

MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH AND ARABIC

Muhammad Nur

English Language Teaching Department,
Universitas Islam Darul 'Ulum (UNISDA) Lamongan, Lamongan, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

English and Arabic are two languages that are familiar to nearly all Indonesian people. Both languages are internationally spoken languages. English is the language of science and technology; Arabic is the language of religion. But, nowadays English can also be used as the language that informs about religion since many materials about religion are also written in English. It shows us that English and Arabic are really important in this era.

Linguistically, English has four aspects that include (1) phonology, (2) morphology, (3) syntax and (4) semantics. In terms of phonology, English has consonants, consonant clusters, vowels, and diphthongs. In addition, it also has suprasegmental phonemes that include (1) pitch, (2) stress, (3) intonation, and (4) juncture. In terms of morphology, English has its own rules of word formation, that might be different or the same with other languages. In terms of syntax, i.e., the arrangements of words to become sentences, English also has its own rules. In terms of semantics, English also has many kinds of meanings.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the way of how a complex word is formed. It is sometimes necessary to change a certain word into another form or category. For example, a noun sometimes has to be changed into a verb when such a noun serves as the predicate in a clause or sentence. For example, the noun *government* can be changed into a verb *govern* when the language user wants to put it in a predicate slot. Conversely, the verb *govern* can be added a suffix *-ment* when the language user wants to put it in a subject or object slot. In Arabic a word can be changed in variety of forms. Usually the learner has to find a root for a word. Formerly, the Arabic dictionary only provides the roots but the contemporary Arabic dictionary has provided a great variety of words that have been developed or changed from the roots. Let's see how an Arabic word changes into various forms.

e.g. فعل فعلوا فعلت فعلتما فعلتم فعلت فعلتما فعلت فعلتما فعلت فعلت

They are only some of the changes which are also called conjugation (the change of the verbs due to the use of different subject pronouns).

In this research the researcher is interested in conducting a research on the morphological process of English. Morphological process is the devices by

which the constituent words of a paradigm are differentiated from one another. It deals with how a certain word is formed. A word can be derived from another word or can be formed from a certain available word.

Arabic is the second language in Indonesia. This language has been taught at religious schools like MI, MTs, MA, and University. In addition, this language is also taught at senior high schools. The teaching of this language is due to the importance of this language, especially in religion matters. The majority of Indonesian people are moslems. Therefore, they need this language as a means for understanding the religion. In addition, recently, there are many Indonesian students who continue their study to Middle East. Consequently, Arabic should be mastered well.

Arabic is a language that has complicated morphological process. Therefore, it is considered very difficult by many students who learn it. As in English, Arabic has tenses. But the tenses are not as complicated as English. In terms of morphological process, Arabic is more complicated.

This research is intended to make a comparison between English and Arabic morphological process. There are three research questions . They are as the followings:

1. What kinds of affixes are found in English and Arabic?
2. Are there the internal change forms in English and Arabic?
3. Are there zero modification forms in English and Arabic?

The significance of the study are:

Theoretically, this research will give more data of English and Arabic morphological processes that can be used to support and build a strong theory concerning the morphological process in both languages (English and Arabic).

Practically, the result of this research can be used by language teachers as the material in teaching morphology as one of the branches of linguistics. For the students, the results of this research will be useful for them as a guide in learning word formation in English and Arabic

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Morphological Process

Morphology is the internal study of word. A word can consist of one morpheme or more. Morphemes are the minimum units of the lexicon. Bloomfields, as a matter of fact, define lexicon as "the total stock of morphemes in a language. Various definitions of the morpheme have been suggested by linguists. There seem to vary because they are usually embedded in a series of definitions of linguistic terms, but all are in essential agreement. The definition

given by Hockett is probably the most useful for our purposes. Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language.

John Lyons said that morphology deals with the internal structure of words and syntax with the rules governing their combination of sentence. In the other part of his writing, he also says that such minimal units of grammatical analysis, of which words may compose are customarily referred to as morphemes. Morphemes may also be defined negatively in that they are units which are kept apart from all other such units in the language. Bloomfield (1933:161) suggest such a definition : "A linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic resemblance to any other form is a simple form or morpheme. A morpheme is not identical with a syllable. The morpheme "strange" happens to be a syllable, and so are many English morphemes. But Connecticut is a single morpheme, though it contains four syllables. Both "go" and / s / in "goes" are morphemes, though together they are but a single syllable. Morphemes may consist of one or several whole syllables, parts of syllables, or, in fact, any combination of phonemes without regard to their status as syllables.

Morphemes must not be confused with words. Bloomfield (1933:178) defined 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 morpheme, "cat" meaning a domesticated quadruped of the family Felidae, and "s" meaning "plural". The "s" is not spoken alone in ordinary speech, and is therefore not a word according to the above definition; yet it is a meaningful part of the words "cats", books, and many others, and therefore is a morpheme.

