

# Affixes Analysis in a Bible at Philippians Scripture

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**Received:** 21 November 2017; **Accepted:** 26 December 2017; **Published:** 6 February 2018

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## Abstract:

This research aimed at analyzing and describing of affixes in a Bible at Philippians scripture. In having a language, it is derived from the smallest level to the biggest one; started from morpheme, word, phrase (group), clause, sentence and the biggest one is a paragraph. The various levels are found by having the construction of language or known as English syntax. The construction of language is related to affixation. According to McCarthy (2006:84), Affixation is the process whereby an affix is attached to a base, which may be simple (as in full, the base to which –ness is attached to yield fullness), or complex (like meditate, the base to which pre- is attached to yield premeditate). Affix can be divided into 2 types, they are inflectional and derivational affixes. Problems discussed in this research are: 1) what the types of affixes that found in a bible at Philippians scripture? 2) what are the most frequent types of affix that found in a bible at Philippians scripture? To solve the problems, Descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The data were taken from a bible at Philippians scripture. Finally, the writer found all types of affix in a Bible at Philippians scripture, they are derivational and inflectional affixes. The most frequent types of affix that found in Bible at Philippians scripture were inflectional affixes (70, 68%) and derivational affixes (29,31%).

## Keywords:

Affix, Bible, Derivational, Inflectional, Philippians Scripture

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## 1. Introduction

Language has an important rule for human life. By using language, the people can express their ideas emotion, and desires, and it is used as a medium in interacts between one another to fulfill their daily need. When talking about language, focus will be given to linguistics. According to Sapir, language as purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily symbols [11]. Then, Crystal stated that Linguistics is the scientific study of language [4]. Finally, the writer concludes that language has a tight relation to linguistics. There are many kind branches of linguistics. They are semantic, morphology, syntax, pragmatic and so on. According to Katamba, “Morphology is the study of word structure” [7]. Then, Matthews defined that “Morphology is the branch

of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words” (1991:9). Based on definitions above it can be concluded that morphology one of the branches of linguistic that studies about the ways of creating new words or the study of word formation. In having of word formation, there are many ways in creating new word. According to Ramlan (2001:52-53) mentioned that word formation may happen through the process of affixation, reduplication, compounding and clipping. According to McCarthy, affixation is the process whereby an affix is attached to a base, which may be simple (as in full, the base to which –ness is attached to yield fullness), or complex (like meditate, the base to which pre- is attached to yield premeditate) [10]. In talking affixation, morphemes is inevitable to word formation because words are made from morphemes, which are the smallest units of speech with any meaning or grammatical function. So morpheme has important point in affixation. Affix can be divided into 2 types; they are inflectional and derivational affixes. Derivational affixes are morphemes that create (or derive) new words, usually by either changing the meaning and/or the part of speech or both of the words they are attached. For example:

Announcement is process of derivational from verb to noun which derives from ‘announce’ as verb plus suffix –ment became announcement as noun

Translation is process of derivational from verb to noun which derives from “translate” as a verb plus suffix-ion.

Meanwhile inflectional affixes morphemes are those which do not create new meaning but only changes the grammatical function. Like indicates from singular to plural form, infinitive to past tense for verb but the meaning is still same. Further, For example:

1. Books consisting of “book” as the base, plus suffix–s
2. Studied consisting of “study” as the base, plus suffix-ed

From those function and examples above, the writer can conclude that affixation has an important role in language. Then we are talking about affixes, classification of affixes must to be discussed, they are suffix, infix and prefix. But English has no infixes, except the loan words as the infix ‘-o-’ in the word “thermometer”, “geology”, “morphology”, and etc. In having in word formation especially in affixation, there are many ways in doing it; one of them is by reading. It can be done by reading book, bible, short story, newspaper, fable or even novel and etc. Bible is the sacred writings of the Christian religions. In the bible there are two points, they are old testaments which covers Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and etc. and a new testament which covers Luc, Matthew, Philippians and etc. With reading the bible, we not only know how the word formation like affixation but also it can be enriched our knowledge in religion. With this reason, the writer uses it as the topic of this research to make an analysis of affixes in a bible at Philippians scripture. The writer hoped that this research will give contribution to the teachers and the students who study in morphology especially in affixation.

