

ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES OF FUADI'S FIVE TOWERS NOVEL AND ITS CONTRIBUTION FOR GRAMMAR MEANING DISCOURSE

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Abstract

Morphological analysis is the main areas in studying vocabulary. The objective of the research are: 1). To find out the derivational affixes found in *The Land of Five Towers Novel*. 2). To find out the contribution of derivational affixes from *The Land of Towers a Novel*. *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi is a novel inspired by a true story from the author, that is Ahmad Fuadi. Having seeing such phenomenon, the writer found that mastering English is not easy if the students are lack of vocabulary. This research aimed at finding out the derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi. This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* without using statistical calculation. The result of analyzing data were gained the derivational affixes that found in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi are en-, in-, un-, a-, non-, re-, im- as prefixes, while the suffixes are -ly, -able, -er, -al, -ous, -ate, -cy, -y, -ee, -tion, -ion, -ize, -ship, -ment, -ism, -ist, -en, -ful, -age, -tic, -ish, -ary, -cent, -ive, -ance, -less, -ence, -ity, -ant, -or, -ness, -ure, -fy. In *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi, the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb). Thus, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should be apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its elements that are root and affixes because one word can be built from more than one morpheme. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by easily themselves.

Key Words: Morphology, affixes, suffixes, derivational affixes, derivational suffixes

Introduction

Communication is not only about representational effects, for it also encompasses all that language does to constitute and express social and personal

relations (Barker et al 2001: 75). Language is a complex form of communication, and that people talk in order to share or request information. That is certainly a very

important use of language, but clearly it is not the only use (Kroeger 2005:1). Language has very important roles in human life as language has many functions. Communication is an interactive process by means of language; language delivers messages from one person to the other. Many people consider that language is used to communicate with other people.

The purpose of teaching foreign language, in this case, English is to master the four language skills by which learner uses for holding communication with the speaking English people. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. To gain four-skill above, we should fulfill the language components such as the knowledge of structure, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary but that is not easy. Some students even have some problems in the language component. According to Crowley (2000:6), affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. There are two kinds of affixes, inflectional and derivational structural analysis is one of the main areas in studying vocabulary. Structural analysis itself is analysis that is breaking a word into its element (root, preffix and suffix). Every word in English has a basic meaning. A word normally begins with a root which perhaps the

complete word, or perhaps a part of complete word. To this root may add a prefix (a word – part that appears in front of a root) or a suffix (word – part that appears in the end of a root). When root is added by prefix or suffix it will be a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (*friend* vs. *friendly*) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (*dark* vs. *darkness*).

Butt (2001:5), “affixes are point to decide the main sentence and it is subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words”. Affix is root are frequently longer than affixes, and generally much more numerous in the vocabulary something that is very derivational like English -ness and pre-, or inflectional, such as English plural -s and past tense ed. According to Martin (2003:143),” affixes operate simultaneously in the creation of meaning in relation to the context”. There are some ways to enrich our vocabulary, one of them is by reading. It can be by reading book, short story, newspaper, fable or even novel. So in this analysis, the writer uses *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi as data source, because from this novel we can increase our knowledge of history, culture and science and there are many derivational affixes. When the

students are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. So it is very important for the student to study about vocabulary especially derivational affixes. This research examine the following

Related Theories

Types of Morpheme

According to Mary Kalantzis and Bill Cope (2012: 143-146), there are a number of different types of morpheme, depending on how they behave in a word. The following table presents the four main categories into which morphemes can be placed. Morpheme can first of all be classified according to whether they are free or bound.

1. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to pronounce a word. Thus, words made up of only one morpheme, such as cat, elephant, are necessarily free morpheme. Of course, this does not mean that free morphemes always occur on their own, with no other morphemes

problem matters; the derivational affix found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi, the derivational affix found in Grammar Meaning and Discourse and the contribution of derivational affix from the land of five towers novel by A. Fuadi for Grammar Meaning and Discourse in English Department.

attached for example cat forms such as cats and catty and elephant we also have elephants and elephantiasis. The point is that form such as cat and elephant do not require the presence of another morpheme in order to be pronounced in isolation in English.

2. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is one which cannot stand alone. It which requires the presence of another morphemes. Thus, morpheme in English such as –ed “past”, -s plural (more thanone), re- (again, back) or mis- (wrongly) are bound morphemes. None of these forms are never pronounced on their own by speaker of English. There are always attached to some morphemes, and occur in words

such as kill-ed, dog-s, re-write and mis-hear. Morpheme can also be classified according to whether they are roots or not.

A root is a morpheme which has the potential of having other morpheme attached to it. A non-root, on the other hand, can never have any other morpheme attached to it. The classification of morphemes into free and bound morphemes, and into roots and non-roots, is cross-cutting classification. It means that there are either free roots or bounds.