There are two classes of morphemes. A free morpheme (sometimes called a stem or base) is one which can meaningfully occur alone, e.g. book, pencil, elephant, love, happy, very. There are also morphemes that must always occur with a base, e.g. the plural morpheme in "books" expresses plurality. Such morphemes are called bound morphemes. Other examples of bound morphemes are the "present tense" morpheme in walk(s), run(s), the "negative" morpheme in (un) happy, (in) attentive and the "quality" morpheme in happi(ness), sincerity). In Arabic the use of bound morphemes are also found like in the following words: اعشوشب , استمع , سيفعل , يقرأ . These words are formed by the addition of the bound morphemes to free morphemes.

Bound morphemes or affixes may also be classified as derivational or inflectional according to the effect they produce on the base. Derivational affixes are bound morphemes which generally combine with the base to change its parts of speech class. Bound morphemes may be classified as affixes, which are subdivided

into prefixes, suffixes and infixes, according to the way they combine with the base or stem. Prefixes occur before the base; suffixes occur after the base.

Inflectional affixes are bound morphemes which carry grammatical meanings like "plural", "past tense" or "possessive". Both derivational and inflection affixes may be used to define word classes or parts of speech. Bloch and Trager (in Tarigan, 1992: 237) says that the way in which morphemes are put together in a complex or a compound word is called a morphological construction. While, the devices by which the constituent words of a paradigm are differentiated from one another are known as morphological process.

Morphological process can be divided into five kinds. (1) affixation, (2) internal change, (3) reduplication, (4) suppletion and (5) zero modification.

B. Morpheme

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. The procedure used to discover the sound units may also be applied in the search for the smallest units of meaning. In this case, the method involves picking out pairs of utterances which are minimally different in meaning in the same way as the linguist picks out pairs that are minimally different in sound in phonemic analysis.

A morphemes can be made up of one phoneme as in /dog/. We cannot equate morphemes with what we call "words", since *cats* is one word but two morphemes. Nor can we equate morphemes with syllables, since *elephant* has three syllables but is one morpheme.

1. Allomorphs

One further examination of sentences 4, 5, and 6, the linguist guesses that the different forms of the plural morpheme /s/, /z/ and /iz/ occur in accord with the different endings of the preceding base (/t/, /g/ and /s/). He goes back to the corpus or elicits further examples of plurals to confirm his hypothesis. His investigation leads to the conclusion that the variant /s/ occurs after voiceless stops (e.g. /təps/, /n

C. Type of Morphemes

The morphemes are divided into classes. There are two classes of morphemes, a free morpheme (sometimes called a "stem" or "base") is one which can meaningfully occur alone, e.g. *book*, *pencil*. *Elephant*, *love*, *give*, *happy*, *very*. There are also morphemes that must always occur alone as *s*, except in a sentence like the "s" in "books" expresses plurality. Such morphemes are called bound morphemes. Other examples of bound morphemes are the "present tense" morpheme in *walk(s)*, *run(s)*, the "negative"

morpheme in (un)happy, (in)attentive and the “quality” morpheme in happy(ness), sincere(ty).

Bound morphemes may be classified as affixes, which are subdivided into prefixes, suffixes and infixes, according to the way they combine with the base or stem. Prefixes occur before the base, e.g. (un)tidy, (pre)school, (dis)like. Suffixes occur after the base, e.g. kind(ness), angry(ly), judge(ment), teach(er). Infixes occur in the middle of the base. English has no infixes.

Bound morphemes or affixes may also be classified as derivational or inflectional affixes are bound morphemes which generally combine with the base to change its “parts of speech” class. For example, teach, build and sweep are verbs, but if we add the derivational affix er they become the nouns teacher, builder, sweeper. If we add the affix ly to the adjectives happy, loud, smooth, we get the adverb happily, loudly, smoothly. Another example of derivational affix is can which can change nouns into verbs, e.g. danger, slave, throne become endanger, enslave, enthrone. However, the part of speech is sometimes not changed by a derivational affix, e.g. like and dislike are both verb; true and untrue are both adjectives.

Inflectional affixes are bound morphemes which carry grammatical meanings like “plural”, “past tense” or “possessive”. In English the number of inflectional morphemes is small but they combine with many bases. They do not change the part of speech of the base to which they are added, for example, if we add the “plural” morpheme to the nouns bag, tin, church they remain nouns: bags, tins, churches; if we add the “past tense” morpheme to the verbs walk, drown, rinse, they are still verbs: walked, drowned, rinsed.

Both derivational and inflectional affixes may be used to define word classes (or parts of speech). For example, bases that can combine with er and est (to express comparison) or with ness are adjectives, e.g. tall, kind, happy and smooth; and bases that can occur with “past tense” affixes are verbs, e.g. walk, jump, cook and dance. English derivational affixes may be either prefixes (dislike, behead, unknown) or suffixes (judgement, sweetly, creator). English inflectional affixes, on the other hand, tend to be suffixes, e.g. Tom’s. walked, glasses, talking.