### ***1.1. Problems of the Research***

Based on the explanation above, there are some problems to be discussed, they are:

What the types of affixes that found in a bible at Philippians scripture?

What are the most frequent types of affixes that found in a bible at Philippians scripture?

## 1.2. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research are to answer the problems as what has been mentioned in the previous point, they are:

To find out the types of affixes that found in a bible at Philippians scripture.

To find out the most frequent types of affixes that found in a bible at Philippians scripture

## 1.3. Scope of the Research

There are many ways in creating words; they are compounding, affixation, blending and etc. In this occasion, the writer focuses on affixes which covers derivational and inflectional affixes also covers suffixes, prefixes and infix. But in general, English has no infixes. These two kinds of English affixation (prefixes and suffixes) are different in the ways that are used in English words. Here, the writer analyzes the types of affixes found in a Bible at Philippians scripture that consists of 4 chapters. The writer analyzes all the book which are the beginning of the story and to find out the types affixes at Philip`s scripture.

## 2. Theoretical Review

### 2.1. Morphology

The term of morphology comes from the Ancient Greek word *morphe* which means 'form' and *logos* which means 'science'. Since the dominant term of form in linguistics referred to the form of word, morphology is therefore the science of form of words. According to Katamba (1993:19), "Morphology is the study of word structure". Then, Matthews (1991:9) defined that "Morphology is the branch of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words. Based on definitions above it can be concluded that morphology one of the branches of linguistic that studies about the ways of creating new words or the study of word formation. Ramlan mentioned that word formation may happen through the process of reduplication, affixation, compounding and clipping (2001:52-53).

1. Reduplication: morphological process in which a root or stem or part of it is repeated. Example: Indonesian, total reduplication is used to form the plural of nouns, as in [*rumah*] 'house', [*rumahrumah*] 'houses'; [*ibu*] 'mother' [*ibuibu*] 'mothers'; [*lalat*] 'fly', [*lalatlalat*] 'flies'

2. Affixation: morphological process that consists in adding derivational affixes (for examples prefixes, infixes and suffixes) to roots and stems to form new words. Examples: Announcement is process of derivational from verb to noun which derives from 'announce' as verb plus suffix -ment became announcement as noun

3. Compounding: morphological process that consists in the combination of two or more (usually free) roots to form a new word. Example: the word blackboard, heartfelt, and etc. Compound words; they are made up of the roots (at the same time words themselves) black and board, heart and felt respectively)

4. Clipping: morphological process that the processes whereby new words are formed by shortening other words; examples by eliminating the initial part, the last part, or both parts, of those words. Examples phone from (tele)phone, plane from (air)plane, and etc.

## 2.2. Affixes

Affixes include morphemes which are the smallest units of language that have a meaning or a grammatical function and form words or parts of words. There are many types of morphemes depending on the way morphemes occur in an utterance, they are grouped into two large groups: free morphemes and bound morphemes.

### 2.2.1. Free Morpheme

Free or independent morphemes are those morphemes which can occur alone as words and have a meaning or fulfill a grammatical function; example: man, run, and. There are two types of free morphemes.

Lexical (content or referential) morphemes are free morphemes that have semantic content (or meaning) and usually refer to a thing, quality, state or action. For instance, in a language, these morphemes generally take the forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs; e.g., dog, Peter, house, build, stay, happy, intelligent, quickly, always. Actually, lexical morphemes constitute the larger class of morphemes. They form the open class of words (or content words) in a language, i.e., a class of words likely to grow due to the incorporation of new members into it.

Function (al) or grammatical morphemes are free morphemes which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentences. For instance, in a language, these morphemes are represented by prepositions, conjunctions, articles, demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, pronouns; example: with, but, the, this, can, who, me. It should be said that function words are almost always used in their unstressed form.

