

## MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS

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### Abstract

*This study investigates the role of affixation in the formation of English medical vocabulary, using data from the Dictionary of Medical Terms by Peter Collin (2004). Employing a qualitative descriptive method, the analysis draws on Katamba and Stonham's (2006) classification of affixation—prefixation, suffixation, infixation, and multiple affixation—and McCarthy's (2018) framework of class-changing and class-maintaining processes. The findings reveal that only prefixation, suffixation, and multiple affixation appear productively, with 18 cases of prefixation, 23 of suffixation, and 20 of multiple affixation, while infixation was not found. Common prefixes include dis-, re-, and un-, and frequent suffixes include -ed, -ly, and -er. In total, 280 derived words were identified. Based on process, class-changing derivation dominates, including: Nouns derived from verbs (135), Adjectives derived from verbs (35), Adjectives derived from nouns (30), Nouns derived from adjectives (17), Adverbs derived from adjectives (8), Nouns derived from nouns (6), Verbs derived from nouns (2), Verbs derived from adjectives (4), Verbs derived from verbs (2), and Adjectives derived from adjectives (2). These findings highlight the central role of affixation in shaping medical vocabulary, reflecting its morphological complexity and precision.*

**Keywords:** Prefixes, Suffixes, Multiple Affixation, Dictionary of Medical Terms.

### INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a multidisciplinary field dedicated to understanding human language in all its dimensions, including its structure, functions, history, and variations (Radford, 2009). Language is an essential component of human life that serves as the main communication tool in various aspects of life. In the field of medicine and health, language has a very significant role in delivering precise and effective information. A good understanding of language structure is a must to ensure clarity and accuracy of meaning in various contexts, especially in terminology used in certain fields of science.

One branch of linguistics that plays a role in understanding language structure is morphology. Morphology is a discipline that studies the internal structure of words, including how words are formed, modified, and applied in various communication contexts (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). The main focus in the study of morphology is the analysis of morphemes, which are the smallest units in language that have their own meaning and contribute to word formation (Katamba, 1993). By understanding morphology, one can gain insight into how words are formed and how structural changes to words can affect their meaning and function in a sentence.

One of the main mechanisms in morphology is affixation, which is the process of adding affixes to a base word to form a new word or change its meaning and word class. Affixation plays an important role in language productivity by allowing the creation of new terms that suit communication needs in various scientific domains (Katamba, 1993).

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Affixation as one of the morphological processes plays a role in the formation of new words through the addition of affixes to the basic form (stem) (Ambarita, 2018). Derivational affixes can change the grammatical form of a word by changing the meaning and word class of the root word to which the affix is attached (Singarimbun et al, 2023). According to Katamba and Stonham (2006), affixes are categorized into prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and multiple affixation, each playing a role in word formation. McCarthy adds that affixes function through two main derivational processes: class-changing, which alters the grammatical category of a word, and class-maintaining, which retains the original word class while modifying its meaning (McCarthy, 2018).

Therefore, the study of affixation has a high relevance in linguistic studies, especially in understanding how a language develops and adapts in various disciplines. This study aims to further explore the types and processes of affixation in a particular field in order to deepen the understanding of the role of morphology in the formation and evolution of vocabulary in language.

## METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach as stated by Miles and Huberman (2014), which is an approach that aims to understand phenomena in depth in their specific contexts. The data in this study are words containing affixation and were obtained from the fourth edition of Peter Collin's Dictionary of Medical Terms 2004, which consists of 481 pages (Collin, 2004). In addition, the author also uses additional sources in the form of electronic books and previous research results to support the analysis.

The data collection technique was carried out through document analysis of the dictionary. The steps taken included reading the entire contents of the dictionary, marking terms containing affixation, making a list of the types of affixes found, and classifying them based on the type of affixation. This process aims to identify and group medical words that undergo morphological changes through the process of affixation.