Elson and Pickett (1969:7) says morphemes are the minimum units of the lexicon. Bloomfield (in Elson and Pickett, 1969:7), as a matter of fact, defined lexicon as “the total stock of morphemes in a language.”

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 words cats, however, is composed of two

morphemes, cat meaning 'a domesticated quadruped of the family Felidae' and s meaning 'plural'. The s is not spoken alone in ordinary speech, and is therefore not a word according to the above definition; yet it is a meaningful part of the words cats, books, cups, and many others, and therefore is a morpheme.

Gleason (1961:51) says morphemes are generally short sequences of phonemes. These sequences are recurrent – but not all recurrent sequences are morphemes. According to Gleason (1961:53), some morphemes can be usefully described as the smallest meaningful units in the structure of the language. A more precise statement would, of course, be in terms of the relationship between expression and content, but for the present purpose a less exact statement is convenient. By "smallest meaningful unit" we mean a unit which can not be divided without destroying or drastically altering the meaning.

Gleason (1961:53) says that a morpheme may consist of only a single phoneme. The /z/ in *goes* just cited is a case. But the phoneme /z/ and this morpheme are by no means identical. The phoneme occurs many times where it has nothing to do with this morpheme. Instances are *zoo* and *rose*, both of which contain /z/ but have no meaning in common with the /z/ in *goes*. Most English morphemes are intermediate in size between /z/ and /streynj/, and consist of two to six phonemes.

If the morpheme is to be described as the smallest meaningful unit in the structure of a language, care must be taken not to misconstrue the words "meaningful" or "meaning." "Meaning" is intended to represent the relationship which exists between morphemes as part of the expression system of a language and comparable units in the content system of the same language. A morpheme is the smallest unit in the expression system which can be correlated directly with any part of the content system.

Using the term *meaning* its ordinary familiar sense without careful control will in some cases be quite misleading. In many instances, however, it will serve as a workable approximation, if used with caution. For example, *cat* may be said to have a meaning since it refers, among other things, to a specific kind of animal. But it is also used of humans with certain personality characteristics. In a like sense, *go* may be said to have a similar kind of meaning, since it refers to (among other things) to a motion of an object. But it is difficult, even fruitless, to attempt to specify exactly what motions are indicated. Compare *He goes home*, *John goes with Mary*, and *The watch goes*. Indeed, it may be used of a quite immobile subject as in *This road goes to Weston*. These variations of reference to the outside world can in part be accounted for by the assumption that the speaker of English has learned to structure the content in

such a way as to bring these diverse elements of experience together into a single category. The meaning of go rests in the interrelationship between the morpheme /gow/ and the point within the content system where these things are brought together.

Elson & Picket (1969:11) says that each morpheme in a language has various characteristics based on its distributional relationship to other morphemes; and on the basis of these differences, morphemes may be classified in various ways.

There are two kinds of morphemes, bound and free morphemes. Bound morpheme is the morpheme that cannot stand alone. It is usually attached to a base or stem. Free morpheme, on the other hand, can stand alone.

METHODOLOGY

In this part of the paper the research methodology will be presented .It includes (1) research design, (2) data and source of the data, (3) data collection technique, and (4) data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

Nancy Chism (in Moleong, 1990: 236) says that the research design is the strategy used to collect and analyze the data which the researcher needs to solve. In this research the researcher uses descriptive method to get a clear description of English modifiers. Descriptive research is used in literal sense of describing situations or events. It is the accumulation of a data base that is solely descriptive- it does not necessarily seek or explain relationship, test hypothesis, make predictions, or get at meanings and implications, although research aimed at these more powerful purposes may incorporate descriptive methods. One of the purposes of the descriptive research is to collect detailed factual information that describes existing phenomena. The descriptive method is a method used to describe and interpret what is observed by the researcher.

B. Data and Source of Data

The data of this research are the English and Arabic morphological process that consists of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, zero modification, and internal change. The sources of the data are English and Arabic printed texts in the form of books, magazines, etc.

C. Data Collection Technique

To obtain the data, the researcher uses the following techniques:

1. Document

Margono (2010: 181) said that the technique of data collection through the written materials like archives and books about opinion, theories,

postulates or laws, and so on that are pertinent to research problem is called document.

2. Making note technique

The researcher reads the source of data and makes a note on the data found. The data are, then, classified in accordance with the kinds of data having been predetermined. The categories of the data are : (1) the data of prefixes, (2) the data of infixes, (3) the data of suffixes, (4) the data of internal change, and (5) the data of zero modification.

D. Data Analysis Technique

To analyze the data the researcher uses the model suggested by Mile and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2010: 336). The model is called interactive model. This model has three steps. They are as follows: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing.

