


Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : <http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP>

 Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	JURNAL JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langu and Parole) Volume 3 Nomor 2	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)
Received: 29-07-2020	Revised: 17-08-2020	Available online: 31-08-2020

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON CRANBERRY MORPHEME FOUND IN MARK TWAIN'S SELECTED WORKS

Rafli, Mailiani

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
raflisdrs@gmail.com, mai.liani2014@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: Mailiani

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
mai.liani2014@gmail.com

Abstract

This research uses descriptive qualitative research which aimed to find the cranberry morphemes and the applications in Mark Twain's selected works entitled The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Cranberry morpheme is a morpheme that occurs in only one word and it can be thought of as a bound root that occurs in only one word. The bound roots are often foreign borrowings that were free in the source language, but not free in English. Documentation method used to collect the data. Translational identity method used to analyze the data because the research involves other language which is Latin. Some theories are employed to analyze the data, such as Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) and Denham (2010). The result shows that there are 12 Latin-derived cranberry morphemes found: -ceiv, -sum, -mit, -duc, -serv, -scrib, -tain, -fer, -vert, -ced, -lat, and -vok which -ceiv is the dominance and 3 non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes found: twi-, -kemp and hap- which twi- is the dominance. The applications of cranberry morphemes occur with and without affix which are suffixes -ed, -er, -ing, and -s. The suffix -ed is the most frequently used suffix of the cranberry morpheme application.

Keywords: Cranberry Morpheme, Bound Root, Latin, Non-Latin, Suffix

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:16), the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology. Morphology is concern about the internal structure of complex words and the processes by which words are formed. Furthermore, the majority of English vocabularies inherited from the Germanic but there are vocabularies borrowed from the Latin which can be similar or

modified to be English vocabularies. Stated by Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:19), that if you know something about the history of the English language, or if you know some French, Spanish or Latin, you may know already that most of the free morphemes in English belong to that part of the vocabularies of English that has been inherited directly through the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family to which English belongs, whereas another morphemes in English have been introduced, or borrowed, from

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langu and Parole) Vol. 3 No. 2 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

Latin, either directly or via French. There is a fact that, among the most widely used words, the Germanic element still predominates. It is thus fair to say that, in English, there is still a strong tendency for complex words to contain a free morpheme at their core. The core or starting-point of a word that formed the word-formation is called root. Based on Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:18) there are two reasons for calling a word as the root; the word supplies the most precise and concrete element in its meaning, shared by a family of related words that differ from one another in more abstract ways and it is only the word can stand on its own. Root within a non-compound word is the morpheme that makes the most precise and concrete contribution to the word's meaning, and is either the sole morpheme or else the only one that is not a prefix or a suffix. In English, especially in its inherited Germanic vocabulary, most roots are free (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:145). Moreover, affixes are morphemes that are not roots (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:20).

The smaller parts of words generally called morphemes (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:16) or a morpheme is a minimal unit of grammatical structure (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:144). The morphemes are the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words (Lieber, 2009:32). Furthermore, morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:18). Moreover, affixes are indeed always bound, but it is not the case that roots are always free (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:20). The bound root is a root that cannot occur as a separate word apart from any other morpheme or bound root is a bound morpheme that acts more like a root than an affix. According to Carstairs-McCarthy

(2002:24) that many English words (mainly verbs and words related to them) form a complex network, with what looks like a prefix-root structure (the root being usually bound), but without any clear consistent meaning being ascribable to either the prefix or the root. The bound roots are commonly called cranberry morpheme. The cranberry morpheme is a morpheme that occurs in only one word (more precisely, only one lexeme) (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:142) or cranberry morpheme can be thought of as a bound root that occurs in only one word (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002:21). Furthermore, bound roots are often foreign borrowings that were free in the source language, but not free in English. Added by Denham (2010) that the morphemes such as *cran-*, *luke-*, *-ept*, and *-kempt* define as bound roots because they cannot stand alone as free morphemes and because they don't occur as affixes in other English words.

