

PREFIX PROCESS IN LEXICAL MORPHOLOGY

(Proses Prefix dalam Morfologi Leksikal)

Abd. Muin

Alauddin State Islamic University

amuinmalewa@gmail.com

Abstrak

Pelajaran kosakata adalah hal yang sulit untuk diingat; oleh karena itu, tulisan ini mencoba memberikan solusi bahwa pelajar harus mempelajari proses afiksasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Ada dua jenis afiksasi; pertama, morfem terikat terdapat setelah root disebut suffix, dan kedua, morfem terikat berada terdapat root disebut prefix. Tetapi jika kita menjelaskan keduanya tampak terlalu luas, karena itu, penulis hanya berfokus pada proses awalan dalam bahasa Inggris yang berkaitan dengan prefiks negatif dan positif. Contoh-contoh dari prefiks negatif adalah un, di, im, dis, mis, ill, ir dan anti, sementara yang positif seperti re, out, super, under, multi dan over.

Kata Kunci: *kata, morfologi, morfem terikat, prefiks*

Abstract

Learning vocabulary is difficult thing to remember, therefore, this writing tries to give solution that the learner should study the affixation process in English. There are two kinds of affixation, first, the bound morpheme comes after root is called suffix, and second one, the bound morpheme comes before root is called prefix. But if we explain both of them look too broad, Therefore, the writer just focuses on prefix process in English relating with negative and positive prefixes. The examples of negative prefixes are un, in, im, dis, mis, ill, ir and anti, while positive ones such as re, out, super, under, multi and over.

Key words: *word, morphology, bound morpheme, prefix.*

A. Introduction

Morphology is a branch of linguistics which deals with the internal structure of words (Bauer, 1983:33 in Ba'dulu, 2003:28).

Morphology is the study of word formation and internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed (Fromkin and Rodman, 1978:158).

Morphological typology is a way of classifying the languages of the world (see linguistic typology) that groups languages according to their common morphological structures. First developed by brothers Friedrich von Schlegel and August von Schlegel, the field organizes languages on the basis of how those languages form words by combining morphemes. Two primary categories exist to distinguish all languages: analytic languages and synthetic languages, where each term refers to the opposite end of a continuous scale including all the world's languages.

Lexical morphology is the branch of morphology that deals with the lexicon, which, morphologically conceived, is the collection of lexemes in a language. As such, it concerns itself primarily with word formation: derivation and compounding.

Morphemes are the minimum units of the lexicon (Bloomfield, 1933:162). Lexicon is as the total stock of morphemes in a language.

According to Hockett (1958:123) morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language.

Morphemes must not be confused with words. Therefore, Bloomfield (1933:178) defined a word as a 'minimal free form, i.e. the smallest unit which may be spoken alone.

A morpheme may be a whole word or a part of a word. In English, for example, the word **cat** is a single morpheme. It cannot be broken down any further into meaningful parts. The word **cats**, however is composed

of two morphemes, that is 'cat' and 's'. the 's' is not spoken alone in ordinary speech, and is therefore not a word. Yet it is a meaningful part of the word cats, books, cups, etc. and therefore is a morpheme.

The procedure is a process of substitution and comparing recurring partials. Two or more utterances partly like, but partly different are compared. The like parts, if they have the same meaning, are recurring partials. The recurring partials along with the slot where the unlike parts may substitute for each other is a frame.

Compare, for example, the words **untrue, unlike, unhappy, and unholy**. We recognize a recurring partial 'un' meaning something like 'not'

We find that there is concomitant change in total meaning of each utterance with each substitution. When such a situation obtains, the mutually substitutable items are said to be in contrast (Elson and Pickett, 1962:8).

We have identified units-smaller than word, which have meanings. These are called morphemes. Now consider the words: study, studies, and studied. What about the 'es' in studies and the 'ed' in studied. These segments can be separated from the meaningful unit 'study', and although they do not really have an identifiable meaning themselves, each does have a particular function. The 's' is required for agreement with certain subjects (He studies, but not he study), and the 'ed' signifies that the action of the verb study has already taken place. Segment such as these are also considered morphemes (Crabtree, et al, 1991:127).

The distinction the two hierarchies become more apparent when we go below the level of word. Words can be divided into syllable in phonology, but in grammar words are divided into morphemes.

Words then are analyzed in grammar into smaller units called morphemes. We are justified in dividing a word into morpheme if

the unit we identify as morphemes can be recognized as parts of other words and have same meaning and function (Jackson, 1982:109).

B. Discussion

1. The distinction between word and morpheme

A word is a linguistic sign. It has the arbitrary union between the sounds (form) and meaning (concept) of the linguistic sign. Since each word is a sound meaning unit, each word which is stored in our mental dictionaries must be stored with its unique phonological representation which determines its pronunciation (when the phonological rules are applied) and with its meaning g. a word can be classified according to grammatical category or syntactic class (Rasyid, 1988:1).

Unlike Rasyid. Jackson, 1982:119) states that words have a particularly important role to play. Sentences can be regarded ultimately as constructions out of words. And morphology is about the decomposition of words. Words are important from a further point of view; it is with words that we associate individual meanings. Words refer to objects, actions, events, ideas, and qualities in the world of experience outside of language. We can talk about the meaning of a word in a way that we cannot talk about the meaning of a phrase, or of a clause, or even sentence-although sentence meaning especially is important in its own right.

Each word must include other information as well. Part of the dictionary representation of a word must include whether it is a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition, a conjunction. That is, it must specify what grammatical category, or syntactic class (Fromkin, Rodman, 1978:139).

A word is minimal free form. A free form is an element that can occur in isolation and/or whose position with respect to neighboring element is not fixed. A word may consist of one or more morphemes. For example, the word **book** consists of one morpheme, the word **books** consist of two morphemes. Another example, like the word 'lazy' consists of one morpheme, the word lazily consists of two morphemes, the word **laziness** consists of three morphemes, etc. (Ba'dulu, 2003:30).

A word can be divided into two broad categories, **content words** and **function words**. Including content words are *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, and *adverb* these terms commonly called open classes in English. And the function words such as *preposition*, *determinatives*, *coordinator*, and *subordinator* are sometimes closed classes in English. The open classes mean that they have very large membership, while closed ones have relatively few members (Huddleston, 1988:23-24).

Bauer (1983:13-16 in Ba'dulu, 2003:31) defines morpheme as the minimal unit of grammatical analysis. Unlike Ba'dulu. Fromkin and Rodman, 1978:142) defines that a morpheme is the minimal linguistic sign, a grammatical unit which there is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning and which cannot be further analyzed. It can be said that every word in every language is composed of one or more morphemes.