When the data are read from the printed texts, the researcher reduces the data. The data that are necessary are taken and written down on the data cards; the unnecessary data are not written down. And then, the data are arranged in accordance with the categories. The data are commented. Sugiyono (2010: 341) said that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this part of the report, the research findings will be presented. It consists of (1) prefixes, (2) infixes, (3) suffixes, (4) internal change, and (5) zero modification.

A The Results of the Research

1. English Morphological Process

1.1 Prefixes

Prefix is an affix that is put the beginning of the base or stem. The data of English prefixes can be seen in the following:

a. Prefix in-

One of the prefixes found in the English is the prefix "in-"

(1) It is *impossible* for us to do such a thing in limited time.

In the data above there is a prefix "in-". The prefix "in-" is found the word "impossible". The word "impossible" is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word "possible" and the bound morpheme is the prefix "in-". In terms of the part of speech the word "possible" is categorized as an adjective. However, the presence of the prefix "in-" does not change the part of speech. It remains an adjective. The

morphophonemic process occurs when the prefix “in-” is combined to the base. The final sound of the prefix “in-” changes into /m/.

(2) We need the data for this research but We find that the data are *inaccurate*. Therefore, we cannot use it to draw conclusion of the research.

Look at the data below that analyze the word.

In the data above there is a prefix “in-”. The prefix “in-” is found the word “inaccurate”. The word “inaccurate” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “accurate”. The bound morpheme is the prefix “in-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “inaccurate” is categorized as an adjective. However, the presence of the prefix “in-” does not change the part of speech. It remains an adjective.

b. Prefix re-

Re- is a prefix of English. The prefix re- is also found in the data. Look at the following data that contain the prefix re-.

(3) He has *returned*.

In the data above there is a prefix “re-”. The prefix “re-” is found the word “returned”. The word “returned” serves as the predicate of the sentence. The word “returned” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “turn” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “re-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “return” is categorized as a verb. However, the presence of the prefix “re-” does not change the part of speech. It remains a verb.

(4) 'It's what they call a cryptogram,' he said, 'in which the meaning is hidden by deliberately mixing up the letters. If the letters were correctly *rearranged* they would make a proper sentence. It is possible that I have here the clue to some great discovery.'

In the data above there is a prefix “re-”. The prefix “re-” is found the word “rearrange”. The word “rearrange” function as the predicate of the sentence. The word “rearrange” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “arrange” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “re-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “return” is categorized as a verb. However, the presence of the prefix “re-” does not change the part of speech. It remains a verb.

(5) Then I realised that he might solve the code himself, in which case I would have gone hungry in vain. I decided that I had been ridiculous to wait so long and *resolved* to tell all.

In the data above there is a prefix “re-”. The prefix “re-” is found the word “resolved”. The word “resolved” function as the predicate of the sentence. The word “resolved” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound

morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “solved” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “re-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “resolved” is categorized as a verb. However, the presence of the prefix “re-“ does not change the part of speech. It remains a verb.

c. Prefix over-

The data of the prefix “over-“ is also found. here is the datum of the prefix “over-“

(6) When I add that my uncle took strides three feet long, and that as he walked he kept his fists tightly clenched, you will know him well enough not to desire his company. He lived in his own little house in the Konigstrasse, a building which was half brick and half wood. It *overlooked* one of those winding canals which you will find in the oldest part

In the data above there is a prefix “over-“. The prefix “over-“ is found the word “overlooked”. The word “overlooked” function as the predicate of the sentence. The word “overlooked” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “looked” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “over-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “overlooked” is categorized as a verb. However, the presence of the prefix “re-“ does not change the part of speech. It remains a verb.

d. Prefix extra-

In the source of the data the prefix “extra-“ is” found. It is found in the following datum.

(7) . 'What a book!' he was saying.

'Well?' he said when he saw me. 'Can't you see what it is? It's an *extraordinary* treasure that I found this morning, in a second-hand bookshop.'

In the data above there is a prefix “extra-“. The prefix “extra-“ is found the word “extraordinary”. The word “extraordinary” function as the predicate of the sentence. The word “extraordinary” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “ordinary” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “extra-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “extraordinary” is categorized as an adjective. However, the presence of the prefix “extra-“ does not change the part of speech. It remains an adjective.

e. prefix dis-

look at the prefix “dis-“ below.

(8) 'Damn the soup,' cried my uncle, 'and her that made it, and them that drink it!' Martha *disappeared*.

In the data above there is a prefix “dis-“. The prefix “dis-“ is found the word “disappeared”. The word “diasappeared” functions as the predicate of the

sentence. The word “disappeared” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “appeared” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “dis--”. In terms of the part of speech the word “disappeared” is categorized as a verb. However, the presence of the prefix “dis-“ does not change the part of speech. It remains a verb.

(9) I imagined him running along wildly, waving his arms and dragging his stick along the wall. Would he return in triumph or *discouragement*?