Meanwhile, Yudi (2001:18), categories type of morphemes into:

a) Bound vs Free Morphemes

Bound morphemes are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, about which are typically attached to another form, e.g. re-, -ist, -ed, -s, -ly in word such as return, typist, wanted, books, and manly. Certain bound morphemes are known as affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes (further discussion is presented in the next module). The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be

divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes (further discussion is presents at the last part of the module).

Free morphemes are morphemes which can stand by them selves as single words, e.g. *open, tour, tree, teach, tough, and*. Free morphemes also fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs which carry the “content” of messages a speaker conveys. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes e.g. *boy, man, house, tiger, sad, sincere*. The other group of free morphemes are calls functional morphemes, e.g. *end, but, when, because, on, near, in, the*. So, from the explanation above we can learn that the word “man” consists of one free morpheme but “manly” consist of two morphems ; one is free and one is bound morpheme. Whereas “dishonestly” consists of there: one is free

and two are bound morphemes.

b) Root vs Nonroots

Roots constitute nucleus (or the core central parts) of all words. There are may be more than one root in a single word, e.g. blackbirds, cat fish and break water. Some roots may have unique occurrences. For example, the unique element *cran-* in *cranberry* does not constitute the nucleus of any other word, but it occurs in the position occupied by roots such as in *redberry*, *blueberry*, *blackberry* and *breakwater*. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between roots and nonroots. This is because some roots become nonroots and vice versa. The nonroots – *ism* in *pragmatism*, *communism*, *fasism* for *instance*, has become a full root in a sentence such as : *I'm disgusted with all these -isms*. This *ism* fills the position of both a root and a nonroot – as a suffix it is a nonroot and as a noun it is a root.

c) Derivational vs Inflectional

Some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. Morphemes change neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of word are called as the inflectional morphemes.

d) Roots and Stems

A stem is composed of (1) the nucleus consisting of one or more roots, or(2) the nucleus plus any other nonroot (bound) morphemes. The form “man” in “manly” is at the same time a root and a stem. The form “breakwater” is the stem of “breakwater”, but it is not a single root. There are two root morphemes break and water.

e) Nuclei vs Nonnuclei

The nucleus of morphological construction consists of (1) a root or (2) a combination of root. The nonnucleus is made up of nonroots. In *boyishness* the element *boy* is the nucleus and

-is /ness constitute the nonnucleus. In *breakwater* the nucleus *breakwater* consists of two roots.

f) Nuclear vs Peripheral Structure

A nuclear structure consists of or contains the nucleus. A peripheral morpheme usually consists of a nonroot and is always “outside” of the nuclear continent. In the word *formal*, the nuclear element is *form* and the peripheral element is *-al*. In the word *formalize* the nuclear structure is *formal-* and the peripheral element is *-ize*. In *formalizer*, *formalize-* is the nuclear and *-er* is the peripheral.

Affixes

According to James D. Williams (2005:50), “morpheme that here as the basic for words are sometimes called roots or base”. Thus, morphemes such as *happy*, *quick*, *tidy*, *print* are called roots. On the other hand, morpheme such as *-ly*, *-ness*, *un-*, *ir-* is non roots. They are usually called affixes. According to Mary Kalantzis and Bill Cope (2012: 143-146), affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that must always be attached to a root

morpheme. Meanwhile affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word. An affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, such as English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*. Based on the statement above, the writer concludes that affixes are morphemes which are not clearly lexical meaning and it is attached in root morpheme.

Affixes have several types; the following are the explanation from several references. According to Butt et al (2001: 5), there are three types of affixes; Prefix, Suffix, and Multifix in English.

a) Prefix

Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word

For example: *ab-normal*, *dis-agree*, *ex-change*, *im-material*, *re-act*, etc.

b) Suffix

Suffix is the affixes which can be added to the end of a word. For example: *ideal-ize*, *hoori-fy*, *execution*, *capital-ism*, *care-less*, etc.

c) Multifix

Multifix is the affixes which can be added of both the prefix and suffix to

any word. For example: dis-agree-able, il-legal-ity, im-migrat-ion, inaccuracy, misapplication, etc.

Novel as a Literary Work

The definition of the novel, according to Suzzane (2004:152), is now applied to a great variety of writing that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. Beside, the novel usually focuses on a small number of characters, although in a novel the cast of secondary characters is often large and the number of incidents is multiplied. According to Roberts (2002:4), there are some divisions of novel; comic novel, education novel, realistic novel, reflexive novels, romance novel, and utopian novel.