Data analysis in this study follows the stages of qualitative analysis according to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), namely data condensation, data presentation, and drawing and verifying conclusions. Data condensation involves selecting and simplifying data to facilitate analysis. Data presentation is done in the form of tables and descriptive explanations, while conclusions are drawn through repeated analysis to ensure the accuracy of the research results, particularly in identifying the types and processes of affixation in medical terms.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This article describes the results of research related to types of affixation and morphological processes involved in the formation of English medical terms. In this study, 280 words were found to contain affixation. The primary focus of the analysis is on the role of affixation as a significant morphological strategy in creating medical vocabulary, both through structural formation patterns and changes in grammatical categories. Data was obtained from the *Dictionary of Medical Terms*, which reflects the high productivity of the derivational process in this specialized lexicon. The discussion is

divided into two main sections: the first section discusses the identification and distribution of the types of affixation found, including prefixation, suffixation, and double affixation; while the second section examines the derivational processes that occur as a result of affixation, such as the conversion of verbs into nouns or nouns into adjectives. These findings indicate that affixation is a crucial element in the formation of technical terms in medical language, while also reflecting the systematic nature of lexical expansion in this field.

## 1. Types of Affixes

### A. Prefixes

As bound morphemes, prefixes are attached to the beginning of a root word, modifying its meaning or adding additional nuance. Prefixes do not change the grammatical category of the base word but instead provide a new layer of meaning.

*Table 1 Prefixes*

No	Base Word	Present Prefix	Affixation Word
1	able	dis-	disable
2	infect	dis-	disinfect
3	order	dis-	disorder
4	charge	dis-	discharge
5	colour	dis-	discolour
6	comfort	dis-	discomfort
7	figure	dis-	disfigure
8	infest	dis-	disinfest
9	place	dis-	displace
10	act	re-	react
11	build	re-	rebuild
12	call	re-	recall
13	construct	re-	reconstruct
14	cover	re-	recover
15	place	re-	replace
16	plicate	re-	replicate
17	conscious	un-	unconscious
18	block	un-	unblock

### B. Suffixes

A suffix is a bound morpheme attached to the end of a root word, either to create a new word or modify its meaning.

*Table 2 Suffixes*

No	Base Word	Present Suffix	Affixation Word
1	addict	-ed	addicted
2	agitate	-ed	agitated
3	concuss	-ed	concussed
4	confuse	-ed	confused
5	congest	-ed	congested
6	convult	-ed	convulted
7	cyanose	-ed	cyanosed
8	fixate	-ed	fixated
9	impact	-ed	impacted
10	inject	-ed	injected

11	lecerate	-ed	lecerated
12	mark	-ed	marked
13	medicate	-ed	medicated
14	obsess	-ed	obsessed
15	pigment	-ed	pigmented
16	segment	-ed	segmented
17	body	-ly	bodily
18	fatal	-ly	fatally
19	internal	-ly	internally
20	medial	-ly	medially
21	moderate	-ly	moderately
22	block	-er	blocker
23	mark	-er	marker

### C. Multiple Affixation

Compound affixation involves the addition of two or more affixes to a base word which produces a complex word with different grammatical meanings, depending on the combination of affixes used.

*Table 3 Multiple Affixation*

No	Root/Base	Round One (Add – Type)	Round Two (Add – Type)	Output
1	breathe	breathless (-less - suffixation)	breatlessness (-ness - suffixation)	breathlessness
2	nerve	denervate (de- - prefixation)	denervation (-ion - suffixation)	denervation
3	odor	deodor (de- - prefixation)	deodorant (-ant - suffixation)	deodorant
4	able	disable (dis- - prefixation)	disability (-ity - suffixation)	disability
5	infect	disinfect (dis- - prefixation)	disinfection (-ion - suffixation)	disinfection
6	able	disable (dis- - prefixation)	disablement (-ment - suffixation)	disablement
7	articulate	disarticulate (dis- - prefixation)	disarticulation (-ion - suffixation)	disarticulation
8	infest	disinfest (dis- - prefixation)	disinfestation (-ion - suffixation)	disinfestation
9	place	displace (dis- - prefixation)	displacement (-ment - suffixation)	displacement
10	list	listless (-less - suffixation)	listlessness (-ness - suffixation)	listlessness
11	progress	progressive (-ive - suffixation)	progressively (-ly - suffixation)	progressively
12	act	react (re- - prefixation)	reaction (-ion - suffixation)	reaction
13	act	react (re- - prefixation)	reactive (-ive - suffixation)	reactive