There are two kinds of cranberry morpheme; the non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and the Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. The non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme has no relation to Latin because it did not come and derive from Latin. On contrary, the Latin-derived cranberry morpheme has relation to Latin because it is originally came and derived from Latin through direct borrowing or via French.

The cranberry morpheme data of the research taken from *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain. Furthermore, the finding of the cranberry morphemes data and the applications are analyzed after classifying the data then explanation of the applications given to analyzed the data.

II RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher chooses descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a mean for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Furthermore, the **descriptive** research method explains the current status of a variable using observational data collection. Documentation applies as method of collecting data. The translational identity method

used to analyze data because the research involves other language to analyze the data which is Latin.

The data card noting technique applied to collecting data. The concept of card in the research should not a paper card but it can be visually display on the computer screen. The technique involves some steps in collecting the data which is began with collecting the data of

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

bound morphemes and bound roots which related to cranberry morphemes used in the dialogues, utterances and narrations, next step is identifying all of the cranberry morphemes data as primary data based on the collected data and the last step is classifying the data based on the identified cranberry morphemes data as secondary data into Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-

Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. The equalizing the main points technique used to analyze the data. The samples of data examined to be analyzed and interpreted which taken from the secondary data based on the cranberry morpheme data classifications.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After doing the analysis, the researcher discovers: The Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme findings and applications. The research finding discuss about two classifications of cranberry morpheme data. The cranberry morpheme data classify as Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data. Furthermore, www.membean.com and www.etymonline.com used to get relevant information which related to the findings and applications of the research. There are 12 of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and 3 of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme findings and applications. The findings and applications display in the tables.

Table 1
12 findings of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

No.	Bound Root	Morpheme	Finding	
			<i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i>	<i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>
Ceiv		Conceive	..... he could <u>conceive</u> (123)	
		Conceived	Judge Thatcher had <u>conceived</u> (304)	
		Deceive		Is he going to <u>deceive</u> (290)
		De		.....

		ceived		your driver has <u>deceived</u> (339)
		Perceived	..... those who <u>perceived</u> too late (51)	
		Receive	..... any one could well <u>receive</u> (297)	
		Received	..... <u>received</u> the whack (92)	
Sum		Assumed	..... each <u>assumed</u> (138)	
		Consuming	..... with a <u>consuming</u> curiosity (136)	
		Presume		..... I <u>presume?</u> (339)
		Resume	..... the last to <u>resume</u> (68)	
		Resumed	Bec ky <u>resumed</u>	

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

			her (178)					delirium <u>produced</u> by drink. (211)		
	Mit	Ad mitted	He was <u>admitted</u> (283)	..... CHILDRE N NOT <u>ADMITT</u> <u>ED.</u> (228)			Pr oducing	..... methods of <u>producing</u> health (117)	
		Co mmitted	..... if he'd <u>committe</u> <u>d</u> (183)						
		Per mit	..... the current would <u>permit</u> (143)						
		Su bmit he must <u>submit</u> (124) I <u>submit</u> ; 'tis my fate. (195)			Serv	Ob served	She <u>observed</u> it (74)	
		Su bmitted came up and <u>submitted</u> . (83)					Pre serve we must <u>preserve</u> the unities (205)	
		Tr ansmitted through them be <u>transmitte</u> <u>d</u> (262)					Re serve in <u>reserve</u> as (154)	
			Int roduce <u>introduce</u> no exciting topic. (283)				De scribe	<u>Des</u> <u>cribe</u> them (257)	
	Duc	Int roduced	..... he <u>introduce</u> <u>d</u> them (49)				De scribed	He <u>described</u> how (282)	..... just <u>described</u> him to a dot. (204)
		Pr oduce	We will <u>produce</u> him (212)				De scribing	..... <u>describin</u> g stately circles (27)	
		Pr oduced irresponsi ble					Su bscriber	She was a <u>subscriber</u> (118)	
								Ab stain to <u>abstain</u> from smoking (200)	
						Tain	Co ntained	..... <u>contained</u> nothing (68)	
							En ertain	..... to	