For examples:

One word one morpheme: boy, pen, house, etc.

One word two morphemes: boys, pens, houses, etc.

One word three morphemes: boyishness, (boy-ish-ness) desirability (desire +able + ity) etc.

One word four morphemes: gentlemanliness (gentle -man-li-ness) undesirability (un-desire-able-ity).

2. Free and Bound Morpheme

Some of the morphemes may stand alone as words in their own right, as well as enter into the structure of other words. For examples: introduce, interest, kind, etc are called free morphemes. Other morphemes may occur only if they combine with another morpheme. Such as, re, dis, d, tion, ment, etc. they are called bound morphemes.

It will be apparent that morphemes stand in a particular relationship to each other. In any word there appears to be one morpheme that is central (perhaps it could be termed the ‘head’) and one or more others that are peripheral (perhaps termed modifier) and attached to the central morpheme or to each other. For examples, in **revitalized**, vital is clearly central and re, ize and d peripheral.

The central morphemes also often happen to be the free morpheme, which may be a word in its own right once the other morphemes have been stripped away. This central morpheme is called the **root**, and peripheral morphemes are **affixes**.

Affixes coming before the root are called **prefixes**, coming after the root are **suffixes**. Affixes are always bound morphemes, and in English roots are nearly always free. A bound root occurs in, for example, unhappy, where ‘un’ can be identified in (undo, unwell, etc.).

An **affix** is a morpheme that is attached to a stem to form a word. Affixes may be derivational, like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, like English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixation is, thus, the linguistic process speakers use to form new words (neologisms) by adding sounds (affixes) at the beginning (prefixation), the middle (infixation) or the end (suffixation) of words.

3. Derivational and Inflectional process

Derivational affixes, which may be prefixes or suffixes In English, have a lexical function; they create new word out of existing words or morphemes but their addition. Derivational affixes may be of two kinds; class-changing or class-maintaining. Class-changing derivational affixes change the word class of the word or morpheme to which they are attached. For example, **al** added to *classical* makes adjective out of a noun, **ify** added to *class* makes a verb out of a noun.

Class-maintaining affixes do not change the word class of the word or morpheme to which they are attached. For examples: re +make, re +read, un +refill, un +happy. Etc.

Inflectional affixes, which are always affixes in English, perform grammatical function; they are representing grammatical categories. Suffixes in English that are inflectional include:

1. Plural form: pen becomes pens, man-men, etc.
2. Third person singular, he goes, she writes, etc.
3. Past tense; I write becomes I wrote. Learn-learned.
4. Present participle: go +ing, example; he is going, sing +ing, he is sinhging, etc.
5. Past participle; create +d, show +n, etc.
6. Comparative and superlative; small +er, est. safe+r or st. etc.

4. English Prefix

	Root	Prefix Un-	
1.	Able	Unable	Tak sanggup
2.	Accented	Unaccented	Tanpa tekanan
3.	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Tak dapat diterima
4.	Accompanied	Unaccompanied	Tanpa disertai

5. Accountable	Unaccountable	Tak dapat diketahui sebabnya	27. Aspirated	Unaspirated	Tidak disertai hembusan nafas
6. Accredited	Unaccredited	Belum diterima dengan resmi	28. Assailable	Unassailable	Tidak dapat disangkal
7. Accustomed	Unaccustomed	Tidak biasa/dikenal	29. Assisted	Unassisted	Tanpa bantuan
8. Acquainted	Unacquainted	Tak dikenal	30. Attached	Unattached	Tidak terikat
9. Adaptable	Unadaptable	Tak dapat diterima/disuaiakan	31. Attainable	Unattainable	Tak dapat dipercaya
10. Adorned	Unadorned	Tanpa perhiasan	32. Attended	Unattended	Tanpa perawatan/tanpa diawasi
11. Afraid	Unafraid	Tidak takut	33. Attractive	Unattractive	Kurang menarik
12. Aided	Unaided	Tanpa bantuan	34. Authorized	Unauthorized	Tidak diberi kuasa
13. Alienable	Unalienable	Tak dapat diambil	35. Available	Unavailable	Tidak bersedia
14. Ambiguous	Unambiguous	Tidak samar-samar	36. Availing	Unavailing	Tak berhasil
15. Announced	Unannounced	Tanpa pemberitahuan	37. Avoidable	Unavoidable	Tak bersedia
16. Answerable	Unanswerable	Tak dapat disangkal	38. Aware	Unaware	Tak sadar
17. Answered	Unanswered	Tak dijawab	39. Awares	Unawares	Tak disangsangka
18. Appeased	Unappeased	Tidak habis-habisnya	40. Balanced	Unbalanced	Tak sehat pikiran
19. Appetizing	Unappetizing	Tidak menimbulkan selera	41. Bearable	Unbearable	Tak dapat ditahan
20. Appreciated	Unappreciated	Tak dihargai	42. Beatable	Unbeatable	Tak dapat dikalahkan
21. Appreciative	Unappreciative	Tak menghargai	43. Beaten	Unbeaten	Yang tak pernah kalah
22. Approachable	Unapproachable	Tak dapat didekati	44. Becoming	Unbecoming	Tak pantas
23. Appropriated	Unappropriated	Tak dilokasikan	45. Beknown	Unbeknown	Tanpa diketahui
24. Armed	Unarmed	Tak bersenjata	46. Believable	Unbelievable	Luar biasa, bukan main
25. Ascertainable	Unascertainable	Tak dapat diketahui benar	47. Believer	Unbeliever	Tak beriman, kafir
26. Ashamedly	Unashamedly	Tidak merasa malu	48. Believing	Unbelieving	Seakan-akan tak bercahaya
			49. Born	Unborn	Belum lahir
			50. Bound	Unbound	Tidak dijilid
			51. Bounded	Unbounded	Tak terbatas
			52. Breakable	Unbreakable	Tak dapat dipecahkan