In the data above there is a prefix “dis-“. The prefix “dis-“ is found the word “discouragement”. The word “discouragement” functions as an adverb of the sentence. The word “discouragement” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “couragement” that can be analyzed to compose from two elements,. and the bound morpheme is the prefix “dis-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “discouragement” is categorized as a noun. However, the presence of the prefix “dis-“ does not change the part of speech. It remains a noun.

(10) As for me, what *distressed* me most was that I could not leave the house to visit a certain person

In the data above there is a prefix “dis-“. The prefix “dis-“ is found the word “distressed”. The word “distressed” functions as the predicate of the sentence. The word “distressed” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “stressed” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “dis-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “distressed” is categorized as a verb. However, the presence of the prefix “dis-“ does not change the part of speech. It remains a verb.

(11) I was hoping that there would be no answer to this question, but I was *disappointed*.

In the data above there is a prefix “dis-“. The prefix “dis-“ is found the word “disappointed”. The word “disappointed” functions as the complement of the sentence. The word “disappointed” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “appointed” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “dis-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “disappointed” is categorized as a verb. But, the presence of the prefix “dis-“ change the part of speech. It becomes an adjective.

f. Prefix un-

Look at the prefix “un-“ below.

(12) I watched every movement he made. Was he going to find the answer? I trembled, but *unnecessarily*,...

In the data above there is a prefix “un-“. The prefix “un-“ is found the word “unnecessarily”. The word “unnecessarily” functions as the adverb of the

sentence. The word “unnecessarily” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “necessary” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “un-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “necessary” is categorized as an adjective. But, the presence of the prefix “un-“ change the part of speech. It becomes an adverb.

(13) 'Are you going to have any supper tonight, sir?' asked poor Martha. She had to go away *unanswered*.

In the data above there is a prefix “un-“. The prefix “un-“ is found the word “unanswered”. The word “unanswered” functions as the predicate of the sentence. The word “unanswered” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “answered” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “un-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “unanswered” is categorized as an adjective.

(14) He was obviously having a terrible struggle with the *unsolvable* puzzle. I honestly felt sorry for him.

In the data above there is a prefix “un-“. The prefix “un-“ is found the word “unsolvable”. The word “unsolvable” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “unsolvable” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “solved” . and the bound morpheme is the prefix “un-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “unsolvable” is categorized as an adjective.

1.2 Infixes

Infix is a kind of affix that is inserted between the base. However, the source of the data “does not contain any infix.

1.3 Suffixes

Suffix is a kind of affix put at the end of the base or stem. The following are various kinds of suffixes found in the source of the data.

a. Suffix -ment

look at the data below.

(15)'Professor Lidenbrock here already!' cried poor Martha in *astonishment*, half opening the dining-room door.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ment-“. The suffix “-ment-“ is found the word “astonishment”. The word “astonishment” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “astonishment” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “astonish” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “ment-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “astonish” is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “ment-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(16) The Professor was correct. He had been right about the *arrangement* of the letters .

In the data above there is a suffix “-ment-“. The suffix “-ment-“ is found the word “arrangement“. The word “arrangement“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “arrangement“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “ararnge“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “ment--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “arrange“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “ment-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(17) I watched every *movement* he made.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ment-“. The suffix “-ment-“ is found the word “movement“. The word “movement“ functions as the object of the sentence. The word “movement“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “move“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “ment--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “move“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “ment-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

b. Suffix -ly

look at the suffix -ly below.

(18) whether or not his pupils attended *regularly* or were successful later.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-“. The suffix “-ly-“ is found the word “regularly“. The word “regularly“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “regularly“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “regular“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “regular“ is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-“ changes the part of speech to become aa adverb.

(19) This, then, was the gentleman who was calling me so *impatiently*.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-“. The suffix “-ly-“ is found the word “impatiently“. The word “impatiently“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “impatiently“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “impatient“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “impatient“ is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-“ changes the part of speech to become a n adverb.

(20) I had *recently* become his assistant. I must admit that I greatly enjoyed geology.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-“. The suffix “-ly-“ is found the word “recently“. The word “recently“ functions as the adverb of the sentence.

