitled The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language divides linguistic types into 6 parts there are: Morphology, Phonetics, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. In this research focus to study of Morphology part. From Crystal's book we can know that Linguistics has many fields science in there.

Talk about Linguistics, Morpheme is one fields of Linguistics because Morpheme is the study of systematic covaration in the form and meaning words. A small part that has a meaning and grammatical function is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the root of word. According to Booij (2005) morpheme is the morphological building bloks of word, are difined as the minimal Linguistics units with a grammatical meaning. It means that Morpheme is the smallest elements of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning. According to

Lieber (2004) morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that Morpheme is the unit of form word which has a lot of meaning.

Based on findings, this research identifies and classifies the analysis Morpheme that found in the Smoking article. According to Lieber (2004) morpheme has two types there are Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme that found in the Smoking article. They are Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme. Researcher described how to analyze data that found in Smoking article. There are 20 data that found in the article. Researcher want to describe the data used theory by Lieber (2004) about Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme. In the findings, the data have analyzed which the Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme. Based on findings, researcher guided by Lieber (2004) and researcher has separate the data be Bound and Free Morpheme.

CONCLUSION

The writer found 20 data in this article entitled SMOKING. Data found are words that have their own meanings. The data changes meaning and grammar after adding Suffix and Affix. Researcher research this issue to make reader can understand the process making a word. Researcher want to reader make this research as example to analyze word.

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