

ABSTRACT

PUJIAN TO, JEANNE FRANCOISE CEN. (2024). **Derivational Affixes Forming Nouns of Medical Terms in *Oxford Handbook of Genitourinary Medicine, HIV, and Sexual Health***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Understanding medical terms related to HIV/AIDS is essential because it has been a world health problem. This virus weakens the immune and is easily transmitted through daily activity. To protect the body from this disease, people gain information about this virus from many sources, including the *Oxford Handbook of Genitourinary Medicine, HIV, and Sexual Health*. To understand that information and knowledge, people should understand the word. It is because that information is arranged from words and contains a lot of new vocabulary. Therefore, studying morphology, especially derivation, is essential to increase our knowledge of medical terms and understand the formation or internal structure to gain information.

In this thesis, there are two objectives. The first is to find the types of derivational affixes forming nouns of medical terms in the *Oxford Handbook of Genitourinary Medicine, HIV, and Sexual Health*. The second is to see how those derivative nouns of medical terms are formed.

This study is based on samples from chapters 35, 36, 37, and 38 in the *Oxford Handbook of Genitourinary Medicine, HIV, and Sexual Health*. The samples are nouns of medical terms positioned as the nouns and heads of simple noun phrases. The steps of collected it are as follows: read the book, examined all of the words, chose only the nouns of medical terms by checking on *Peter Collin's Dictionary of Medical Terms*, identified whether they have derivational affixes or not, and listed them. The next steps were analyzed it. Some steps of analyzing it were examined, classified, analyzed, summarized the collected data, and then concluded the analysis.

From 50 nouns of medical terms, most of them contain suffixes. Based on the position of derivational affixes, 5 prefixes occur in 5 nouns of medical terms; 19 suffixes occur in 42 nouns of medical terms; 3 both of prefixes and suffixes occur in 3 nouns of medical terms. Then, those derivational affixes mostly change the word category (class-changing). In this book, 14 derivational affixes change the category, and 13 derivational affixes maintain the category (class-maintaining). The process of forming is done through three processes: deverbal noun, de-adjectival noun, and denominal noun. In deverbal nouns, there is the suffixation of *-ion, -ation, -y, -ment, -ance, -al, -or, and -ing*. In de-adjectival nouns, the suffixation is the suffixation of *-ness, -ence, -ity, -ist, -ency, and -cy*. Lastly, in the denominal noun, there are the prefixation of *anti-, dys-, pheno-, patho-, and micro-*; suffixation of *-logy, -gen, -osis, -ase, and -ine*; both prefixation and suffixation of *co-* with *-ity, co-* with *-ion, and co-* with *-or*.

Keywords: *nouns of medical terms, derivational affixes, derivative nouns*

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Pemahaman istilah medis terkait HIV/AIDS sangatlah penting karena penyakit ini telah menjadi masalah kesehatan dunia. Virusnya merusak imun tubuh dan penyebaran virus ini sangat mudah karena bisa ditularkan melalui kegiatan harian. Agar tidak tertular virus ini, orang-orang mencari informasinya dari berbagai macam sumber, salah satunya bisa dari buku berjudul *Oxford Handbook of Genitourinary Medicine, HIV, and Sexual Health*. Agar bisa memahami informasi dan ajaran itu, seseorang harus memahami kata di dalamnya karena informasi dan ajaran tersebut ditulis dengan kata dan berisi banyak kosakata baru. Oleh karena itu, mempelajari morfologi itu penting khususnya derivasi guna menambah kosakata medis berkaitan dengan HIV/AIDS dan memahami pembentukannya atau struktur katanya dalam memahami informasinya.

Skripsi ini mempunyai dua tujuan. Tujuan satu untuk mengetahui tipe afiks derivasi yang membentuk kata benda medis yang ada di buku *Oxford Handbook of Genitourinary Medicine, HIV, and Sexual Health*. Lalu, tujuan dua untuk mengetahui bagaimana kata benda medis yang ada itu terbentuk.

Penelitian ini sampelnya dari bab 35, 36, 37, dan 38 dari buku itu. Sampelnya adalah kata benda medis yang berposisi sebagai kepala kata benda. Cara mengumpulkan data adalah: baca bukunya, periksa semua kata dalam bab tersebut, pilih hanya kata benda medis dengan memeriksanya ke *Peter Collin's Dictionary of Medical Terms*, identifikasi apakah mereka ada afiks derivasi atau tidak ada, dan catat semua kata benda medis yang sudah didapat. Tahap selanjutnya adalah menganalisisnya. Beberapa aktifitas dalam menganalisisnya adalah: memeriksa, lalu mengklasifikasikannya, menganalisis, merangkum hasil data, lalu menyimpulkan analisisnya.

Dari 50 kata benda medis itu, sebagian besarnya mempunyai sufiks. Berdasarkan kedudukan afiks derivasi, ada 5 prefiks di 5 kata benda medis; 19 sufiks di 42 kata benda medis; 3 prefiks afiks di 3 kata benda medis. Lalu, 14 afiks derivasi mengubah kelas kata. Di buku ini, 14 afiks derivasi yang mengubah kelas kata, and 13 lainnya kelas katanya tidak berubah. Proses pembentukannya melalui 3 proses, yaitu nomina deverba, nomina deajektival, dan nomina denominal. Di nominal deverbil, sufiksasinya adalah sufiksasi *-ion, -ation, -y, -ment, -ance, -al, -or, -ing*. di nomina deajektival, sufiksasinya adalah *-ness, -ence, -ity, -ist, -ency, and -cy*. Proses terakhir, nomina denominal, terdapat prefiksasi *anti-, dys-, pheno-, patho-, dan micro-*; sufiksasi *-logy, -gen, -osis, -ase*, dan *-ine*; prefiksasi dan sufiksasi *co-* dengan *-ity, co-* dengan *-ion*, and *co-* dengan *-or*.

Kata kunci: *nouns of medical terms, derivational affixes, derivative nouns*