The word “recently” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “recent” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--”. In terms of the part of speech the word “recent” is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

(21) But my uncle took no notice, and told me a great many things I was not *particularly* interested in learning.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-”. The suffix “-ly-” is found the word “particularly”. The word “particularly” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “particularly” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “particular” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--”. In terms of the part of speech the word “arrange” is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

(22) Not knowing what to say, I was going to kneel **admiringly** before the book when a dirty piece of parchment fell out of the book and on to the floor.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-”. The suffix “-ly-” is found the word “admiringly”. The word “admiringly” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “admiringly” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “admiring” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--”. In terms of the part of speech the word “admiring” is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

(23) My uncle jumped *eagerly* upon it 'What's this?' he cried.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-”. The suffix “-ly-” is found the word “eagerly”. The word “eagerly” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “eagerly” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “eager” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--”. In terms of the part of speech the word “eager” is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

(24) He *carefully* unfolded on his table a piece of parchment measuring five inches by three.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-”. The suffix “-ly-” is found the word “carefully”. The word “carefully” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “carefully” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “careful” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly--”. In terms of the part of speech the word “careful”

is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

(25) The Professor was *obviously* going to lose his temper.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-”. The suffix “-ly-” is found the word “obviously”. The word “obviously” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “obviously” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “obvious” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “obvious” is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

(26) I thought there was absolutely nothing there, but I *wisely* kept my opinion to myself.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ly-”. The suffix “-ly-” is found the word “wisely”. The word “wisely” functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “wisely” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “wise” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ly-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “wise” is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ly-” changes the part of speech to become an adverb.

c. Suffix -ful

(27) whether or not his pupils attended regularly or were *successful* later.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ful-”. The suffix “-ful-” is found the word “successful”. The word “successful” functions as the complement of the sentence. The word “successful” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “success” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ful-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “success” is categorized as a noun. But, the addition of the suffix “-ful-” changes the part of speech to become an adjective.

(28) He had a fair, *youthful* complexion which made him look ten years younger than his fifty years.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ful-”. The suffix “-ful-” is found the word “youthful”. The word “youthful” functions as the object of the sentence. The word “youthful” is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “youth” . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ful-”. In terms of the part of speech the word “youth” is categorized as a noun. But, the addition of the suffix “-ful-” changes the part of speech to become an adjective.

(29) .

'Wonderful!' I replied, with false enthusiasm. After all, why all this excitement about an old book?

In the data above there is a suffix “-ful-“. The suffix “-ful-“ is found the word “wonderful“. The word “wonderful“ functions as the interjection. The word “wonderful“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “wonder“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ful-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “wonder“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ful-“ changes the part of speech to become an adjective.

(30)'Look!' he said, asking and answering his own questions. 'Isn't it *beautiful?*

In the data above there is a suffix “-ful-“. The suffix “-ful-“ is found in the word “beautiful“. The word “beautiful“ functions as the compleent of the sentence. The word “beautiful“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “beauty“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ful-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “beauty“ is categorized as a noun. But, the addition of the suffix “-ful-“ changes the part of speech to become an adjective.

d. Suffix -ist

Look at the suffix -ist below.

(31) However, my uncle, as I have said before, was a true *scientist*.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ist-“. The suffix “-ist-“ is found the word “scientist“. The word “scientist“ functions as the complement of the sentence. The word “scientist“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “science“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ist-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “science“ is categorized as a noun. However, the addition of the suffix “-ist“ does not change the part of speech. It remains a noun.

(32 He has great imagination, and he would risk life to do something that no other *geologist* has done

In the data above there is a suffix “-ist-“. The suffix “-ist-“ is found the word “geologist“. The word “geologist“ functions as the subject of the sentence. The word “geologist“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “geology“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ist-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “geology“ is categorized as a noun. But, the addition of the suffix “-ist“ does not change the part of speech.

e. Suffix -ance

Look at the suffix -ance.

(33) From the *appearance*, hardness, sound, smell and taste of any mineral, he could without hesitation give it its scientific name.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ance-“. The suffix “-ance-“ is found in the word “appearance“. The word “appearance“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “appearance“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “appear“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ance-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “appear“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ance-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(34) With such a man, *obedience* was a necessity.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ence-“. The suffix “-ence-“ is found in the word “obedience“. The word “obedience“ functions as the subject of the sentence. The word “obedience“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “obey“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ence-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “obey“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ence-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(35) I started telling myself that I was exaggerating the *importance* of the document; that my uncle would not believe it; that he would think it was a joke; that one could prevent him from going by force.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ance-“. The suffix “-ance-“ is found in the word “importance“. The word “importance“ functions as the object of the sentence. The word “importance“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “important“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ance-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “important“ is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ance-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

f. Suffix -ion

(36) Minerals of every *description* were to be found there, labelled with great care.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ion-“. The suffix “-ion-“ is found in the word “description“. The word “description“ functions as the subject of the sentence. The word “description“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “describe“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ion-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “describe“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ion-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(37) He was sitting in his big armchair and was holding a book which he was looking at with great *admiration*

In the data above there is a suffix “-ion-“. The suffix “-ion-“ is found the word “admiration“. The word “admiration“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “admiration“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “admire“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ion--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “admire“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ion-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(38) With effort he was able to distinguish the following Runic letters, which he read out without *hesitation*:

In the data above there is a suffix “-ion-“. The suffix “-ion-“ is found the word “hesitation“. The word “hesitation“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “hesitation“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “hesitate“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ion--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “hesitate“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ion-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

(39) Having taken this *decision*, I folded my arms and waited.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ion-“. The suffix “-ion-“ is found the word “decision“. The word “decision“ functions as the object of the sentence. The word “decision“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “decide“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ion--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “decide“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ion-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

g. Suffix -able

(40) He had made some *remarkable* discoveries and written important papers.

