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THE ANALYSIS OF FORMS AND MEANINGS OF PREFIXES FOUND IN BALI ADVERTISER

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is *The Analysis Forms and Meanings of Prefixes Found in Bali Advertiser*. The scopes of discussions in this research are the forms of prefixes found in Bali Advertiser and their meanings. The method in doing this research is qualitative research. The data source which is used in writing this research is Bali Advertiser, a newspaper which is used for advertisement for foreign community, and it is also used as the official English language media for the Direktorat Jenderal Pajak (Bali Tax Office). The main theory which is used in this research is the theory of Quirk in the book entitled *A University Grammar of English*. The books which are used as supporting theory are *Morphology* by Katamba and *English Word - Formation* by Bauer. After collecting and analyzing the data, there are many forms and meanings of prefixes found, they are: *negative prefixes* such as *non-*, and *in-*, *reversative or privative prefixes* such as *un-* and *dis-*, *pejorative prefixes* that is *mis-*, *prefixes of degree or size* such as *super-*, *out-*, *sur-*, *over-*, *ultra-* and *mini-*, *prefixes of attitude* such as *co-* and *anti-*, *locative prefixes* that is *inter-*, *prefixes of time and order* such as *pre-*, *ex-*, and *re-*, *number prefixes* such as *bi-* and *multi-*, *other prefixes* such as *auto-* and *semi-*, and *conversion prefixes* such as *be-* and *en-*.

Keywords: *Prefixes, Morphology, Affixation*

INTRODUCTION

Morphology as a sub-branch of linguistics is the study of internal structure of word-form. The basic units of analysis recognized in morphology are morphemes (Bauer, 1983: 13). Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning (Katamba, 1993: 19). Morphemes have some types, such as roots, affixes, stems, bases, inflectional and derivational morphemes. A root is the core of a word with nothing else attached on it (Katamba, 1993: 41).

Affixes are morphemes that only occur when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). A stem is the part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes have been added. Affixes here are referred to affixes required by syntax such as markers of singular and plural number in nouns, tense in verbs, and so on (Katamba, 1993: 45). A base is any unit to which affixes of any kind can be added (Katamba, 1993: 45). Inflectional and derivational morphemes are used to form words in different ways. Derivational morphemes form new words by changing the meaning of the base or changing the word class, and inflectional morphemes form new words without changing both of them (Katamba, 1993: 47). Affixes are important in morphology because it allows us to form new words and express specific meanings of words that we commonly use.

Prefixes, suffixes, and infixes are the types of affixes. (Katamba, 1993: 44) asserts that a prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base. Suffix is an



affix attached after a root or stem or base, and infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. Prefixation is a morphological process of adding prefix to the base, with or without change the word-class (Quirk, 1973: 430). A prefix is an affix added before a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). The vast majority of prefixes in English are class-maintaining, and those can be added to the bases more than one form class (Bauer, 1983: 216).

Examples:

- a. We know that the bridge was *unsafe* (Thomson, 1960: 195)
- b. He *dislikes* sleeping long (Murthy, 2003: 119)

We can see from the examples above that prefixes are affixes which are attached before a root or stem or base. Prefix *un-* in example (a) is added before adjective 'safe'. In example (b), we also found that prefix *dis-* is attached to verb 'like' + suffix *-s*. They prove that prefixes can be added to the bases more than one form.

Every single suffixes in English has its own meaning and they have similar pattern in some cases (Munaf, 2009). Phenomenon or Russian prefixes of the striking polysemy (Tolskaya, 2014). He analyzed about the correlation between prefixes with classification of verb and he found that lexico-syntactic plays an important role for the interpretation of prefixes. There are 199 adjectives, 188 nouns and 266 verbs has been classified as the roots and she suggested the reader to apply derivational affixes by breaking the words into elements (Aryati, 2014).