53. Bridled	Unbridled	Tak terkendalikan	79. Complaining	Uncomplaining	Tidak suka mengeluh
54. Broken	Unbroken	Tak putus-putus	80. Compromising	Uncompromising	Tidak suka berkompromi
55. Called-for	Uncalled-for	Tidak beralasan	81. Concealed	Unconcealed	Tak disembunyikan
56. Catalogued	Uncatalogued	Belum dimasukkan dalam catalog	82. Concerned	Unconcerned	Tidak peduli
57. Ceasing	Unceasing	Tak henti-hentinya	83. Conditional	Unconditional	Tak bersyarat
58. Certain	Uncertain	Ragu-ragu, bimbang	84. Confirmed	Unconfirmed	Belum pasti kebenarannya
59. Certainly	Uncertainly	Ketidaktahuan	85. Connected	Unconnected	Tak bertalian
60. Challenged	Unchallenged	Tak berubah	86. Conquerable	Unconquerable	Tak tertundukkan
61. Changed	Unchanged	Tak berubah	87. Conscious	Unconscious	Tak sadar
62. Changing	Unchanging	Tak berubah-ubah	88. Contested	Uncontested	Tak ditentang
63. Chaperoned	Unchaperoned	Tanpa pengantar	89. Controllable	Uncontrollable	Tak dapat dikendalikan
64. Charitable	Uncharitable	Tak mengenal belas kasihan	90. Conventional	Unconventional	Tak konvensional
65. Charted	Uncharted	Belum dipetakan	91. Convinced	Unconvinced	Tidak yakin
66. Checked	Unchecked	Tidak dicegah	92. Cooked	Uncooked	Tidak masak, mentah
67. Civilized	Uncivilized	Tidak beradab	93. Cooperative	Uncooperative	Tak mau kerjasama
68. Clad	Unclad	Tak berpakaian	94. Coordinated	Uncoordinated	Tidak teratur
69. Claimed	Unclaimed	Tak diminta	95. Corrected	Uncorrected	Belum dikoreksi
70. Classified	Unclassified	Tak bersifat rahasia	96. Corroborated	Uncorroborated	Belum pasti kebenarannya
71. Clean	Unclean	Kotor, tidak bersih	97. Counted	Uncounted	Tidak terhitung jumlahnya
72. Clear	Unclear	Tidak terang, tidak jelas	98. Cover	Uncover	Menemukan
73. Clothed	Unclothed	Tak berpakaian	99. Critical	Uncritical	Tanpa kritik
74. Combed	Uncombed	Tidak disisir	100. Crowned	Uncrowned	Tanpa mahkota
75. Collected	Uncollected	Belum ditarik/ditagih	101. Cultivated	Uncultivated	Tak terdidik
76. Comfortable	Uncomfortable	Tidak enak	102. Cultured	Uncultured	Tak berkebudayaan
77. Committed	Uncommitted	Tidak terikat	103. Curbed	Uncurbed	Tak terkendali
78. Communicative	Uncommunicative	Tidak suka berbicara	104. Cut	Uncut	Belum dipotong
			105. Damaged	Undamaged	Tidak rusak

106.Dated	Undated	Tidak bertanggal	130.Equaled	Unequaled	Tiada bandingnya
107.Decided	Undecided	Ragu-ragu	131.Eventful	Uneventful	Tak banyak peristiwa
108.Defiled	Undeiled	Tak kotor	132.Excelled	Unexcelled	Tak pernah dikalahkan
109.Defined	Undefined	Tak diterangkan artinya	133.Exciting	Unexciting	Tanpa semangat
110.Deliverable	Undeliverable	Tidak dapat disampaikan	134.Expected	Unexpected	Tidak disangka
111.Demanding	Undemanding	Tak berat	135.Expired	Unexpired	Belum habis waktunya
112.Democratic	Undemocratic	Tak demokratis	136.Explained	Unexplained	Tidak diterangkan
113.Deniable	Undeniable	Tak dapat disangkal	137.Exploded	Unexploded	Belum meledak
114.Deserved	Undeserved	Tidak semestinya diberikan	138.Failing	Unfailing	Tidak habis-habisnya
115.Detected	Undetected	Tanpa diketahui	139.Fair	Unfair	Secara tidak wajar
116.Developed	Undeveloped	Belum maju/berkembang	140.Familiar	Unfamiliar	Tidak biasa/lazim
117.Dignified	Undignified	Kurang sopan	141.Faithful	Unfaithful	Tidak setia
118.Diplomatic	Undiplomatic	Tidak diplomatik	142.Fashionable	Unfashionable	Tidak menurut mode
119.Disciplined	Undisciplined	Tak berdisiplin	143.Favorable	Unfavorable	Tidak baik
120.Disturbed	Undisturbed	Tak terganggu	144.Finished	Unfinished	Belum selesai
121.Eaten	Uneaten	Belum dimakan	145.Fitted	Unfitted	Tidak pantas/cocok
122.Economical	Uneconomical	Tidak ekonomis	146.Foreseen	Unforeseen	Tak terduga
123.Edited	Unedited	Belum diperiksa	147.Forgettable	Unforgettable	Tak dapat dilupakan
124.Educated	Uneducated	Tidak berpendidikan	148.Forgivable	Unforgivable	Tidak dapat diampuni
125.Emotional	Unemotional	Tidak berperasaan	149.Forgiving	Unforgiving	Tidak bersedia
126.Employable	Unemployable	Tidak dapat dipekerjakan	150.Fortunate	Unfortunate	Tidak beruntung
127.Ending	Unending	Tidak ada hentinya	151.Founded	Unfounded	Tak berdasar
128.Enterprising	Unenterprising	Tidak suka berusaha	152.Friendly	Unfriendly	Tidak peramah
129.Equal	Unequal	Tak sama	153.Godly	Ungodly	Tak beriman
			154.Governable	Ungovernable	Tak terkendalikan
			155.Graceful	Ungraceful	Tak lincah