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

			<u>entertain</u> him. (246)	
		En tertaining	..... by <u>entertaini</u> <u>ng</u> himself (239)	
	Fer	Re ferred	..... ever <u>referred</u> to (47)	
		Re ferring	..... what was <u>you</u> <u>referring</u> to? (310)	
	Vert	Av ert	..... made shift to <u>avert</u> it. (129)	
		Av erted	..... with <u>averted</u> faces (151)	
0	Ced	Co nceded	..... he <u>conceded</u> that (125)	
		Pre ceded	..... that <u>preceded</u> it (116)	
1	Lat	Re lated	The minister <u>related</u> (166)	
		Re lates	..... this book <u>relates</u> (58)	
2	Vok	Pr ovoked	..... <u>provoked</u> a reproof (211)	

Table 1 shows 12 findings of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data which are -*ceiv* (data 1), -*sum* (data 2), -*mit* (data 3), -*duc* (data 4), -*serv* (data 5), -*scrib* (data 6), -*tain* (data 7), -*fer* (data 8), -*vert* (data 9), -*ced* (data 10), -*lat* (data 11), and -*vok* (data 12). It displays the English morpheme and where the data found of the sources of data which are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* or *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The majority of the data found at *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. -*Ceiv* (data 1) is the most dominant of bound root found in the research. The findings appeared without and with English affix which are suffixes: -*ed*, -*er*, -*ing*, and -*s*.

The Latin-derived cranberry morpheme -*ceiv* found in the morpheme *conceive*, *conceived*, *deceive*, *deceived*, *perceived*, *receive*, and *received*. The *conceive*, *conceived*, *perceived*, *receive*, and *received* appeared in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. The data are “..... he could conceive” (123), “*Judge Thatcher had conceived*” (304), “..... those who perceived too late” (51), “..... any one could well receive” (297), and “..... received the whack” (92). The *deceive* and *deceived* appeared in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The data are “*Is he going to deceive*” (290), and “..... your driver has deceived” (339).

Table 2
3 findings of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

o.	ound Root	Morpheme	Finding	
			<i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i>	<i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>
	wi-	Twilight	As twilight drew on (140)	
	Kempt	Unkempt	..... <u>unkempt</u> creature (229)	
	ap-	Hapless	..... the <u>hapless</u>	

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

			half-breed (287)	
--	--	--	---------------------------	--

Table 2 shows 3 findings of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data which are *twi-* (data 1), *-kempt* (data 2) and *hap-* (data 3). It displays the English morpheme and where the data found of the sources of data which is *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. The data found only at *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. *Tw-* (data 1) is the most dominant of bound root found in the research. The findings appear without English affix.

The non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme *twi-* found in the morpheme *twilight*. The *twilight* appeared in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. The data is "As *twilight* drew on" (140).

Table 3
12 applications of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

Bound Root	English		Latin		Morpheme and Meaning	Root Origin and Meaning
	Morpheme	Affixation	Refixation	Morpheme and Meaning		
Ceiv	onceive		on- + -ciper	onciper	"to take in and hold; become pregnant"	aper "to take"
	onceived	onceive + - (e)d		onciper	"to ensnare, take in, beguile,	
	eceive		e- + -ciper	eciper	"to ensnare, take in, beguile,	
	eceived	eceive + - (e)d		eciper	"to ensnare, take in, beguile,	

						cheat"
						^p erciper re "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend," literally "to take entirely"
	erceive		erceive + - (e)d	er- + -ciper		
	erceived			er- + -ciper		
	erceive			er- + -ciper		
	erceived			er- + -ciper		
	erceive			er- + -ciper		
	erceived			er- + -ciper		
Sum	ssumed		ssume + - (e)d	d- + -sume	dsumere	"to take"
						umere "to"