The Affixation used in Avenged Sevenfold's Lyric, he found that some affixation did exist as inflectional and derivational affixes and he concluded that affixational affixes are less dominant than derivational affixes (Budiman, 2016).

The translation prefixes form on the basis of parallel corpora. He found that some form were able to create without losing their verbal character (Podolak, 2016).

Based on the explanation above, it is very interesting to analyze affixes because affixes play an important role in morphology. Affixes have complex explanation if it is discussed in each sub-chapter. Because of that, in this reserach, only prefixes will be discussed in detail. There are two problems that will be discussed in this research, they are hat are the forms of prefixes found in Bali Advertiser? And what are the meanings of prefixes found in Bali Advertiser?

METHODS

This study was basically conducted in a qualitative approach. The methods in doing this research are applied in three steps; they are data source, data collection, and data analysis. These steps will be described as seen below:

The data source of this research is taken from Bali Advertiser with the license code of SIUPP No. 1593/SK/MENPEN/SIUPP/1999. Bali Advertiser is used for advertisement for foreign community, and it is also used as the official English language media for the *Direktorat Jenderal Pajak* (Bali Tax Office). In this news research, it could be found many words which are formed by prefixes.

For the data collection, it could be done by these steps. First, the data source is read carefully. And then, the words which are formed by prefixes are highlighted. Afterwards, they are collected by quoted and classified according to their forms.

The analysis is done by giving data in the format of sentences that con-



tained of words formed by prefixes which are found in data source. Later, the words formed by prefixes are analyzed based on their forms. After that, the meanings of those words are analyzed. The analysis is done according to the theories applied. The main theory which is used in this paper is the theory of prefixes proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum in the book entitled *A University Grammar of English*.

DISCUSSION

There are ten prefixes found in the data source. The prefixes found are negative prefixes, reversative or privative prefixes, pejorative prefixes, prefixes of degree or size, prefixes of attitude, locative prefixes, prefixes of time and order, number prefixes, other prefixes, and conversion prefixes.

Negative Prefixes

Negative prefixes are the prefixes that carry negative meaning in word formation, such as prefix *un-* which means 'the opposite of' or 'not', *non-* which means 'not', *in-* which has meaning as for *un-*, *dis-* which has meaning as for *un-*, and prefix *a-* which means 'lacking in'

Prefix *non-* is used to express negative meaning of 'not'. It is also used to say that someone or something is not a particular thing, or does not do a particular thing. *Non-* can normally be regarded as corresponding to clause negation.

Example:

1. APTOS STITCH LIFT a *non-surgical* mini face lift that will last for 5 to 7 years (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 55).

In examples above, we found that prefix *non-* is attached to adjectives. Prefix *non-* is used to express negative meaning of 'not'. In example (1), we see that prefix *non-* is added to adjective 'surgical' which is the root and base of *non-surgical*. Therefore, *non-surgical* is a derivational morpheme which has the same meaning with 'not surgical'. It can be paraphrased into 'APTOS STITCH LIFT a *not surgical* mini face lift that will last for 5 to 7 years'.

Prefix *in-* is also one of prefixes which carries negative meaning. Prefix *in-* has function as for *un-*, that is to express 'not' or 'the opposite of', and it is usually attached to adjective.

Example:

2. Take antiseptic hand cleaner with you – it's *inexpensive* and available in apoteks (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 29).

We also can see that prefix *in-* is added to adjective 'expensive' which is the root and base of *inexpensive* in the example above. Thus, the word *inexpensive* has the equal meaning to 'not expensive' or 'not costing much money' or 'cheap'. *Inexpensive* can be paraphrased into 'Take antiseptic hand cleaner with you – it's *not expensive* and available in apoteks ...'.

Reversative or Privative Prefixes

Reversative prefixes or privative prefixes are the prefixes which carry reversative or privative meaning in the word formation. Those prefixes are prefix *un-* that means 'to reverse action' and 'to deprive of', prefix *de-* which means 'to reverse action', and prefix *dis-* which has meaning as for *un-*.