Nurgiyantoro in Lia (2004:24) defines that literary work is the aesthetic work which the function entertain, give emotional enjoyment and intellectual. Literary work can be viewed as a means of

communication as works of art which has aesthetic purpose, of course has certain way to convey moral messages. Literary may give some information for reader in the form of reading. Therefore, the readers will

get the knowledge such as moral values and some lessons that the works are taught trough reading. Literary work is expression of feeling, thought and an actions life which expressed through language. Therefore, by reading literary work especially a novel, the readers can increase their vocabulary and improve their mastery of grammar. As one of literary works, the novel "*The Land of Five Towers*" gives some information for readers such as moral values and some lessons connected with life. Through the novel "*The Land of Five Towers*", the readers are hoped can take the lesson from moral messages through the character's attitude or behavior.

According to Downing and Locke (2006:181), that point of view signifies the way a story gets told the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting and events which constitute the narrative in a work of fiction. In a **third-person narrative**, the narrator is some one outside

the story proper who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as “he,” “she,” “they.” In a **first-person narrative**, the narrator speaks as “I,” and is to a greater or lesser degree a participant in the story. Based on Oxford learner’s dictionary (2004: 415), explained that the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place. The plot (which Aristotle termed the *mythos*) in a dramatic or

Methodology of the Research

This research is in domain of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Shodiq (2003), states that qualitative research does not include any calculation and inferential statistic. According to Dornyei (2007:24), qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods. Typical example: interview research, with the transcribed recordings analyzed by qualitative content analysis. This research also belongs to descriptive

narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects. According to Abrams (1999:224), Plot can be devised into some types, they are:

- a. Exposition (introduction).
- b. Rising action (the problem encountered by the main character).
- c. Climax (the most difficult problem encountered by the main character).
- d. Falling action = pre solution.
- e. Resolution = conclusions (the end of the story).

study since it just collects and analyzes the derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.

The instrument was the novel entitled *The Land of Five Towers*. The population was taken from all the texts of the novel entitled *The Land of Five Towers* and the sample of this research was the entire population. The writer collected data using analysis the novel and for adding information she took from another book that can supported. This study used “*The Land of Five towers*” novel as the object because this novel tells about journey to get something. We also can take moral value from this novel, we have to do the

best for one's we love, stay beside her for every situation and promise to keep his promise to get something.

Data are material which are used in some researches (Sudaryanto, 1998:8). Data is information of parts, to be analyzed. Subroto (1992:7) explains that the data can be obtained from magazines, newspaper, books, etc. The data in this reasearch is all of the word that are attached derivational affixes covered in 46 chapters starts from the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi. The source of the data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained (Arikunto,1998:20). The data source is *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.

In the qualitative research, the collected data is in the form of words or pictures, so the qualitative researcher collects the data in detail and complex (Alsa, 2003). Furthermore, Alsa (2003:51), also states that qualitative research especially contains extensive data, which are use to reveal the complex phenomena and process. In collecting data, the writer takes these following steps:

1. Finding *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.
2. Reading all the contents of *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A.Fuadi.

3. Finding all the words containing derivational affixe.

4. Listing the words found on step 3.

Analysis of derivational affixes is an action of analyzing the word attached by derivational affix in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi. This study is descriptive; therefore, it just describe the derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi. It requires some data, which are qualitative data. To analyze those data the writer uses non-statistical analysis, which is taken from *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi. The writer analyzes the derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi by doing some following steps :

1. Listing the word in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.
2. Finding out the words in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.

This is going to employ table to describe it.

3. Describing the derivational affixes of the word in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.
4. Classifying the bases of roots in the *Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi depend on their part of speech.

Discussion

In this chapter, the writer discusses the finding of the research in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi.

a. The Derivational Affixes in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi

From data finding of the research, there are derivational affixes and roots that can be found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel. Here is the word of changing the part of speech that found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel :

1. Adverb

An Adverb is normally made by adding the suffix *-ly* adjective. For example: quick (adjective) quickly (adverb)

2. Adjective

An adjective can be made by adding *-ful* to the noun or by adding *-ive, -ing, -ed, -able, -less* to the verb. For example: hope (noun) - hopeful (adjective)

act (verb) - active (adjective)

agree (verb) -agreeable (adjective)

dance (verb) -dancing (adjective)

exhaust (verb) -exhausted (adjective)

3. Verb

A verb can be made by adding *-fy* to the noun or by adding *-en* to

adjective or by adding *en-* to the noun.

For example: beauty (noun) - beautify (verb) wide (adjective) -widen (verb) danger (noun - endanger (verb)

4. Noun

A noun can be made by adding *-ist or -ism* to the noun or by adding *-ion, -ment, -er* to the verb or by adding *-ness, -ity* to the adjective.