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

					keep back, keep off"	"
		ontained	ontain + -ed	om- + tenere	ontinere "to hold together, enclose"	^c
		ntertain			ntertinere "to keep up, maintain, to keep (some one) in a certain frame of mind"	ⁱ
		ntertaining	ntertain + -ing	nter- + tenere		
		ferred	fer + -(r)ed	e- + ferre	ferre "to relate, refer," literally "to carry back"	^r
	Fer	ferri	fer + -(r)ing		erre "to carry, to bear"	
		vert			vertere "to turn away; to drive away; shun; ward off; alienate"	^a
	Ve	verte	vert + -ed	b- + verte	erte "to turn"	
0	Ce	ceded	cedere + -(e)d	on- + cedere	oncedere "to give way, yield, go away, depart, retire," figuratively "agree, consent, give precedence"	^c
		receded	recedere + -(e)d	rae- + cedere	raecedere "to go before"	^p
1	Lat	elated	elate + -(e)d	e- + latus	elatus "bring back, bear back"	^r
		elates	elate + -s			^r
2	Vo	rovoked	rovocare + -(e)d	ro- + vocare	rovocare "call forth, challenge"	^p
					ocarere "to call"	^p

Table 3 shows 12 applications of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data which appeared without and with English affix which are suffixes: *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, and *-s*. The data are *-ceiv* (data 1), *-sum* (data 2), *-mit* (data 3), *-duc* (data 4), *-serv* (data 5), *-scrib* (data 6), *-tain* (data 7), *-fer* (data 8), *-vert* (data 9), *-ced* (data 10), *-lat* (data 11), and *-vok* (data 12). It displays the English morpheme and suffixation. It shows the Latin prefixation, morpheme and meaning, and root origin and meaning. The majority of the suffix applied in the data is *-ed*. The application of suffix *-ed* found in the 12 data.

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

-Ed appeared in *-ceiv* (data 1) at several morpheme such as *conceived*, *deceived*, *perceived*, and *received*. The *-ed* occurred in 4 data at some morphemes such as morpheme *assumed* and *resumed* in *-sum* (data 2), *admitted* and *committed* in *-mit* (data 3), *introduced* and *produced* in *-duc* (data 4), and *conceded* and *preceded* in *-ced* (data 10). The *-ed* appeared in 7 data at one morpheme such as morpheme *observed* in *-serv* (data 5), *described* in *scrib* (data 6), *contained* in *-tain* (data 7), *referred* in *-fer* (data 8), *averted* in *-vert* (data 9), *related* in *-lat* (data 11), and *provoked* in *-vok* (data 12) .

The other suffixes which are *-ing*, *-er* and *-s*, *-ing* appeared in 5 data at one morpheme such as morpheme *consuming* in *-sum* (data 2), *producing* in *-duc* (data 4), *describing* in *-scrib* (data 6), *entertaining* in *-tain* (data 7), and *referring* in *-fer* (data 8). *-Er* appeared in 1 data at one morpheme such as morpheme *subscriber* in *-scrib* (data 6). *-S* appeared in 1 data at one morpheme such as morpheme *relates* in *-lat* (data 11).

There are some data where the applications occurred without English affix at some morphemes, such as morpheme *conceive*, *deceive* and *receive* in *-ceiv* (data 1), *presume* and *resume* in *-sum* (data 2), *permit* and *submit* in *-mit* (data 3), *introduce* and *produce* in *-duc* (data 4), *preserve* and *reserve* in *-serv* (data 5), and *abstain* and *entertain* in *-tain* (data 7). The application occurred without English affix at one morpheme, such as morpheme *describe* in *-scrib* (data 6) and *avert* in *-vert* (data 9).