Besides carrying negative meaning, prefix *un-* sometimes carries reversative or privative meaning. Prefix *un-* is used to make sense of ‘to reverse action’ and ‘to deprive of’. It is usually added to verbs.

Example:

3. In order to boost blood flow to your sexual organs you need to clean out and *unblock* your arteries, remove inflammation, and correct diabetes if it is present (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 58).

In the italic word *unblock* above, we see that prefix *un-* is attached to verb ‘block’ which is the root and base of *unblock*. Prefix *un-* is used to make sense of ‘to reverse action’. Thus, *unblock* is a derivational morpheme that may express ‘to reverse block’. It may be paraphrased into ‘In order to boost blood flow to your sexual organs you need to clean out and *reverse block* your arteries ...’

This prefix also carries reversative or privative meaning. It has the same function as for *un-*, that is as ‘to reverse action’ and ‘to deprive of’.

Example:

4. They are dissatisfied with their lives and themselves, because they don’t feel accepted by their community or are unwilling to accept others who are different from them. This ‘*dissatisfaction*’ has become a worldwide epidemic that is spreading across continents like a plague (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 60).

The example above shows us that prefix *dis-* is added to noun ‘satisfaction’ which is the base of *dissatisfaction* that belongs to derivational morpheme. Prefix *dis-* is used as ‘to reverse action’ and ‘to deprive of’. Therefore, *dissatisfaction* is equivalent to feeling of not being satisfied’. It can be paraphrased into ‘... This ‘*feeling of not being satisfied*’ has become a worldwide epidemic that is spreading across continents like a plague’.

Pejorative Prefixes

Pejorative prefixes are the prefixes which carry pejorative meaning. The prefixes which are included in the group of pejorative prefixes are *mis-* which means ‘wrongly’ or ‘astray’, *mal-* that means ‘bad(ly)’, and *pseudo-* that means ‘false’ or ‘imitation’.

Prefix *mis-* can be added to verbs, abstract nouns, and participles. But in this research, the example of prefix *mis-* attached to abstract noun is the only example that can be found in the data source.

Example:

5. Through our own *misperceptions*, limiting beliefs and patterns, we become stuck in our lives and remain unhappy (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 60).

The word *misperception* shown us that prefix *mis-* is added to abstract noun ‘perception’ which is the root and base of *misperception*. Prefix *mis-* carries the meaning of ‘wrongly’ or ‘astray’, and it belongs to derivational morpheme. Therefore, *misperceptions* has equal meaning as ‘wrongly perceptions’. *Misperceptions* can be paraphrased into ‘... Through our own *wrongly perceptions*, limiting beliefs and patterns, we become stuck in our lives and remain unhappy’.

Prefixes of Degree or Size

These prefixes are the prefixes which carry the meaning of degree or size.



There are ten prefixes of degree or size, they are prefix *arch-*, *super-*, *out-*, *sur-*, *sub-*, *over-*, *under-*, *hyper-*, *ultra-*, and *mini-*. Prefix *arch-* carries the meaning of 'highest' and 'worst', *super-* means 'above', 'more than' and 'better', *out-* means 'to do something faster, longer, etc than...', *sur-* means 'over and above', *sub-* has sense of 'lower than' or 'less than', *over-* has meaning of 'too much', *under-* means 'too little', *hyper* means 'extremely', *ultra-* means 'extremely' and 'beyond', and *mini-* has sense of 'little'. These prefixes are discussed as follows.

Prefix *super-* is used to make sense of 'above', 'more than' and 'better'. This prefix can be added to nouns and adjectives.

Example:

6. This *super cute*, brand new villa is nestled amongst some of Bali's finest villa complexes in a central location (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 22).

In the example number six (6), we found that *super-* is attached to adjective 'cute' which is the root, base and stem of *super cute* which belongs to inflectional morpheme. *Super cute* has equal meaning as 'more than cute'. It may be paraphrased into 'This *more than cute*, brand new villa is nestled amongst some of Bali's finest villa complexes in a central location'.