### 2.2.2. Bound (or dependent) Morpheme

Bound (or dependent) morphemes are those morphemes which never occur alone as words but as parts of words; they must be attached to another morpheme (usually a free morpheme) in order to have a distinct meaning; example: -er in worker, -er in taller, -s in walks, -ed in passed, re- as in reappear, un- in unhappy, undo, -ness in readiness, -able in adjustable; -ceive in conceive, receive, -tain in contain, obtain, etc. There are two types of bound morphemes:

A. Bound roots are those bound morphemes which have lexical meaning when they are attached to other bound morphemes to form content words; example: -ceive in receive, conceive; -tain in retain, and etc.

B. Affixes are bound morphemes which are usually marginally attached to words and which change the meaning or function of those words; e.g., -ment in development, en- in enlarge; 's in John's; -s in claps, -ing in studying, etc.

So from the explanation above about morphemes, the writer can concluded that morphemes are important role in word formation especially in morphological process. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

## 2.3. Types of Affixes

According to Godby.et.al (1982), Affixes can be classified into two different ways: according to their position in the word and according to their function in a phrase or sentence.

1. According to their position in the word (or side of the word they are attached to), affixes are classified into:

#### A. Prefix

According to Napa (1992:5), Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. The types of prefix can be seen in the following table 1.

*Table 1. Types of Prefix*

Prefix	Meaning	Example
a- (also an	without	atheist, anaemic
a-	to, towards aside, aback in the process of, in a particular state	a-hunting, aglow
ab- (also abs-)	away, from	abdicate, abstract
ad- (also a-, ac-, af-, ag- al-, an- , ap-, at- as-, at-)	movement to, change into, addition or increase	advance, adulterate, adjunct, ascend, affiliate, affirm, aggravate, alleviate, annotate, apprehend, arrive, assemble, attend ante
anti- (also ant-)	opposing, against, the opposite	anti-aircraft, antibiotic, anticlimax
Be-	all over, all around completely affect with (added to nouns) cause to be (added to adjectives)	Bessest Bemuse Befog Becalm
com- (also co-, col-, con-, cor-	with, jointly, completely	Combat, codriver, collode.
De-	Down away Completely	Despair, depend Denuge, denigrate
dia- (also di-)	Through, across	Diagnol
En- (also di-)	Negation, removal	Disbar, dismount
Ex- (also, e, ef)	Out Upward	Exit, expand exalt, extol
Extra-	Beyond, extra	Extracurricular
Hyper-	Beyond, more than ,than normal	Hyperactive
Hypo-	Under	Hypodermic
In, (-also il-, im-, ir)	In, into, outside	Influx, imbibe
Infra-	Below	Infrastructure
Intra-	Within, inside	Intramural, intravenous
Non-	Absence, negation	Non-alcoholic, non-smoker
ob- (also oc-, of-, op-)	blocking, against, concealing	obstruct, occult, offend, oppose
out-	surpassing, exceeding away from	Outperform outbuilding, outboard
over-	excessively, completely	overconfident, overburdened, overjoyed
peri-	Round, about	Perimeter
Post	After in the time or order	Postpone
Pre-	Before in time, place or order	pre-adolescent, prelude, precondition
Pro-	favouring, in support of acting for	Pro-African Proconsul

	before in time	Prologue
Re-	Again	Replay, rewrite
Semi-	Half, partly	Semicircle
sub- (also suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sur-, sus-)	At a lower position Lower in rank	Submarine, subsoil Sub-lieut
Syn-(also sym)	In union, acting together	Symmetry
Trans	Across, beyond Into a different state	Transnational, transatlantic Translate
Ultra-	Beyond Extreme	Ultraviolet, ultrasonic Ultramicroscopic
Un-	Not Reversal or cancellation of action or state	Unreal, unhappy Unmask, unplug
Under-	Lower in rank Not enough	Undersecretary underdeveloped

(Adapted from <http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/prefixes.htm>)

## B. The Infixes

Infixes are placed in the middle of the base or stem. English has no infixes, except the loan words as the infix „-o-“ in the word “Thermometer”, “geology”, “morphology”, etc.

## C. The Suffixes

Brinton stated in her book, suffixes which attach to the end of roots [2]. Suffixes clearly contribute to the meaning of words and it is worthwhile to know their origin and meaning. The common types of English suffixes can be seen in the following table 2.