156. Grammatical	Ungrammatical	Tidak menurut ilmu tata bahasa	17. Mixture	Immixture	Tidak dicampur
157. Grateful	Ungrateful	Tidak beriman	18. Patient	Impatient	Tidak sabar
158. Guarded	Unguarded	Tidak dijaga	Root	Prefix Re-	
159. Hampered	Unhampered	Tak dirintangi	1. Surgence	Resurgence	Munculnya/timbulnya lagi
160. Happiness	Unhappiness	Ketidak-bahagia	2. Surgent	Resurgent	Bangkit kembali
161. Happy	Unhappy	Tidak bahagia	3. Surrect	Resurrect	Menghidupkan kembali
162. Harmed	Unharmed	Tanpa luka	4. Take	Retake	Merebut
163. Healthy	Unhealthy	Tak sehat	5. Think	Rethink	Memikirkan kembali
164. Hurried	Unhurried	Tidak tergesa-gesa	6. Tool	Retool	Memperlengkapi kembali
165. Hurt	Unhurt	Tanpa cedera	7. Trace	Retrace	Menyelidiki kembali
Root	Prefix Im-		8. Marry	Remarry	Kawin lagi
1. Balance	Imbalance	Ketidak-seimbangan	9. Mode	Remode	Membentuk lagi
2. Material	Immaterial	Tidak penting	10. Morseful	Remorseful	Menyesal sekali
3. Mature	Immature	Belum matang/belum dewasa	11. Naissance	Renaissance	Kebangunan kembali
4. Partial	Impartial	Tidak berat sebelah/seimbang	12. Nascent	Renascent	Bangkit kembali
5. Maculate	Immaculate	Tidak bernoda	13. Newal	Renewal	Permulaan lagi
6. Perfect	Imperfect	Tidak sempurna	14. Open	Reopen	Membuka kembali
7. Personal	Impersonal	Tidak mengenal seseorang	15. Order	Reorder	Memesan lagi
8. Moral	Immoral	Tidak sopan	16. Patriation	Repatriation	Pemulangan, pengiriman kembali
9. Proper	Improper	Tidak pantas	17. Pay	Repay	Membayar kembali
10. Prudent	Imprudent	Tidak hati-hati	18. Payment	Repayment	Pembayaran kembali
11. Puissant	Impuissant	Tak berdaya	19. Place	Replace	Menaruh kembali
12. Pure	Impure	Tidak suci	20. Plant	Replant	Menanamkan kembali
13. Polite	Impolite	Tidak sopan	21. Play	Replay	Memainkan kembali
14. Possible	Impossible	Tidak mungkin	22. Plenish	Replenish	Mengisi/melempangi lagi
15. Probable	Improbable	Tidak mungkin	23. Present	Represent	Mewakili
16. Pratical	Impratical	Tidak praktik			

24. Print	Reprint	Mencetak kembali	49. Assume	Reassume	Menerima kembali
25. Publish	Republish	Menerbitkan lagi	50. Assurance	Reassurance	Penenteraman hati lagi
26. Set	Reset	Memasang lagi	51. Bind	Rebind	Menjilid kembali
27. Shuffle	Reshuffle	Mengocok kembali	52. Birth	Rebirth	Lahir/bangkit kembali
28. Sole	Resole	Mensol lagi	53. Born	Reborn	Dilahirkan kembali
29. Sume	Resume	Mulai lagi	54. Bound	Rebound	Giat kembali
30. Sumption	Resumption	Pembukaan lagi	55. Broadcast	Rebroadcast	Menyiarkan kembali
31. Activate	Reactivate	Menggiatkan kembali	56. Build	Rebuild	Membangun kembali
32. Activation	Reactivation	Pengaktipan kembali	57. Call	Recall	Penarikan kembali
33. Affirm	Reaffirm	Menetapkan/ menegaskan lagi	58. Cant	Recant	Menarik kembali
34. Align	Realign	Menyetel kembali	59. Capture	Recapture	Menangkap kembali
35. Animate	Reanimate	Menghidupkan kembali	60. Cast	Recast	Menuang kembali
36. Appear	Reappear	Muncul lagi	61. Charge	Recharge	Menyeterum/ mengisi kembali
37. Apply	Reapply	Melamar lagi	62. Check	Recheck	Mengecek kembali
38. Appoint	Reappoint	Menyangkal lagi	63. Collect	Recollect	Mengingat kembali
39. Appraisal	Reappraisal	Penilaian kembali	64. Commence	Recommence	Mulai lagi
40. Appraise	Reappraise	Menaksir lagi	65. Commit	Recommit	Memasukkan kembali
41. Arm	Rearm	Mempersen- jatai lagi	66. Conciliation	Reconciliation	Perukunan/pe- rdamaian kembali
42. Armament	Rearmament	Persenjataan kembali	67. Consider	Reconsider	Mempertim- bangkan kembali
43. Arrange	Rearrange	Menyusun kembali	68. Consideration	Reconsideration	Pertimbangan kembali
44. Arrangement	Rearrangement	Penyusunan kembali	69. Constitute	Reconstitute	Menyusun kembali
45. Assert	Reassert	Menekankan lagi	70. Construction	Reconstruction	Pembangunan kembali
46. Assess	Reassess	Menetapkan harga lagi	71. Convert	Reconvert	Mengubah kembali
47. Assign	Reassign	Menugaskan kembali			
48. Assignment	Reassignment	Penugasan kembali			

72. Count	Re-count	Menghitung kembali	94. Instate	Reinstate	Mendudukan/ menerima kembali
73. Cover	Recover	Mengejar kembali	95. Join	Rejoin	Menggabungkan lagi
74. Create	Re-create	Melukiskan kembali	96. Juvenate	Rejuvenate	Menjadikan muda kembali
75. Decorate	Redecorate	Menghiasi lagi	97. Juvenation	Rejuvenation	Peremajaan lagi
76. Distribute	Redistribute	Membagikan lagi	98. Lapse	Relapse	Sakit/jatuh sakit lagi
77. Distribution	Redistribution	Pembagian kembali	99. Live	Relive	Mengenangkan/mengalami lagi
78. Do	Redo	Mengulangi	100. Load	Reload	Memuat kembali
79. Dress	Redress	Mengganti pakaian	101. Locate	Relocate	Menetap lagi
80. Election	Re-election	Pemilihan kembali	102. Make	Remake	Membuat kembali/lagi
81. Enact	Reenact	Melakukan kembali	103. Mand	Remand	Mengirim/menyerahkan kembali
82. Enter	Reenter	Masuk kembali	104. Tract	Retract	Menarik kembali
83. Entry	Reentry	Masuk kembali	105. Traction	Retraction	Penarikan kembali
84. Examination	Reexamination	Pemeriksaan kembali	106. Trieve	Retrieve	Mendapat kembali
85. Examine	Reexamine	Memeriksa kembali/menguji kembali	107. Trospect	Retrospect	Tinjauan kembali
86. Fashion	Refashion	Mengubah lagi	108. Trospection	Retrospection	Kenangan kembali
87. Fill	Refill	Pengisian kembali	109. Unite	Reunite	Menyatukan kembali
88. Efit	Refit	Melengkapi lagi	110. Vise	Revise	Meninjau kembali
89. Forestation	Reforestation	Penghutan kembali	111. Vocation	Revocation	Penarikan kembali
90. Form	Reform	Membentuk kembali	112. Voke	Revoke	Menarik kembali
91. Formation	Reformation	Penyatuan/penyusunan kembali	113. Wark	Rewark	Mengerjakan kembali/lagi
92. Generate	Regenerate	Memperbaharui, menumbuhkan lagi	114. Write	Rewrite	Menulis kembali
93. Incarnation	Reincarnation	Penjelmaan kembali			
			Root	Prefix ill-	
			1. Starred	Ill-starred	Membawa celaka
			2. Suited	Ill-suited	Tidak sesuai