For example: tour (noun) - tourism (noun) decide (verb) - decision (noun) state (verb) - statement (noun) play (verb) - player (noun) happy (adjective) -happiness (noun) able (adjective) -ability (noun)

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer found the function on her note in the table 4 Derivational Affixes. The descripton of those findings will be clearly described as follwos:

1. Verb maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be verb. The affixes that make a verb in this research are *en-, un-*, as prefix and *-en, -ate*, as suffix.

Example : Rich (adjective)
Enrich (verb)

(Here, suffix *-en* has the function as verb maker because it changes the part of speech adjective to be verb).

2. Noun maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word formation to be noun. The affixes that make a noun in this research are pre- as prefix and *-tion*, *-ity*, *-er*, *-ment*, *-ance*, *-ion*, *-y*, *-cy*, *-ship*, *-or*, *-ness*, *-ure* as suffix.

Example : Communicate (verb)
Communication (noun)
(Here, suffix *-tion* has the function as noun maker because it change the part of speech verb to be noun).

3. Adjective maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be adjective. The affixes that make an adjective in this research are *-ical*, *-ive*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-al*, *-able*, *-ary*, *-ish* as suffix.

Example : Prospect (noun)
Prospective (adjective)
(Here, suffix *-ive* has the function as adjective maker because it changes the part of speech noun to be adjective).

4. Adverb maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be adverb. The affix that makes an adverb in this research is *-ly* as suffix.

Example : Slow (adjective)
Slowly (adverb)
(Here, suffix *-ly* has the function as adverb maker because it changes the part of speech adjective to be adverb).

Based on finding of the research, we know that suffix *-ly* is mostly used in a words as an adverb marker. Here, an adverb marker gives those sentences clearer explanation about the expression of the actor or the condition that happened in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel. It means that the author wants to make a clarity for the readers. It will be clearly explained as follows:

1) Amak continued cautiously, "Let your Amak say something first. Try to listen." The word cautiously explains about the

carefulness of Amak when she continues her word.

- 2) Public high school –the dream world I had built up in my head for so long slowly rattled, and then collapsed into dust in the blink of an eye. The word slowly explains about the condition of Alif’s dream which collapses little by little.
- 3) While looking up in my direction and lifting his lense a bit, Father answered shortly, “Enough, do what Amak says, that’s what’s the best.” The word shortly explains about the explicitness of Father’s answer that he reveal quickly.

b. The Derivational Affixes Found in Grammar Meaning and Discourse.

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristic of derivational affixes. Derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

1. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix – ment and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines

only with –ure to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes –ment, -er, -ee to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).

2. In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective by addition of –ive, and to the adjective active we could add – ate, making it verb activate.
3. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer. Below are listed four characteristics of derivational affixes.
 - a. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.
 - b. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme – full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

- c. Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.
- d. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix *-y* comes before the inflectional *-er*.
- c. Contribution of Derivational Affixes from *The Land of Five Towers* Novel in English Department.

The Land of Five Towers Novel is the first book in a trilogy written by Ahmad Fuadi -a former TEMPO and VOA reporter, photography buff, and social entrepreneur. This novel is inspired by a true story. The story tells

about family, simple life of people, culture, love, dreams, and friendship. In this novel, there is the powerful phrase "MAN JADDA WAJADA", he who gives his all will surely succeed. Nove Fuadi teach many attitudes and ideas. We often change our judgment after reading a derivational affixes. The most advantage thing of reading derivational affixes. There is much kind affixes that can be used as sources of Fuadi novel. Novel that uses as source of teaching derivational affixes should involve all material, a novel is experience not information. So, reading novel by Fuadi that is way in the teaching of derivational the student must be invited in the teaching learning process. In other word, they are not simply recipient of information, but makes knowledge out meaning of derivation

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the research elaborated in chapter IV, the writer can conclude several conclusions.

Derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi are *en-*, *in-*, *un-*, *a-*, *non-*, *re-*, *im-* as prefix, while suffix are *-ly*, *-able*, *-er*, *-al*, *-ous*, *-ate*, *-cy*, *-y*, *-ee*, *-tion*, *-ion*, *-ize*, *-ship*, *-ment*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-en*, *-ful*, *-age*, *-tic*, -

ish, *-ary*, *-cent*, *-ive*, *-ance*, *-less*, *-ence*, *-ity*, *-ant*, *-or*, *-ness*, *-ure*, *-fy* (and many others).

It shows that have the most frequently present are suffix *-ly* as an adverb marker in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi which have a meaning that the author wants to make a clarity for the readers about the expression of the actor or

the condition that happened in his novel.

The function of derivational affixes in *In The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi is noun maker (229), verb maker (18), adjective maker (208), adverb maker (249). In *The Land of Five Towers*

Novel by A. Fuadi, the bases or roots of words that had been classified into the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

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