In the data above there is a suffix “-able-“. The suffix “-able-“ is found the word “remarkable“. The word “remarkable“ functions as the object of the sentence. The word “remarkable“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “remark“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-able--“. In terms of the part of speech the word “remark“ is categorized as a noun. But, the addition of the suffix “-able-“ changes the part of speech to become an adjective.

h. Suffix -er

(41) In April, after he had planted seeds in the pots in his sitting-room, he would pull them by the leaves every morning, to make them grow *faster*.

In the data above there is a suffix “-er-“. The suffix “-er-“ is found the word “faster“. The word “faster“ functions as the complement of the sentence. The word “faster“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “fast“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-er-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “fast“ is categorized as an adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-er-“ does not change the part of speech..

i. Suffix ry-

(42) It is possible that I have here the clue to some great *discovery*.'

In the data above there is a suffix “-ry-“. The suffix “-ry-“ is found the word “discovery“. The word “discovery“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “discovery“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “discover“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ry-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “discover“ is categorized as a verb. But, the addition of the suffix “-ry-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

j. Suffix -ness

(43) Grauben was a lovely blue-eyed blonde, who was rather serious but loved me despite my *foolishness*.

In the data above there is a suffix “-ness-“. The suffix “-ness-“ is found the word “foolishness“. The word “foolishness“ functions as the adverb of the sentence. The word “foolishness“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “foolish“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-ness-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “foolish“ is categorized as a n adjective. But, the addition of the suffix “-ness-“ changes the part of speech to become a noun.

k. -Suffix -less

(44) But that's *meaningless*,' he answered, crushing the paper in his hand.'Yes, if you start reading at the beginning, but if you read backwards ...

In the data above there is a suffix “-less-“. The suffix “-less-“ is found the word “meaningless“. The word “arrangement“ functions as the complement of the sentence. The word “meaningless“ is formed by two morphemes, i.e., the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is the word “meaning“ . and the bound morpheme is the suffix “-less-“. In terms of the part of speech the word “meaning“ is categorized as a noun. But, the addition of the suffix “-less-“ changes the part of speech to become an adjective.

1.4 Zero modification

When the structure of a series of related forms is such that there is a significant absence of a formal feature at some point or points in the series, we will describe such a significant absence as zero. The following are the data of zero modification

(45) 'What's that you're saying?' he cried with great emotion. 'There,' I said, giving him the sheet of paper on which I had written. '*Read* that.

In the data above it can be seen that there is the verb “read”. The form of “read” indicates that it is a zero modification. It means that the word “read” is always in the same phonological representation in infinitive, past tense and past participle. There is no change or modification.

1.5 Internal change

(46) We had become engaged, unknown to my uncle, who was so deeply absorbed in his geology to *understand* such feelings

In the data above it can be seen there is the verb “understand”. The word “understand” undergoes internal change. It means that the change is found inside the word itself. The change here can be seen when the verb is seen in the infinitive, past tense and past participle.

2. Arabic Morphological Process

Arabic data show that there are bound morphemes that are attached to stems or base.

2.1 Affix ن, و, ي

This prefix is found in the following text.

اقتطمعون ان يوءمنوا لكم وقد كان فريق منهم *يسمعون* كلم الله يحرفونه من بعد ما عقلوه وهم يعلمون

(Entertain the hope that they will believe in you? Seeing that a party of them heard the word of God, and perverted it knowingly after they understood it.)

There is the word *يسمعون* in the verse above. The word *يسمعون* is derived from the root *سمع* meaning “hear”. The word is formed by adding the letters *ي*, *و*, and *ن* to the root. The change of the root *سمع* into *يسمعون* change the meaning in terms of the number of people who are hearing “the word of God”. In the verse above, the hearing was done by many people (more than two).

The following is another datum containing the same affixes.

ولا ينفقون نفقة صغيرة ولا كبيرة ولا يقطعون واديا الا كتب لهم ليجزيهم الله احسن ما كانوا *يعملون*

(Nor could they spend anything (for the cause) - small or great - Nor cut a cross a valley, but the deed is inscribed to their credit; that God may require their deed with the best (possible reward)

In the data above there the word *يعملون*. The word *يعملون* is derived from the root *عمل*. In terms of meaning both have the same meanings, but the

difference lies in the number and tense. The former refers to the action done by more than two persons, while the latter refers to one person. This is so when عمل is in the position of مبتدا and خبر. The word يعملون is formed by the addition of the letters ن, و, ي. The change of the root عمل into يعملون refers to the change of number and tense. عمل is a verb of the past; while يعملون is a present tense.