This prefix is used to make sense of 'to do something faster, longer, etc than...', and it is usually added to verbs. There is an example of prefix *out-* which is found in the data.

Example:

7. For Sale; Misc. car accessories: Base racks Thule Xpedition 821 (Rp. 4 juta), roof rails system Thule 755 (Rp. 1,5 juta), *outride* bike rack Thule 561 (Rp. 1 juta), portable fridge Waeco TropiCool (Rp. 1,5 juta) (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 16).

The example above showed that prefix *out-* is attached to verb 'ride' which is the root, base and stem of *outride* that belongs to inflectional morpheme. Prefix *out-* is used to make sense of 'to do something faster, longer, etc than...'. Thus, the word *outride* is equivalent to 'to ride faster than ...' or 'to ride faster or further than someone else'. Then it may be paraphrased into '... rack Thule 561 of bike *that could ride faster* (Rp. 1 juta) ...'

Prefix *sur-* carries the meaning of 'over and above'. *Sur-* is usually added to noun. In this research, we can see one example of prefix *sur-* which is found in the data source.

Example:

8. Fare featured is for return flights from 1 September till 15 December 2017 and excludes taxes and *surcharges*. Sales end 30 November 2017 (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 13).

We found in example above that prefix *sur-* is added to noun 'charges' that is the base and stem of *surcharges*. Prefix *sur-* carries the sense of 'over and above'. The word *surcharges* can be paraphrased into 'Fare featured is for return flights from 1 September till 15 December 2017 and excludes taxes and *extra charges* ...'

Prefix *over-* carries the meaning of 'too much'. This prefix is usually attached to verbs, participles and adjectives.



Example:

9. Be very careful that you don't *overstep* the bounds and keep your cool as much as possible (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 50).

The italic prefix *over-* is attached to verbs. This prefix has a function as 'too much'. We have found in example nine (9) that prefix *over-* is added to verb 'step' which is the root, base and stem of *overstep*. The word *overstep* is an inflectional morpheme which has same meaning as 'too much step'. So, the word *overstep* in example above can be paraphrased into 'Be very careful that you don't *do not step to much* and keep your cool as much as possible'

Prefix *ultra-* carries the meaning of 'extremely' or 'beyond'. This prefix is usually attached to adjectives.

Example:

10. 100% bamboo bed linens and towels for hotels, villas and private homes. Feel the difference. Make a difference... *ultrasoft*, durable, sustainable (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 31).

Prefix *Ultra-* shown by the word *ultrasoft* where prefix *ultra-* is added to adjective 'soft' which is the root, base and stem of *ultra soft*. Prefix *ultra-* carries the sense of 'extremely' or 'beyond'. So, it can be concluded that the word *ultra soft* is an inflectional morpheme that has the same meaning as 'extremely soft'. The word *ultra soft* can be paraphrased into '100% bamboo bed linens and towels for hotels, villas and private homes. Feel the difference. Make a difference... *extremely soft*, durable, sustainable',

The last prefix of degree or size is prefix *mini-* Prefix *mini-* is used to make sense of 'little', and usually added to nouns. It often used for humorous coinages.

Example:

11. A witness at Mirah *Minimarket*, opposite the foot massage shop, said he had seen four plain-clothes police officers outside from 11am (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 66).

In example eleven (11), prefix *mini-* is attached to noun 'market' which is the root, base and stem of *minimarket* that belongs to inflectional morpheme. We can conclude that *minimarket* has the same meaning with 'little market', and it can be paraphrased into 'A witness at Mirah *little market*, opposite the foot massage shop, said he had seen four plain-clothes police officers outside from 11am'.