3. Tempered	Ill-tempered	Bersifat pemaarah	8. Continuance	Discontinuance	Penghentian, pemutusan
4. Timed	Ill-timed	Kurang baik waktunya	9. Cord	Discord	Perselisihan
5. Treat	Ill-treat	Menganiaya	10. Count	Discount	Potongan, korting
6. Will	Ill-will	Sakit hati	11. Courage	Discourage	Mengecilkan hati
7. Legal	Illegal	Tidak resmi	12. Courtesy	Discourtesy	Kekasaran, ketidaksopanan
8. Legality	Illegality	Ketidaksahan	13. Cover	Discover	Menemukan, mengetemukan
9. Legitimacy	Illegitimacy	Sifat melanggar hukum	14. Credit	Discredit	Kehilangan, kepercayaan
10. Legible	Illegible	Tidak terbaca	15. Creet	Discreet	Bijaksana, berhati-hati
11. Legitimate	Illegitimate	Haram	16. Criminate	Discriminate	Membedakan, mengadakan diskriminasi
12. Literate	Illiterate	Orang yang buta huruf	17. Dain	Disdain	Penghinaan, meremehkan
13. Logical	Illogical	Tidak logis	18. Eased	Diseased	Yang sakit
14. Advised	Ill-advised	Keliru	19. Embark	Disembark	Turun dari kapal, mendarat
15. Sorted	Ill-sorted	Tidak sebanding	20. Engage	Disengage	Melepaskan
16. Breeding	Ill-breeding	Kekasaran	21. Figure	Disfigure	Menodai, menjelekkan
17. Bred	Ill-bred	Kurang ajar	22. Grace	Disgrace	Aib, malu, orang dimuka
18. Defired	Ill-defired	Tidak jelas	23. Guise	Disguise	Penyamaran, samaran
19. Disposed	Ill-disposed	Bersikap tidak ramah	24. Hearten	Dishearten	Mengecilkan hati
20. Fated	Ill-fated	Malang	25. Heveled	Disheveled	Terurai, tak rapi, kusut
21. Fitted	Ill-fitted	Tidak cocok/pantas	26. Honor	Dishonor	Kecemaran, aib, menolak
Root	Prefix Dis-		27. Illusion	Disillusion	Kekecewaan, mengecewakan
1. Claim	Disclaim	Menyangkal, melepaskan	28. Inclined	Disinclined	Segan, tak sudi
2. Close	Disclose	Menyingkap, memperlihatkan	29. Integrate	Disintegrate	Menghancurkan, hancur
3. Color	Discolor	Mengotorkan, menghitamkan	30. Interested	Disinterested	Yang tidak berkepentingan
4. Comfort	Discomfort	Kegelisahan, keadaan tidak tenang			
5. Concert	Disconcert	Membingungkan, memalukan			
6. Connect	Disconnect	Melepaskan, memutuskan			
7. Consolate	Disconsolate	Putus asa, sedih			

31. Like	Dislike	Benci, tak suka	57. Play	Display	Pemeran, pertontonan
32. Locate	Dislocate	Melepaskan	58. Please	Displease	Tak menyenangkan
33. Loyal	Disloyal	Tidak setia	59. Pleasure	Displeasure	Perasaan tidak senang
34. Ability	Disability	Cacat, ketidak-mampuan	60. Position	Disposition	Watak, pembagian, penempatan
35. Able	Disable	Melumpuhkan	61. Sident	Dissident	Orang yang tak setuju
36. Abuse	Disabuse	Membebaskan dari kekalahan	62. Similar	Dissimilar	Tidak sama
37. Advantage	Disadvantage	Keadaan merugikan	63. Simulate	Dissimulate	Berpura-pura
38. Affect	Disaffect	Tidak senang, tidak setia	Root	Prefix Non-	
39. Affection	Disaffection	Ketidaksenangan	1. Aggression	Nonaggression	Tidak menyerang
40. Agree	Disagree	Membantah/tidak setuju	2. Alcoholic	Nonalcoholic	Tanpa alcohol
41. Allow	Disallow	Menolak	3. Aligned	Nonaligned	Tak berpihak, non-blok
42. Appear	Disappear	Hilang, menghilang	4. Alignment	Nonalignment	Hal tak berpihak, non- blok
43. Appearance	Disappearance	Hilangnya, kehilangan	5. Arrival	Nonarrival	Ketidakdatangan
44. Appoint	Disappoint	Mengecewakan	6. Conformist	Nonconformist	Tak patuh pada norma-norma
45. Approve	Disapprove	Mencela	7. Nessential	Nonessential	Yang tidak penting
46. Arm	Disarm	Melucuti senjata	8. Existent	Nonexistent	Hampa, kosong, khayal
47. Armament	Disarmament	Pelucutan senjata	9. Fiction	Nonfiction	Nyata, cerita nyata
48. Arrange	Disarrange	Mengusutkan, mengacaukan	10. Flammable	Nonflammable	Yang tak dapat menyala
49. Array	Disarray	Kekacauan	11. Intervention	Nonintervention	Tak campurtangan
50. Assemble	Disassemble	Membongkar	12. Negotiable	Nonnegotiable	Tak dapat diperbincangkan
51. Aster	Disaster	Bencana	13. Partisan	Nonpartisan	Tak memihak, tak berpartai
52. Belief	Disbelief	Ketidakpercayaan	14. Payment	Nonpayment	Tidak membayar
53. Charge	Discharge	Pemberhentian	15. Productive	Nonproductive	Tak produktif
54. Order	Disorder	Kekacauan			
55. Organization	Disorganization	Kekacauan masyarakat			
56. Place	Displace	Menggantikan			