*Table 2. Types of Suffix*

No	Suffix	Function and meaning	Examples
1	-able	Makes adjective meaning	Accountable, Adaptable
2	-ible	Able to likely to, etc	Responsible, Eligible
3	-acy	makes nouns of quality or condition from adjectives	Aristocracy, diplomacy, privacy
4	-age	makes noun meaning collection or service acreage coinage storage	Acreage, coinage, storage
5	an , - ian	Makes adjectives and nouns meaning of or from a country, group, doctrine	Indonesian, Utopian, Singaporean
6	-arian	makes adjectives and nouns meaning occupation, sect or one who believes in	Disciplinarian, antiquarian, authoritarian
7	-ate	makes adjectives from nouns meaning possessing or denotes a function	Affectionate, Passionate, foliate
8	-ation	makes nouns meaning action, process of or the result of	Assassination, Articulation, damnation
9	- dom	makes nouns meaning state of or rank	Freedom, officialdom
10	- ed	makes adjectives meaning having, resembling, etc	laughed hard-headed, talented
11	- ee	Makes nouns meaning one who	Absentee, Employee
12	en	makes verb from adjectives and nouns meaning to make	Blacken, deafen, ashen
13	- ese	makes nouns and adjectives meaning inhabitant, language or the style of a group	Chinese, journalese, Portuguese, Japanese



		or people	
14	-esque	makes adjectives meaning having the style of	Arabesque, picturesque, statuesque
15	-ette	makes nouns into diminutives	Cigarette, launderette
16	-ful	makes adjectives meaningful of or having the character of	Eventful, cupful, peaceful, tearful, handful, mouthful
17	-hood	makes nouns meaning the state of being	Boyhood, brotherhood
18	-ic	makes adjectives meaning connected with	Alcoholic, poetic
19	-ical	makes adjectives meaning connected	Biological, poetical, statistical
20	ify, -fy	makes verbs meaning to cause, to be or become	Classify, beautify, intensify, deify
21	-ing	makes nouns and participles denoting activity or state	Cooking, fishing, talking
22	-ize	makes verbs meaning to make	Criticize, fertilize, Americanize
23	-ish	makes adjectives meaning like or tending towards	Childish, selfish
24	-ist	makes nouns meaning one who works with or not who practices	Publicist, industrialist, fascist
25	-ite	makes nouns meaning native of, or follower of, and makes adjectives from names	Israelite
26	-ition	- makes nouns meaning doing something, ability or state	Composition, assertion, abolition
27	-itious	makes adjectives meaning state or quality	Ambitious, repetitious, surreptitious
28	-less	makes adjectives meaning free from, without	Colorless, lawless, senseless
29	-like	makes adjectives meaning resembling	Gentlemanlike, lifelike, warlike, childlike
30	-ling	makes nouns meaning young, little or a person	Earthling, duckling
31	-logy	makes nouns meaning a branch of science	Biology, geology, sociology
32	-ly	makes adverbs and adjectives meaning state or quality	Cautiously, correctly
33	-ment	makes nouns meaning the product of or the state of	Achievement, Development, Assessment
34	-ness	makes nouns meaning state or quality	Carelessness, coolness, happiness
35	-ous	ous makes adjectives denoting quality	Adventurous, poisonous
36	-ship	makes nouns meaning the quality of	Championship, friendship, ownership
37	-some	makes adjectives meaning	Handsome, meddlesome, threesome
38	-ster	makes nouns meaning one	Jokester, gangster, teamster
39	-ward,-wards	makes adverbs meaning toward	Backward, upwards, outwards
40	-wise	makes adverbs meaning	Lockwise, crosswise, money-wise

(Adapted from Manik, 1991)

2. According to the function affixes fulfill in the language, affixes are classified into:

#### A. Derivational Affixes

According to Rachmadie, derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base (1990:23). It can be noun to verb, verb to noun or adjective to noun and etc which have any characteristics, just below:

A.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).

A.2 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

#### 2.4. The Classification of Derivational Affixes

Bound morphemes may be classified as affixes which are subdivided into prefixes and suffixes

##### 1. The Prefixes

According to Agusmortoyo et al (2012:3-4), prefixes is a letter of group of letters attached to the beginning of word that partly indicates its meaning. The prefixes in derivational affixes can be seen in the following table 3.