Prefixes of Attitude

Prefixes of attitude are the prefixes used to form words so that they have certain attitudes. Those prefixes are *co-* which carries sense of 'with' or 'joint'-, *counter-* which is used as 'in opposition to', *anti-* as 'against', and *pro-* as 'on the side of'. They are discussed as follows.

The first prefix of attitude is prefix *co-*. Prefix *co-* is used to create sense of 'with' or 'joint'. There is an example of prefix *co-* which is found in the data source.

Example:

12. Renee Levi, Ph.D., *Co-Director* of the Powers of Place Initiative (a US based not for profit organization), research study just completed (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 25).



In example above, we found that prefix *co-* is attached to noun ‘director’ which is the base of *director*. Prefix *co-* carries the meaning of ‘with’ or ‘joint’ or ‘together’ or ‘doing something with someone else as an equal or with less responsibility’. So, *co-director* has the same meaning as ‘with director’ or ‘together with director’ or ‘someone who helps a director’, and it belongs to derivational morpheme. The word *co-director* may be paraphrased into ‘Renee Levi, Ph.D., *someone who helps the director* of the Powers of Place Initiative ...’

This prefix is used to make sense of ‘against’. Prefix *anti-* suggests simply an attitude of opposition.

Example:

13. Bambula Bamboo Furniture Factory & Showroom. Dry Bamboo + *Anti Bug* Guarantee. (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 36).

In example thirteen (13), prefix *anti-* is added to noun ‘bug’ which is the root and base of *anti-bug*. The word *anti bug* has the same meaning with ‘against bug’ or ‘opposed to bug’ or ‘acting to prevent the emergence of bug’, and it belongs to derivational morpheme. It can be paraphrased into ‘... Dry Bamboo + *substance that is used to prevent the emergence of bug* Guarantee’

Locative Prefixes

Locative prefixes are used to form words so that they could indicate location, such as *super-*, *sub-*, *inter-*, and *trans-*. Prefix *super-* carries the sense of ‘over’, *sub-* has meaning as ‘beneath’ and ‘lesser in rank’, *inter-* as ‘between’ or ‘among’, and *trans-* as ‘across, from one place to another’. Each of these prefixes is discussed as follows.

Prefix *inter-* carries the sense of ‘between’ or ‘among’. It can be attached to denominal adjectives, verbs, and nouns.

Example:

14. For those wondering where ‘Fabulously Feet’ went from Sunset Rd? Recently spotted, on the left hand side of the By Pass Sanur before you arrive at the big *intersection* with McDonalds on the right (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 15).

In example above, we found that prefix *inter-* is added to noun ‘section’ which is the root and base of *intersection*. *Inter-* is used to create the meaning of ‘between’ or ‘among’. So, it can be concluded that *intersection* is a derivational morpheme which may express ‘between section’ or ‘among section’ or ‘a place where two or more roads intersect’. The sentence in example above can be paraphrased into ‘... On the left hand side of the By Pass Sanur before you arrive at the big *place where sections intersect* with McDonalds on the right’.

Prefixes of Time and Order

Prefixes of time and order are used to indicate time and order, such as *fore-*, *pre-*, *post-*, *ex-*, and *re-*. Prefix *fore-* and *pre-* carry the meaning of ‘before’, prefix *post-* has a meaning as ‘after’, *ex-* as ‘former’, and *re-* as ‘again’ or ‘back’. This prefix carries the sense of ‘before’. Prefix *pre-* is usually added to nouns and adjectives.

Example:

15. MamaSan has been preceded by a *pre-opening* buzz like no other restaurant in Bali! (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 19).
-



We have found in example above that prefix *pre-* is added to nouns. Prefix *pre-* carries the sense of ‘before’ and ‘in preparation’. In example fifteen (15), *pre-* is attached to noun ‘opening’ which is the base of *pre-opening* that belongs to derivational morpheme. The word *pre-opening* has the same meaning as ‘before opening’ or ‘in preparation opening’. *Pre-opening* may be paraphrased into ‘MamaSan has been preceded by a *preparation opening* buzz like no other restaurant in Bali!’