16. Profit	Nonprofit	Yang tak mencari keuntungan	18. Conduct	Misconduct	Kelakuan tidak senonoh
17. Scheduled	Nonscheduled	Diluar acara	19. Count	Miscount	Salah hitung
18. Smoker	Nonsmoker	Orang yang tidak merokok	20. Cue	Miscue	Pukulan yang salah, kekeliruan
19. Stop	Nonstop	Tanpa berhenti	21. Deed	Misdeed	Kelakuan yang senonoh
20. Support	Nonsupport	Tak memberi jaminan penghidupan	22. Serable	Miserable	Tidak senang
21. Toxic	Nontoxic	Yang tak beracun	23. Comprehension	Miscomprehension	Kesalahpahaman
22. Violence	Nonviolence	Tanpa kekerasan	Root	Prefix Super-	
Root	Prefix Mis-		1. Abundance	Superabundance	Kedadaan berlimpah-limpah
1. Adventure	Misadventure	Kesialan	2. Abundant	Superabundant	Berlimpah-limpah
2. Advise	Misadvise	Memberi petunjuk yang salah	3. Cilious	Supercilious	Congkak
3. Apply	Misapply	Menyalahgunakan	4. Ciliousness	Superciliousness	Keangkuhan
4. Apprehension	Misapprehension	Salah pengertian	5. Ficial	Superficial	Dangkal
5. Appropriate	Misappropriate	Menyelewengkan	6. Ficiality	Superficiality	Kedangkalan
6. Appropriation	Misappropriation	Penyelewengan	7. Fluity	Superfluity	Jumlah yang berlebihan
7. Behave	Misbehave	Berbuat jahat	8. Fluous	Superfluous	Berlebih-lebihan
8. Behavior	Misbehavior	Kelakuan yang buruk/jahat	9. Intend	Superintend	Mengatasi
9. Calculate	Miscalculate	Salah hitung	10. Intendant	Superintendent	Pengawas
10. Calculation	Miscalculation	Kesalahan hitung	11. Lative	Superlative	Terbaik
11. Carriage	Miscarriage	Keguguran/kegagalan	12. Man	Superman	Manusia unggul
12. Carry	Miscarry	Gagal	13. Market	Supermarket	Toko pangan yang serba ada
13. Cast	Miscast	Salah pilih	14. Natural	Supernatural	Hal-hal yang gaib
14. Cegenation	Miscegenation	Perkawinan antar suku bangsa	15. Secret	Supersecret	Sangat/amat
15. Cellaneous	Miscellaneous	Bermacam-macam	Root	Prefix Out-	
16. Cellany	Miscellany	Pusparagam	1. Argue	Outargue	Mengalahkan (seseorang)
17. Chance	Mischance	Nasib buruk, kesialan	2. Board	Outboard	Sebelah luar
			3. Building	Outbuilding	Bangunan tambahan
			4. Burst	Outburst	Riuh-rendah, semburan

5. Class	Outclass	Jauh lebih unggul	25. Post	Outpost	Pengawal luar
6. Crop	Outcrop	Muncul ke permukaan bumi	26. Rank	Outrank	Lebih tinggi pangkatnya daripada
7. Cry	Outcry	Ingar-bingar, gaduh	27. Right	Outright	Yang sama sekali palsu
8. Distance	Outdistance	Mendahului	28. Rival	Outrival	Melebihi dalam persaingan
9. Do	Outdo	Mengalahkan, menang atas	29. Run	Outrun	Berlari lebih cepat daripada
10. Door	Outdoor	Diluar	30. Sell	Outsell	Menjual lebih banyak daripada
11. Draw	Outdraw	Menarik lebih banyak orang	31. Shine	Outshine	Lebih cemerlang daripada
12. Flow	Outflow	Mengalirnya, keluar	32. Side	Outside	Sebelah luar
13. Go	Outgo	Pengeluaran	33. Sider	Outsider	Orang luar
14. Utgoing	Outgoing	Meninggalkan dinas	34. Spoken	Outspoken	Terang-terangan, blak-blakan
15. Grow	Outgrow	Menjadi lebih besar/tinggi	35. Talk	Outtalk	Berbicara lebih baik, menang dalam
16. Guess	Outguess	Lebih pintar dari	36. Vote	Outvote	Mengalahkan dalam pemilihan
17. House	Outhouse	Kakus (diluar rumah)	37. Ward	Outward	Disebelah luar
18. Last	Outlast	Hidup lebih lama dari	38. Wear	Outwear	Lebih tahan daripada
19. Maneuver	Outmaneuver	Mengakali (dalam permainan bola dsb)	39. Weigh	Outweigh	Lebih berat daripada
20. Match	Outmatch	Melebihi, menang jumlah	Root	Prefix Extra-	
21. Moded	Outmoded	Melebihi/menang dalam bilangan	1. Vaganza	Extravaganza	Pertunjukan yang hebat
22. Pace	Outpace	Berlari lebih cepat	2. Sensory	Extrasensory	Diluar jangkauan
		tidak tinggal di rumah sakit	3. Ordinary	Extraordinary	Luar biasa
23. Play	Outplay	Bermain lebih bagus daripada, unggul	4. Curricular	Extracurricular	Diluar rencana pelajaran
24. Point	Outpoint	Lebih banyak mendapat angka daripada	5. Vagance	Extravagance	Keroyalan, yang berlebih-lebihan

Root			12. Level	Multilevel	Bersusun, bertingkat-tingkat
1. Understand	Prefix Mis-	Misunderstand	Salah pengertian		
2. Use	Misuse	Penyalahgunaan			
3. Treatment	Mistreatment	Penganiayaan			
Root	Prefix In-				
1. Alienable	Inalienable	Tidak dapat dicabut haknya			
2. Flammable	Inflammable	Mudah/dapat terbakar			
3. Violable	Inviolable	Tidak boleh diganggu gugat			
4. Credible	Incredible	Tidak dapat dipercaya/mustahil			
Root	Prefix Ir-				
1. Replaceable	Irreplaceable	Tidak dapat digantikan			
2. Revocable	Irrevocable	Tidak boleh tidak			
3. Resistible	Irresistible	Tidak dapat menahan godaan			
Root	Prefix Multi-				
1. Colored	Multicolored	Beraneka warna			
2. Faceted	Multifaceted	Beraneka segi			
3. Lingual	Multilingual	Berbagai bahasa			
4. Plies	Multiplies	Melipatgandakan			
5. Racial	Multiracial	Bersuku banyak			
6. Tude	Multitude	Banyak			
7. Purpose	Multipurpose	Serbaguna			
8. National	Multinational	Berbagai bangsa			
9. Millionaire	Multimillionaire	Jutawan besar			
10. Farious	Multifarious	Beragam			
11. Lateral	Multilateral	Lebih pihak, multilateral			
			Root	Prefix Ex-	
			1. Member	Ex-member	Bekas anggota
			2. Change	Exchange	Penukaran
			3. Postulate	Expostulate	Bertukar pikiran dengan sungguh-sungguh
			4. Terminate	Exterminate	Membasmi, memusnahkan
			Root	Prefix Under-	
			1. Done	Underdone	Kurang matang
			2. Employed	Underemployed	Pengangguran
			3. Estimate	Underestimate	Meremehkan
			4. Feed	Underfeed	Kurang memberi makan
			5. Foot	Underfoot	Penghalang
			6. Graduate	Undergraduate	Belum mendapat gelar
			7. Ground	Underground	Bawah tanah
			8. Handed	Underhanded	Curang, licik
			9. Nourished	Undernourished	Kurang makan
			10. Paid	Underpaid	Dibayar kurang
			11. Populated	Underpopulated	Kurang penduduknya
			12. Privileged	Underprivileged	Kurang mampu
			13. Rate	Underrate	Memecahkan
			14. Sell	Undersell	Menjual murah
			15. Shoot	Undershoot	Menembak terlalu rendah
			16. Side	Underside	Permukaan bawah
			17. Size	Undersize	Terlalu kecil, kekecilan