*Table 3. Prefixes in Derivational Affixes*

Derivational prefix	Word	Part of speech	Root	Part of speech
a-	Abed	Adverb	Bed	Noun
	Asleep	Adverb	Sleep	Verb
	Ashore	Adverb	Shore	Noun
Be-	Belittle	Verb	Little	Noun
	Befriend	Verb	Friend	Noun
Em-	Empower		Power	
En-	Enrich	Verb	Rich	Adjective
	Endanger	Verb	Danger	Adjective
	Enlarge	Verb	Large	Adjective
	Encase	Verb	Case	Noun
	Enplane	Verb	Plane	Noun

(Adapted from Zapata, 2000)

##### 2. Suffixes

According to Agusmortoyo et al (2012:3-4), suffixes is a letter of group of letters attached to the end of word to form a new word or alter the grammatical function of the original word. The suffixes in derivational affixes can be seen in the following table 4.

*Table 4. Suffixes in Derivational Affixes*

Derivational suffixes	Word	Part of speech	Root	Part of speech
-able	Fashionable	Adjective	Fashion	Noun
	Eatable	Adjective	Eat	Verb
	Accountable	Adjective	Account	Noun
-ible	Responsible	Adjective	Respons	Noun
	Reducible	Adjective	Reduce	Verb
-age	Breakage	Noun	Break	Verb
-ance	Assistance	Noun	Assist	Verb
-ant	Assistant	Noun	Assist	Verb
-ate	Affectionate	Adjective	Affection	Verb
-ation	Permutation	Noun	Permute	Verb
	Translation	Noun	Translate	Verb



	Explanation	Noun	Explain	Verb
-ition	Competition	Noun	Compete	Verb
	Articulation	Noun	Articulate	
-ar	Beggar	Noun	Beg	Verb
-al	Survival	Noun	Survive	Verb
	Accidental	Adjective	Accident	Noun
	Statistical	Adjective	Statistic	Noun
-en	Blacken	Verb	Black	Adjective
	Strengthen	Verb	Strong	Adjective
	Lengthen	Verb	Length	Adjective
	Golden	Adjective	Gold	Noun, adjective
-ent	Different	Adjective	Differ	Verb
	Confident	Noun	confide	Verb
-ed	Diseased	Adjective	Disease	Noun
-ee	Employee	Noun	Employ	Verb, noun
-er	Worker	Noun	Work	Verb
	Reader	Noun	Read	Verb
	Writer	Noun	Write	Verb
-ese	Burmese	Noun	Burma	Adjective
-esque	Picturesque	Noun	Picture	adjective
-ful	Playful	Noun	Play	Adjective
	Helpful	Noun	help	Adjective
	Peaceful	Adjective	peace	Verb
-ic	Poetic	Adjective	Poet	Noun
	Alcoholic	Adjective	Alcohol	Noun
-ish	Childish	Adjective	Child	Noun
	Selfish	Adjective	Self	Noun
-ize	Rubberize	Verb	Rubber	Noun
	normalize	Verb	Normal	Adjective
	computerize	Verb	Computer	Noun
-ist	Industrialist	Noun	Industrial	Adjective
	Typist	Noun	Type	verb
Ity	Crudity	Noun	Crude	Adjective
	Personality		Personal	
	Equality		Equal	
-ify	Beautify	Verb	Beauty	Adjective
	Solidify	Verb	Solid	
-dom	Freedom	Noun	Free	Adjective
	Officialdom		Official	
Ness	Dryness	Noun	Dry	Adjective
	Cleverness	Noun	Clever	Adjective
	Smoothness	Noun	Smooth	Adjective

(Adapted from Zapata, 2000)

### 2.5. Inflectional Affixes

According to Rachmadie (1990:31) said inflectional affixes are affixes when attached to the root or base do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new word. They only have certain grammatical function inflectional like indicates from singular to plural form, infinitive to past tense for verb but the meaning is still same. For example the word 'books', for derives from the root book added with a suffix –s. both 'book' and 'books' are noun. The suffix –s only indicates the plural

form but the meaning is still same. According to Agusmortoyo et al (2012:3-4), English has eight inflectional affixes. The eight inflectional affixes can be seen in the following table 5