Prefix *ex-* is used to create the sense of ‘former’. Prefix *ex-* is usually added to human nouns.

Example:

16. Warehouse for lease 1000sqm, 8 large office space on 2 floors, workshop 600sqm, water, electricity 33.000kwt. Parking area 250sqm. Very central, *ex garment* factory close to Jl. Mertanadi. Minimum 10yrs. 150jta/yr. Contact: 0878 6006 4852 (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 83).

In example above, we found that prefix *ex-* is added to noun ‘garment’ which is the root and base of *ex garment* that belongs to derivational morpheme. Prefix *ex-* carries the meaning of ‘former’, so *ex garment* is equivalent to ‘former garment’. The sentence in example above can be paraphrased into ‘... Parking area 250sqm. Very central, *former garment* factory close to Jl. Mertanadi ...’

This prefix can be used to express ‘again’ and ‘back’. Prefix *re-* is usually attached to verbs and abstract nouns.

Example:

17. Nothing in Bali Advertiser can be *reproduced* in whole or in part, either in print based media or in internet based media, without the written permission of the publisher (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 2).

Prefix *re-* expresses ‘again’ and ‘back’. In example seventeen (17), we found that prefix *re-* is attached to verb ‘produced’ which is the base of *reproduced*. So, *reproduced* is a derivational morpheme which has equal meaning as ‘produced again’. It may be paraphrased into ‘Nothing in Bali Advertiser can be *produced again* in whole or in part ...’

Number Prefixes

Number prefixes are the prefixes used to indicate a certain number. Those prefixes are *uni-*, *mono-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *tri-*, *multi-*, and *poly-*. *Uni-* and *mono-* have the same meaning as ‘one’, *bi-* and *di-* as ‘two’, *tri-* as ‘three’, then *multi-* and *poly-* as ‘many’.

This prefixes are used to indicate the number of ‘two’. In Bali advertiser, there are many data contains of prefix *bi-*.

Example:

18. Wide experience with the administration of *bi-lateral* and multi-lateral grants including on-site fieldwork implementation and logistics management (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 77).

We can see in the above sentence that *bi-* is attached to adjective ‘lateral’ which is the root and base of *bi-lateral*. *Bi-* has the meaning of ‘two’. Thus, *bi-lateral* is a derivational morpheme that may express ‘two lateral’ or ‘having two sides’ or ‘involving two groups or nations’. It can be paraphrased into ‘Wide ex-



perience with the administration of *two lateral* and multi-lateral grants ...'

These prefixes are used to express 'many'. There are some examples of prefix *multi-* which are found in the data source.

Example:

19. More than 1,200 accredited specialists covering over 40 *multi-disciplinary* specialties (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 54).

We see from example above that prefix *multi-* are added to adjectives. This prefix carries the meaning of 'many'. *Multi-* is attached to 'disciplinary' which is the base of *multi-disciplinary*. The word *multi-disciplinary* is a derivational morpheme that may express 'many disciplinary' or 'involving people with different jobs or from different areas of study'. It can be paraphrased into 'More than 1,200 accredited specialists covering over 40 *many disciplinary* specialties'.

Other Prefixes

There are also some other prefixes, like *auto-*, *neo-*, *pan-*, *proto-*, *semi-*, and *vice-*. *Auto-* is equivalent to 'self', *neo-* has sense as 'new' or 'revived', *pan-* as 'all' or 'world-wide', *proto-* as 'first' or 'original', *semi-* as 'half', and *vice-* as 'deputy'.

Prefix *auto-* is used to create the meaning of 'self'. There is an example which can be found in the data. They can be seen as follows.

Example:

20. Question: We have been told, and signs point to it, that my wife has an *auto-immune* disease called SLE. It has something to do with the 'lupus' affecting the kidneys (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 61).