The cranberry morpheme *-ceiv* originally derived from Latin root *capere* which mean “to take”. The researcher found the application of *-ceiv* which appeared without English affix such as morphemes *conceive*, *deceive* and *receive*. There are morphemes which appeared with English suffix *-ed* such as morphemes *conceived*, *deceived*, *perceived*, and *received*. The morpheme *conceived* constructed from *conceive* and *-(e)d*. *Deceived* constructed from *deceive* and *-(e)d*. *Perceived* constructed from *perceive* and *-(e)d*. *Received* constructed from *receive* and *-(e)d*.

The morpheme *conceive* derived from Latin prefix *con-* and *-cipere* (combining form of *capere*) which construct Latin morpheme *concipere* which mean "to take in and hold; become pregnant". *Deceive* derived from Latin prefix *de-* and *-cipere* which construct Latin morpheme *decipere* which mean "to ensnare, take in, beguile, cheat". *Perceive* derived from Latin prefix *per-* and *-cipere* which construct Latin morpheme *percipere* which mean "obtain, gather, seize entirely, take possession of," also, figuratively, "to grasp with the mind, learn, comprehend," literally "to take entirely". *Receive* derived from Latin prefix *re-* and *-cipere* which construct Latin morpheme *recipere* which mean "regain, take back, bring back, carry back, recover; take to oneself, take in, admit".

-Ceiv occurs only in morphemes *conceive*, *conceived*, *deceive*, *deceived*, *perceived*, *receive*, and *received* which form a complex network. The complex network looks like prefix-root structure (the root being usually bound) but without any clear consistent meaning being ascribable to either the prefix or the root. *-Ceiv* has no meaning. Moreover, it is only these morphemes as a whole that can be called meaningful. *-Ceiv* is not identifiable as a single morpheme in English. The suffix *-ed* is identifiable. Furthermore, the suffix *-ed* can be attached to another morpheme without any restriction to attach and appear only in these morphemes. On contrary, the cranberry morpheme *-ceiv* appears only in these morphemes.

Table 4
3 applications of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme

o.	orphe me	Meaning	Morpheme		
			oun d (Pre fix)	ranbe rry	oun d (Suf fix)
	wiligh t	ight from the sky when the sun is below		wi- t	igh t

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

		the horizon at morning and evening.				
	U nkempt	Not well-combed, not neat.	n-	kempt		
	H apless	Unfortunate, luckless.		ap-	h	less

Table 4 shows 3 applications of non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme data which appeared without English affix. The data are *twi-* (data 1), *-kempt* (data 2), and *hap-* (data 3). It displays the English morpheme with the morpheme which constructing cranberry morpheme where the bound root attached to. It shows the bound morpheme (prefix), free

morpheme and bound morpheme (suffix) and the meaning of the morpheme.

Twi-, *-kempt* and *hap-* occurs only in certain morpheme such as morpheme *twilight*, *unkempt* and *hapless*. *Twi-*, *-kempt* and *hap-* have no meaning and are not identifiable. *Twi-* attached to the free morpheme *light*. *-Kempt* attached to the prefix *un-*. *Hap-* attached to the suffix *-less*. The free morpheme *light*, prefix *un-* and suffix *-less* have a particular meaning and are identifiable. Furthermore, the free morpheme *light*, prefix *un-* and suffix *-less* can be attached to another morpheme without any restriction to attach and appear only in the morpheme *twilight*, *unkempt* and *hapless*. On contrary, *twi-*, *-kempt* and *hap-* only appeared in the morpheme *twilight*, *unkempt* and *hapless* and cannot be attached to another morpheme. It is only *twilight*, *unkempt* and *hapless* as a whole that can be called meaningful. The meaning of *twilight* is light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon at morning and evening. The meaning of *unkempt* is not well-combed, not neat. The meaning of *hapless* is unfortunate, luckless.

IV CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and applications in the previous chapter, there are 91 data of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme found from the source of data. There are 81 data are classified as Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and 10 data are classified as non-Latin derived cranberry morpheme. Moreover, based on the research analysis that there are 12 Latin-derived cranberry morphemes and 3 non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes.