**Table 5. Inflectional Affixes**

<b>Inflectional Affixes</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Example</b>
Plural	Noun	Boys, girls, books, teachers, stars, pens, bags and etc.
Possessive	Noun	Boy`s, Rina`s question, Sarah`s pen, smith`s bag, Heny`s dog and etc.
Comparative	Adjective	Smaller, better, smaller, larger, more beautiful, more difficult, faster and etc.
Superlative	Adjective	Oldest, most dangerous, most beautiful, largest, smallest, biggest and etc.
Past	Verb	Walked, saw, wrote, watched, received, fried and etc.
Past participle	Verb	Driven, walked, slept, broken, bought, tried and etc.
Present participle	Verb	Driving, going, watching, sleeping, typing, selecting and etc.

## 2.6. Bible

Bible derived from *byblos*, the name for the papyrus produced in the ancient Phoenician city of Byblos that the sacred writings of the Christian religions. Bible consists of two types. They are:

1. **Old Testament:** the collection of books comprising the sacred scripture of the Hebrews and recording their history as the chosen people; the first half of the Christian Bible.
2. **New Testament:** the collection of books of the Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, the Pauline and other epistles, and Revelation; composed soon after Christ's death; the second half of the Christian Bible.

The two types of testament in Bible can be seen in the following table 6.

**Table 6. Testament in Bible**

<b>Old Testament</b>	<b>New Testament</b>
Genesis	Matthew
Exodus	Mark
Leviticus	Luke
Numbers	John
Joshua (Josue)	Act
Judges	James
Ruth –	1 Peter
1 Samuel (1 King)	2 Peter
2 Samuel	1 Jhon
1 Kings (3 Kings)	2 Jhon
2 Kings (4 Kings)	3 Jhon
1 Chronichles (1 Paralipomenon)	Jude
2 Chronichles (2 Paralipomenon)	Romans
Eza (1 Esdras)	1 Corinthians
Nehemiah (2 Esdras)	2 Corinthians
Esther	Galatians
Job	Ephesians
Psalms	Philippians
Proverb	Colossians
Ecclesiastes	1 Thessalonians

Song of Songs (Canticle of Canticles)	2 Thessalonians
Isaiah (Isaias)	Hebrews
Jeremiah (Jeremias)	1 Timothy
Lamentations	2 Timothy
Ezekiel	Titus
Daniel	Philemon
Hosea (Osee)	Revelation
Joel	
Amos	
Obadiah (Abdias)	
Jonah (Jonas)	
Micah (Micheas)	
Nahum	
Habakkuk (Habacuc)	
Zephaniah (Sophonias)	
Haggai (Aggeus)	
Zechariah (Zacharias)	
Malachi (Malachias)	

### ***2.7. Philippians***

Philippians is one type of new testaments that consist of four chapters. It talks about advice for us the expression about thanksgiving and prayer, Paul's Chains Advance the Gospel we do not give up and etc. some examples about Philippians scriptures:

<sup>1</sup>Paul and Timothy, servants of Christ Jesus, to all God's holy people in Christ Jesus at Philippi, together with the overseers and deacons <sup>2</sup> Grace and peace to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

## **3. Research Methodology**

This chapter discusses about the method and procedure that are used to solve the problems of the research. The writer has written some theories in the previous chapter in order to describe research design, data collecting method, and data analyzing method.

### ***3.1. Research Design***

The research design of this research paper is the library research. It is done by consulting some dictionaries to complete this research. In conducting the analysis, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. Strauss (2003:7) defined that descriptive qualitative method refers to a research explaining the analysis or a hypothesis of a research. Hence, library research is a research that is done in library where a researcher faces many kinds of literatures that is suitable with the objective and problem of the analysis.

### ***3.2. Data Collecting Method***

This research paper is conducted in the form of library research in which the data is taken in the bible. The data are collected from bible at Philippians. Some subtopics in a bible are chosen as samples for the analysis.