In example above, we found that prefix *auto-* is added to adjective 'immune' which is the root and base of *auto-immune*. Prefix *auto-* carries the meaning of 'self'. Therefore, *auto-immune* is a derivational morpheme which may express 'self immune'. *Auto-immune* may be paraphrased into 'We have been told, and signs point to it, that my wife has a *self immune* disease called SLE ...'

This prefix expresses 'half'. It is usually attached to adjectives and nouns.

Example:

21. CANGGU: 2 bed, 2 bath, AC, Water heater, Indoor Balinese house, cute garden, *semi furnished*. ID: 505914. 60 mil pa (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 84).

We found also that prefix *semi-* is attached to adjective 'furnished' which is the base of *semi furnished*. The word *semi furnished* has the same meaning as 'half furnished', and it belongs to derivational morpheme. The sentence in example twenty first (21) may be paraphrased into 'CANGGU: 2 bed, 2 bath, AC, Water heater, Indoor Balinese house, cute garden, *half furnished*. ID: 505914. 60 mil pa'.

Conversion Prefixes

Some other prefixes have function to change the word-class of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, such as *be-*, *en-*, and *a-*. *Be-* is used to change the word class of noun into participial adjective. *En-* is used to change noun into verb, and *a-* is used to alter verbs into predicative adjective.

This prefix is used to change the word class of noun into participial adject-



tive. It is also used to change the word class of verb, adjective, and noun into transitive verb. Prefix *be-* may express 'treat someone or something in a particular way'. In this case, it is found an example of prefix *be-* which is added to verb. It can be seen as follows.

Example:

22. Nonetheless, the little bottles of hand cleaner are a practical way to keep clear of many of our *beloved* Bali's health problems (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 29).

Prefix *be-* is used to alter noun into participial adjective. But in this case, we see that prefix *be-* is attached to verb 'loved' which is the base of *beloved* that belongs to derivational morpheme. Thus, *beloved* is the participial adjective which is converted from verb 'loved'. *Be-* carries the meaning of 'treat someone or something in a particular way', so *beloved* may express 'treat someone or something with love' or 'much love by' or 'loved very much by someone'. It may be paraphrased into 'Nonetheless, the little bottles of hand cleaner are a practical way to keep clear of many of our health problems *in Bali which is loved very much*'.

Prefix *en-* is used to alter the word class of noun into verb. *En-* carries the sense of 'to make someone or something be in a particular state or have a particular quality'.

Example:

23. Ideally, a mix of all of these types of happiness can deeply *enrich* our lives, but in reality, we can't be happy all of the time (Bali Advertiser, 2017: 60).

Prefix *en-* is used to alter the word class of noun into verb. *En-* may express 'to make someone or something be in a particular state or have a particular quality'. In example twenty third (23), we found that prefix *en-* is attached to noun 'rich' which is the root and base of *enrich*. So, *enrich* is a verb that is converted from noun 'rich', and it is equivalent to 'to make someone or something rich or richer' or 'to improve the quality of something, especially by adding things to it'. The sentence in example above can be paraphrased into 'Ideally, a mix of all of these types of happiness can deeply *make our lives rich ...*'.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the analysis can be seen as follows. The forms of prefixes which are found and their meanings are prefix *non-*, and *in-* which express negative meaning, prefix *un-* and *dis-* which express reversative or privative meaning, prefix *mis-* which expresses pejorative meaning, prefixes of degree or size which are represented by prefix *super-*, *out-*, *sur-*, *over-*, *ultra-* and *mini-*, prefixes of attitude which are expressed by prefix *co-* and *anti-*, prefix *inter-* which expresses locative meaning, prefixes of time and order which are indicated by prefix *pre-*, *ex-*, and *re-*, number prefixes which are represented by *bi-* and *multi-*, other meanings of prefixes which are expressed by *auto-* and *semi-* and the last are *Be-* and *en-* which indicate conversion prefixes with various meanings.

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JURNAL BAHASA & BUDAYA

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