The following is another datum containing the same affixes.

2.2 Affix و, ا

The affix و, ا is found in Arabic word. The following is the datum of such an affix.

فاما الذين آمنوا بالله وعتصموا به فسيدخلهم فى رحمة منه و فضل ويهديهم اليه صراطا مستقيما

(Then those who believe in God and hold fast to Him, - soon will He admit them to mercy and grace from Himself, and guide them to Himself by a straight way)

In the data above there is the word آمنوا. This word is from the root امن. The word is formed by the addition of وا to the root or base. However, the addition of bound morpheme indicates that the doer of the action is more than two persons. In other word, the affix وا refers to many people who believe in God.

Another datum of the same affix can be seen in the following.

فقل الذين كفروا منهم ان هذا الاسحر مبين

(And the unbelievers among them said: This is nothing but evident magic)

In the text above there is the word كفروا. This word is formed by the addition of the letters او to the root كفر. The addition of such a bound morpheme means that the number of the people who believe that this nothing but evident magic is more than two persons. So, the pronoun for the verb is they. In terms of tense the verb كفروا refers to the past activity.

2.3 Affix ت

The affix ت can be seen in the following data.

قالت رسلهم افي الله شك فاطر السموت والارض يدعوكم ليغفر لكم من ذنوبكم و يؤخركم الى اجل مسمى

(Their apostles said: "Is there a doubt about God, the Creator of the heavens and the earth? It is he who invites you, in order that He may forgive you your sins and give you respite for a term appointed!"

In the verse above there is the verb قالت. This verb means "said". It is derived from the verb قال as the root. The addition of the affix ت has changed the form of the word. The change is done because the doer of the action is female. However, this verb is not always referring to singularity since the datum shows that the subject رسلهم is a plural noun. In terms of time, this verb is a past verb.

2.4 Affix ي ' ' ي

The datum also shows that there is an affix ي ' ' ي.

افمن يخلق كمن لا يخلق افلا تذكرون

(Is then He Who creates like one that creates not?)

In the data above there is the word يخلق. This word is a verb that is derived from the root خلق. The verb undergoes a change in vowels. The vowels /a/ changes into /u/. in addition, the consonant ي is added to the beginning of the verb. This verb is called فعل مضارع. It is about the present and future tense. The letter ي means that the doer is male.

2.5 Affix ن

The following is the datum that shows the use of the affix ن .

ورفعنه مكانا عليا

(And We raised him to a lofty station)

In the datum above there is the word ورفعنه. This word is an incorporative verb. It is so-called because the word consists of the verb and its object. ه is the object. The word رفعنه means "We raised him." This word is derived from رفع which means raised. The addition of the bound morpheme ن indicates that the doer is we.

2.6 Affix ا

The affix ا is discernable in the text below.

على و احمد جلسا فى الادراة

(Ali and Ahmad sat in the office)

In the text above it can be seen that there is the word جلسا . it is derived from the verb جلس . The addition of the phoneme ا means that there are two persons who sat in the office. So, it can be concluded that the added phoneme is the marker of the action done by two persons. The activity is in the past.

2.7 Affix س ن

والذين امنوا وعملوا الصلحت سندخلهم جنت تجرى من تحتها الانهر خلدن فيها ابدا

(but those who believe and do deeds of righteousness, We shall soon admit to Gardens, with rivers flowing beneath,- their eternal home

In the data above there is the word سندخلهم . This word means *admit to*. The root of the word is دخل . The affix س and ن are added to change the word. The affix س has the future meaning. It means that the event will take place in the future. The second affix is ن . This affix is referring to the doer of the action. The doers are many people.

2.8 Affix م ي ن

وما انا من المشركين

(And never shall I give partners to God)

In the verse above there is the word مشركين . This word means *partners to God*. This word is derived from the root شرك which means *take part*. The root gets the affixes م ي ن . The affix م refers to the doer of the action; the affix ي ن refers to plurality.

CONCLUSION

This research focuses on the use of English and Arabic morphological process. The research findings show that there are a lot of affixes in English and Arabic. The English affixes consist of prefixes and suffixes. The prefixes of English that can be found here are as follows: (1) in-, (2) re-, (3) over, (4) extra-, and (5) dis-. The English suffixes found are (1) -ment, (2) -ly, (3) -ful, (4) -ist, (5) ance, (6) ion, (7) able, (8) -er, (9) -ness, and (10) -less. English also has zero modification and internal change.

The Arabic also has a lot affixes. However, it is not easy to give the labels to Arabic affixes since the affix can be found nearly all parts of the roots. Due to the difficulties of labeling, the researcher uses the term affix to refer to such a condition. From the data collected, there is no data of internal change and zero modification in Arabic

B. Suggestion

The researcher suggests that the next researchers would like to conduct a further research on English and Arabic morphological process because this research does not research the detail of morphological process, especially of Arabic.

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