18. Staffed	Understaffed	Kekurangan tenaga	2. Bole	Hyperbole	Ucapan yang bersifat berlebihan
19. State	Understate	Mengecilkan	3. Critical	Hypercritical	Amat suka mengkritik
20. Tone	Undertone	Suara rendah/kecil	4. Sensitive	Hypersensitive	Terlalu halus perasaannya
21. Weight	Underweight	Terlalu ringan	5. Market	Hypermarket	Pasar yang sangat besar
22. Age	Underage	Dibawah umur	6. Tension	Hypertension	Hipertensi
23. Rbid	Underbid	Menawar lebih murah			
24. Charge	Undercharge	Meminta membayar kurang dari harga			
	Root	Prefix Anti-		Prefix in-	
1. Bacterial	Antibacterial	Pencegahan pertumbuhan jamur	1. Ability	Inability	Ketidakmampuan
2. Body	Antibody	Antibodi	2. Acceptable	Inacceptable	Tak diterima
3. Climax	Anticlimax	Titik balik	3. Accessibility	Inaccessibility	Keadaan sukar memperolehnya
4. Communist	Anticomunist	Anti komunis	4. Accessible	Inaccessible	Tak dapat dicapai
5. Dote	Antidote	Penangkal (racun)	5. Accuracy	Inaccuracy	Ketidaktelitian
6. Freeze	Antifreeze	Pelawan beku	6. Accurate	Inaccurate	Tidak teliti
7. Histamine	Antihistamine	Obat penawar alergi	7. Activate	Inactivate	Menonaktifkan
8. Phony	Antiphony	Suara berlawanan	8. Active	Inactive	Non aktif
9. Rust	Antirust	Anti karat	9. Activity	Inactivity	Ketidaktifan
10. Slavery	Antislavery	Melawan perbudakan	10. Adaptibility	Inadaptibility	Ketidak sanggupan menyesuaikan diri
11. Thesis	Antithesis	Pertentangan	11. Adequacy	Inadequacy	Ketidakcukupan
12. Toxin	Antitoxin	Obat penawar	12. Adequate	Inadequate	Tidak cukup
13. Type	Antitype	Tipe berlawanan	13. Admissible	Inadmissible	Tak dapat diterima
14. Venin	Antivenin	Obat penawar bisa ular	14. Applicable	Inapplicable	Tak dapat diterapkan
15. War	Antiwar	Anti peperangan	15. Appreciative	Inappreciative	Tak menghargai
16. Trust	Antitrust	Yang menentang penggabungan industri-2	16. Appropriate	Inappropriate	Tidak pantas
	Root	Prefix Hyper-	17. Apt	Inapt	Tidak cocok
1. Active	Hyperactive	Amat giat	18. Aptitude	Inaptitude	Ketidakmampuan
			19. Articulate	Inarticulate	Tidak jelas

20. Attention	Inattention	Kurang perhatian	45. Eligible	Ineligible	Tak dapat dipilih
21. Atentive	Inatentive	Kurang memperhatikan	46. Equitable	Inequitable	Tak adil
22. Audible	Inaudible	Tidak terdengar	47. Equity	Inequity	Ketidakadilan
23. Auspicious	Inauspicious	Tak menguntungkan	48. Eradicable	Ineradicable	Tak dapat dimusnahkan
24. Calculable	Incalculable	Tidak terhitung	49. Estimable	Inestimable	Tidak ternilai
25. Capable	Incapable	Tidak cakap	50. Evitability	Inevitability	Tak dapat dihindarkan
26. Commensurable	Incommensurable	Tak dapat dibandingkan	51. Evitable	Inevitable	Tak dapat dilakukan
27. Comparable	Incomparable	Tak ada bandingannya	52. Exact	Inexact	Tidak tepat
28. Compatibility	Incompatibility	Ketidaksesuaian	53. Excusable	Inexcusable	Tak dapat dibenarkan
29. Compatible	Incompatible	Tak rukun	54. Exhaustible	Inexhaustible	Tidak kenal lelah
30. Direct	Indirect	Tak langsung	55. Exorable	Inexorable	Tak dapat ditawarkan-tawar
31. Discernible	Indiscernible	Tak dapat dibedakan	56. Expedient	Inexpedient	Tidak bijaksana
32. Discreet	Indiscreet	Tidak bijaksana	57. Expensive	Inexpensive	Tak mahal
33. Discretion	Indiscretion	Ketidakbijaksanaan	58. Experienced	Inexperienced	Kurang pengalaman
34. Discriminate	Indiscriminate	Tak pandang bulu	59. Expert	Inexpert	Tidak ahli
35. Disputable	Indisputable	Tak dapat disangka	60. Explicable	Inexplicable	Tak dapat dipahami
36. Dissoluble	Indissoluble	Tak dapat dipecahkan	61. Expressible	Inexpressible	Tak terkatakan
37. Distinguishable	Indistinguishable	Tak dapat dibedakan	62. Extinguishable	Inextinguishable	Tak terpadamkan
38. Divisible	Indivisible	Tak dapat dibagi	63. Extricable	Inextricable	Tak mungkin melepaskan diri
39. Educable	Ineducable	Tidak dapat dididik	64. Competence	Incompetence	Ketidakcakapan
40. Effable	Ineffable	Tak terlukiskan	65. Competent	Incompetent	Tidak mampu
41. Effective	Ineffective	Tak cakap	66. Complete	Incomplete	Tak lengkap
42. Effectual	Ineffectual	Tak memberi kesan	67. Comprehensible	Incomprehensible	Tak terpahami
43. Efficient	Ineffecient	Tak efisien	68. Conceivable	Inconceivable	Tidak dibayangkan
44. Efficiency	Inefficiency	Tak terpakai	69. Conclusive	Inconclusive	Tidak meyakinkan
			70. Congruous	Incongruous	Tak pantas