### ***3.3. Data Analyzing Method***

In analyzing the data, descriptive method is used. According to Nawawi (1991:63) says that descriptive method can be defined as problem solving procedure which is researched by describing the subject or object of the research based on the real fact nowadays. So, the following procedures were followed to carry out this analysis of a bible at Philippians scripture:

The writer reads the bible at Philippians scripture

The writer listing the word in a bible Philippians at scripture.

The writer find out the words Philippians scripture is going to employ table to describe it.

Describing the derivational and inflectional affixes of the word at Philippians scripture.

Classifying the bases of roots in a bible at Philippians scriptures depend on their part of speech and inflectional affixes based on the kinds.

## 4. Data Analysis and Findings

### 4.1. Analysis

After reading the bible at Philippians scripture, then the writer analyzed the affixation which covers derivational and inflectional affixes. The analysis of derivational affixes and inflectional affixes can be seen in the following tables 8 and 9

*Table 8. Derivational Affixes*

No	Kinds of Derivational	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech
1	Suffix-able	Admirable	Adjective	Admire	Verb
2	Suffix-able	Acceptable	Adjective	Accept	Verb
3	Prefix-en	Enable	Verb	Able	Adjective
4	Suffix-er	Worker	Noun	Work	Verb
5	Suffix-er	Prayer	Noun	Pray	Verb
6	Suffix-er	Former	Adjective	Form	noun
7	Suffix- ation	Salvation	Noun	Safe	Adjective
8	Suffix- ation	Participation	Noun	Participate	Verb
9	Suffix- ify	Testify	Verb	Test	Noun
10	Suffix-ion	Destruction	Noun	Destruct	Verb
11	Suffix-ion	Resurrection	Noun	Resurrect	Verb
12	Suffix-ion	Generation	Noun	Generate	Verb
13	Suffix-ion	Affection	Noun	Affect	Verb
14	Suffix-ion	Completion	Noun	Complete	Verb
15	Suffix – ish	Selfish	Adjective	Self	Noun
16	Suffix-ity	Equality	Noun	Equal	Adjective, verb adverb
17	Suffix-ity	Opportunity	Noun	Opportune	Adjective
18	Suffix-ness	Likeness	Noun	Like	Verb
19	Suffix-ness	Rightness	Noun	Right	Adjective, noun
20	Suffix-ness	Tenderness	Noun	Tender	Adjective, noun, verb
21	Suffix-ness	Gentleness	Noun	Gentle	Adjective
22	Suffix-ness	Glorious	Adjective, noun, verb	Glory	Noun, verb
23	Suffix-y	Worthy	Noun	Worth	Adjective, noun
24	Suffix-ly	Firmly	Adverb	Firm	Noun, adjective, adverb.

25	Suffix-ly	Differently	Adverb	Different	Adjective, noun
26	Suffix-ly	Eagerly	Noun	Eager	Adjective
27	Suffix-ly	Rivalry	Noun	Rival	Adjective, verb
28	Suffix-ly	Greatly	Adverb	Great	Adjective, noun
29	Suffix-ly	Faultless	Adjective	Fault	Noun
30	Suffix-ment	Encouragement	Noun	Encourage	Verb, adjective
31	Suffix-ment	Payment	Noun	Pay	Verb
32	Suffix-ful	Fruitful	Adjective	Fruit	Noun
33	Suffix-th	Depth	Noun	Deep	Adjective
34	Suffix-th	Strength	Noun	Strong	Adjective