Based on the analysis the researcher concluded that the Latin-derived cranberry morphemes have root which are derived from Latin. The 12 findings of Latin-derived cranberry morphemes are *-ceiv*, *-sum*, *-mit*, *-duc*, *-serv*, *-scrib*, *-tain*, *-fer*, *-vert*, *-ced*, *-lat*, and *-vok*. *-Ceiv* is the most dominant cranberry morpheme found in the research. The applications of these 12 cranberry morphemes applied with an English affix which are suffixes *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, and *-s* and

without an English affix. *-Ed* is the majority of suffix used in the application. Furthermore, the Latin prefixation influences the English morpheme which is what the English bound roots attached to are Latin borrowing prefixes. The meaning of these cranberry morphemes related to the root origin which is from Latin.

The non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme differs to Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. The difference is the non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes can be attached to a particular morpheme such as a free morpheme, a bound morpheme (prefix) or a bound morpheme (suffix). There are 3 findings of non-Latin-derived cranberry morphemes which are *twi-*, *-kemp*, and *hap-*. The applications of these 3 cranberry morphemes applied without English affix.

The cranberry morphemes are not identifiable and have no particular meaning.

<https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i2.436>

These morphemes have no particular meaning in isolation but only a whole word which is contained of the cranberry morpheme and the other particular morpheme attached to it has a meaning. Furthermore, the cranberry morphemes strictly attached to another morpheme to define the meaning.

The result of this study can be useful for the readers to increase their understanding about Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme. Moreover, this study will be useful to other researchers who are doing research which is related with cranberry morpheme in English. The researcher suggests to the next linguistics researchers to do

more research on Morphology, especially about cranberry morpheme.

The next researchers can study the same topic to this research, but from different source of data. There are other sources of data that available like movie scripts, novels, speech scripts, song lyrics, and others. The researcher also suggests to the next researchers to give clear explanation and example of Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and non-Latin-derived cranberry morpheme and the terms related to the topic in order to make the readers get understanding on the usage and difference of the term.

Bibliography

- [1]Arikunto, S. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- [2]Bacanlı, Eyüp and Saide Tokuç. 2018. *Cranberry morphemes in Turkish*. *Turkic Languages* 22:63–84.
- [3]Booij, G. 2007. *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. 2th edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [4]Carstairs-McCarthy, A. 2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology – Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- [5]Creswell, J. W. 2009. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 3rd Edition. Los Angeles: Sage.
- [6]Denham, Kristin and Anne Lobeck. 2010. *Linguistics for Everyone: An Introduction*. Boston, MA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- [7]Etymonline. Online Etymology Dictionary. (Hitting the main page) [Online] (Updated Unknown) Available at <https://www.etymonline.com/> [Accessed May 24, 2020]
- [8]Lieber, Rochelle. 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [9]Mason, J. 2002. *Qualitative Researching*. London: SAGE Publications.
- [10]Membean. Roots Trees. (Hitting the main page) [Online] (Updated Unknown) Available at <https://membean.com/treelist> [Accessed May 24, 2020]
- [11]Meyer, Charles F. 2009. *Introducing English Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- [12]Muin, Abdul. 2013. *Prefix Process in Lexical Morphology*. *Elite: English and Literature Journal*. Vol 1, No 1.
- [13]Nasr, King T. 1984. *The Essentials of linguistic Science: Selected and Simplified Readings*, 3rd Edition. Harlow: Longman.
- [14]Nurtiddini, Dina and Laila Soraya. 2019. *Morphological Suffixes in the Article of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper*. *Project: Professional Journal of English Education*. Volume 2, No. 2: 113-120.
- [15]Sudaryanto, 2015. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- [16]Twain, Mark. 2018. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [17]Twain, Mark. 2018. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [18]Widyastuti, Ameliana. 2008. *A Morphological Study of the English Prefixes Dis- and De-*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.