71. Consequential	Inconsequential	Tak bertalian	96. Hospitable	Inhospitable	Tidak ramah
72. Considerable	Inconsiderable	Tidak berarti	97. Humane	Inhumane	Tak berprekemanusiaan
73. Cosiderate	Incosiderate	Tak memperhatikan	98. Imitable	Inimitable	Tak dapat ditiru
74. Consistency	Inconsistency	Ketidak konsekuwennan	99. Judicious	Injudicious	Tak bijaksana
75. Conspicuous	Inconspicuous	Tak menarik perhatian	100.Nocent	Innocent	Tidak bersalah
76. Contestable	Incontestable	Tak diragukan	101.Nocious	Innocious	Tidak berbahaya
77. Controvertible	Incontrovertible	Tak dapat dibantah	102.Numerable	Innumerable	Tak terkira banyaknya
78. Convenient	Inconvenient	Tak menyenangkan	103.Operative	Inoperative	Tak berlaku
79. Correct	Incorrect	Tidak benar	104.Opportune	Inopportune	Tak menguntungkan
80. Corrigible	Incorrigible	Tak dapat diperbaiki	105.Satiabile	Insatiabile	Tak pernah puas
81. Corruptible	Incorruptible	Tak dapat disuapi	106.Scrutable	Inscrutable	Tak dapat diduga
82. Curable	Incurable	Tak dapat disembuhkan	107.Secure	Insecure	Gelisah
83. Decency	Indecency	Ketidaksenonohan	108.Security	Insecurity	Ketidak amanan
84. Decipherable	Indecipherable	Tak terbaca	109.Sensitive	Insensitive	Tak dapat merasakan
85. Defatigable	Indefatigable	Tak kenal lelah	110.Sincere	Insincere	Bermuka dua
86. Defensible	Indefensible	Tak dapat dipertahankan	111.Sincerity	Insincerity	Ketidak tulusan hati
87. Definable	Indefinable	Tak dapat ditentukan	112.Soluble	Insoluble	Tak dapat dipecahkan
88. Delible	Indelible	Tak terhapuskan	113.Sufferable	Insufferable	Tak tertahankan
89. Delicate	Indelicate	Tak sopan	114.Sufficiency	Insufficiency	Ketidak cukupan
90. Describable	Indescribable	Tak terlukiskan	115.Superable	Insuperable	Tak dapat diatasi
91. Destructible	Indestructible	Tak dapat dihancurkan	116.Susceptible	Insusceptible	Tak dapat diatasi
92. Determinable	Indeterminable	Yg tak terhitung	117.Tangible	Intangible	Yg tak dapat diraba
93. Determinate	Indeterminate	Yg tak menentukan	118.Terminable	Interminable	Tak berakhir
94. Defferent	Indefferent	Tak tertarik	119.Tolerance	Intolerance	Ketidak toleran
95. Digestible	Indigestible	Tak dapat dicerna	120.Validate	Invalidate	Tak berlaku
			121.Vincible	Invincible	Tak terkalahkan

10. Eat	Overeat	Makan terlalu banyak	20. See	Oversee	Mengawasi, mengatur, menjaga
11. Lord	Overlord	Tuan besar, maharaja	21. Sleep	Oversleep	Tidur terlalu lama
12. Night	Overnight	Bermalam	22. Stock	Overstock	Terlalu banyak menimbun
13. Pay	Overpay	Membayar lebih banyak dari semestinya	23. Time	Overtime	Lembur
14. Estimate	Overestimate	Menaksir terlalu tinggi	24. View	Overview	Peninjauan luas, gambaran
15. Load	Overload	Beban yang terlalu banyak	25. Weight	Overweight	Kelebihan berat
16. Play	Overplay	Bermain berlebih-lebihan	26. Whelm	Overwhelm	Meliputi, membanjiri
17. Production	Overproduction	Produksi yang berlebih-lebihan	27. Work	Overwork	Terlalu banyak bekerja, bekerja melampaui batas
18. Ripe	Overripe	Terlalu masak			
19. Sell	Oversell	Terlalu banyak menjual			

All prefixes process above is taken from dictionary by observing word per word. Therefore, the students should pay attention about the certain prefix is attacked to the certain root of word.

C. Conclusion

After analyzing the process of prefix in morphology, it can be concluded that there are some negative prefixes that carry the negative meaning such as: **un-** unhappy, **in-** independent, **im-** impossible, **dis-** dislike, **ir-** irregular, **il-** illogical, **anti-** antiracial, etc. On the other hand, there are also positive prefixes such as **re-** rewrite, **over-** overreaction, **hyper-** hyper mark, out-outdoor, super-supermarket, over, overcook, multi-multilingual, etc. In vocabulary building, it is very important to know how to use prefix in English, because it can help the learners

should understand the root of words and its prefix.

References

- Anonim, 1971. *The Key to English Vocabulary*. USA: The Macmillan Company.
- Ba'dulu, Abdul Muis, 2008. *English Syntax*. Makassar: UNM Makassar
- , 2009. *Introduction to Linguistics*. Makassar: UNM Makassar
- Brown and Camborne, 1987. *Morphology and Syntaxes*. Portsmouth: Heinmann.
- Barbara, Dykes,. 2007. *Grammar for Everyone*. Victoria: Acer Press.

- David Crystal. 1985. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell Ltd.
- Emmit, M & Pollock, J. 2001. *Language and Learning*. First Edition. New York: Oxford University Press
- Fromkin, Victoria & Rodman, Robert, 1978. *An Introduction to Language. Second Edition*. USA: Holt, Rinehart and Wiston
- Gairn, Ruth and Redman, Stuart, 1986. *Working with Words (a guide to teaching and learning vocabulary*. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press
- Huddleston, Rodney, 1988. *English Grammar an Outline*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jill, Hadfield, 2003. *Intermediate Grammar Games*. England: Longman, Ltd.
- Madjid Palaloi, Abdul, Drs. 2006. *English Morphology*. Makassar. UNISMUH
- Rasyid Amin, et al. 1988. *Morphology to Syntax*. Ujung Pandang. FPBS IKIP.
- Richards, J. & Rodgers, 2001, *English Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sidney, Grenbaum, 1996. *The Oxford English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Scalise, Sergio, 1984. *Generative Morphology*. Dordrech-Holland Foris Publication
- Suzee Vlk, 2003. *SAT Vocabulary for Dummies*. Canada: Wiley Publishing, Inc.
- Thornbury, Scott , 2002. *How to Teach Vocabulary*. Malaysia: Pearson Education Ltd.