*Table 9. Inflectional Affixes*

No	Types of Inflectional	Root	Data analysis
1	Plural	Noun	Servants
2	Plural	Noun	Deacons
3	Plural	Noun	Prayers
4	Plural	Noun	Chains
5	Plural	Noun	Brothers
6	Plural	Noun	Sisters
7	Plural	Noun	Motives
8	Plural	Noun	Stars
9	Plural	Noun	Reasons
10	Plural	Noun	Gains
11	Plural	Noun	Days
12	Plural	Noun	Gives
13	Plural	Noun	Gifts
14	Plural	Noun	Eyes
15	Plural	Noun	Tears
16	Plural	Noun	Enemies
17	Plural	Noun	Greetings
18	Plural	Noun	Relationship
19	Plural	Noun	Exhortations
20	Plural	Noun	Request
21	Plural	Noun	Minds
22	Plural	Noun	Things
23	Plural	Noun	Circumstances
24	Possessive	Noun	God's holy
25	Possessive	Noun	Paul's chains,
26	Possessive	Noun	Christ's Humility
27	Possessive	Noun	,Paul's example
28	Comparative	Adjective	Better
29	Superlative	Adjective	Highest
30	Past	Verb	Filled
31	Past	Verb	Happened
32	Past	Verb	Served
33	Past	Verb	Destroyed
34	Past	Verb	Called
35	Past	Verb	Learned
36	Past	Verb	Attained
37	Past	Verb	Minded
38	Past	Verb	Risked
39	Past	Verb	Obeded
40	Past	Verb	Shared
41	Past	Verb	Obtained

41	Past	Verb	Granted
42	Past	Verb	Credited
43	Past	Verb	Supplied
44	Past	Verb	Frightened
45	Past	Verb	Granted
46	Past participle	Verb	Proved,
47	Past Participle	Verb	Risked
48	Past participle	Verb	Filled
49	Past Participle	Verb	Happened
50	Past Participle	Verb	Served
51	Past Participle	Verb	Destroyed
52	Past participle	Verb	Called
53	Past Participle	Verb	Learned
54	Past participle	Verb	Attained
55	Past Participle	Verb	Minded
56	Past participle	Verb	Obtained
57	Past Participle	Verb	Obeded
58	Past Participle	Verb	Shared
59	Past Participle	Verb	Granted
60	Past participle	Verb	Credited
61	Past Participle	Verb	Supplied
62	Past participle	Verb	Frightened
63	Present participle	Verb	Depending
64	Present participle	Verb	Verb
65	Present participle	Verb	Closing
66	Present participle	Verb	Receiving
67	Present participle	Verb	Boasting
68	Present participle	Verb	Living
69	Present participle	Verb	Giving
70	Present participle	Verb	Offering
71	Present participle	Verb	Taking
72	Present participle	Verb	Trembling
73	Present participle	Verb	Offering
74	Present participle	Verb	Striving
75	Present participle	Verb	Surpassing
76	Present participle	Verb	Going
77	Present participle	Verb	Straining
78	Present participle	Verb	Saying
79	Present participle	Verb	Seen
80	Present participle	Verb	Obtained
82	Present participle	Verb	Risked

After analyzing the data, the writer found all the types of affix that found in a Bible at Philippians scripture. All types of affixes can be seen in the following table 10.

*Table 10. Types of Affixes at Philippians scripture*

<b>o</b>	<b>Kinds of Affixes</b>	<b>Number of cases</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1	Derivational	34	29,31%
2	Inflectional	82	70,68%
	<b>Total score</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>99,9%</b>

## 4.2. Findings

### 4.2.1. Types of affix that found in a Bible at Philippians scripture

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that all types of affix that found in a Bible at Philippians scripture. They are derivational and inflectional affixes.

#### ***4.2.2. The Most Frequent Types of Affix that found in a Bible at Philippians scripture***

The table 10 above shows that inflectional affixes are the most dominant that found in Bible at Philippians scripture. Eighty two of one hundred and sixteen cases (70, 68%) are attached in inflectional affixes. Thirty four of one hundred and sixteen cases (29, 31%) are attached in derivational affixes that found in Bible at Philippians scripture.

### **5. Conclusions**

After describing an overview about the affixation and analyzing them in a bible at Philippians scripture, it can be concluded that all types of affix that found in Philippians, they are derivational and inflectional affixes. Furthermore, the most frequent types of affix that found in Philippians is inflectional affixes (70, 68%) and derivational affixes is (29, 31%).

This paper is still far of being perfect. The writer hopes that more research needs to be conducted to make further analysis in other kinds of text in order to get a better understanding of affixation because the writer feels that her research through a bible is not enough yet to fulfill human`s needs in further studying of affixation.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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