14	construct	reconstruct (re- - prefixation)	reconstruction (-ion - suffixation)	reconstruction
15	generate	regenerate (re- - prefixation)	regeneration (-ion - suffixation)	regeneration
16	place	replace (re- - prefixation)	replacement (-ment - suffixation)	replacement
17	plicate	replicate (re- - prefixation)	replication (-ion - suffixation)	replication
18	produce	reproduce (re- - prefixation)	reproduction (-ion - suffixation)	reproduction
19	control	uncontrol (un- - prefixation)	uncontrollable (-able - suffixation)	uncontrollable
20	wake	wakeful (-ful - suffixation)	wakefulness (-ness - suffixation)	wakefulness

## 2. Process of Affixes

### A. Class-Changing

#### Adverbs Derived from Adjectives

These forms are rarely used in formal writing but are commonly found in everyday speech, such as moneywise and timewise. This illustrates a productive morphological pattern in English, where the suffix *-ly* is commonly used to derive adverbs from adjectives. *normal* (adjective) + *-ly* (suffixation) → *normally* (adverb). The addition of *-ly* not only shifts the grammatical category but also allows the word to function differently in a sentence—modifying verbs, other adjectives, or entire clauses

**Table 4 Adverbs Derived from Adjectives**

No	Base Word (adjective)	Process (adjective + affix)	Derived Word	Class -Changing
1	fatal	adjective X + ly	fatally	adverb
2	internal	adjective X + ly	internally	adverb
3	normal	adjective X + ly	normally	adverb
4	organic	adjective X + ly	organically	adverb
5	private	adjective X + ly	privately	adverb
6	progressive	adjective X + ly	progressively	adverb
7	safe	adjective X + ly	safely	adverb
8	topical	adjective X + ly	topically	adverb

#### Nouns Derived from Adjectives

This process shows a change in word class from adjective to noun, while still maintaining the meaning that refers to the “property of being X”. However, there are some nouns that have undergone lexicalization, such as *highness*, which no longer means “the property of being tall”, but refers to an honorary title. The suffix *-ity* in modality functions to change the adjective into a noun that expresses the property, condition, or quality of the base word. *modal* (adjective) + *-ity* (suffixation) → *modality* (noun)

The suffix *-ity* is often derived from a base form that differs slightly from the adjective, as seen in *modality* derived from *modal*. The meaning of *modality* is the “property of being modal,” which refers to the quality related to mode or manner, especially in linguistic or logical contexts.

**Table 5 Nouns Derived from Adjectives**

No	Process (Adjective) Base Words + (X) Affix		Derived Nouns
1	acid	-ity	acidity
2	alkaline	-ity	alkalinity
3	bilious	-ness	biliousness
4	callous	-ity	callosity
5	clean	-ness	cleanliness
6	dizzy	-ness	dizziness
7	giddy	-ness	giddiness
8	impure	-ity	impurity
9	listless	-ness	listlessness
10	mobile	-ity	mobility
11	modal	-ity	modality
12	numb	-ness	numbness
12	pale	-ness	paleness
14	tender	-ness	tenderness
15	valid	-ity	validity
16	wakeful	-ness	wakefulness
17	weak	-ness	weakness

**Nouns Derived from Verbs**

Nouns derived from verbs are created by attaching specific suffixes that convert actions or processes into abstract or tangible forms. These suffixes typically reflect the outcome, process, state, or nature of the action, enabling verbs to take on a nominal role and represent the essence or result of the activity.

The noun *lactation* refers to the activity or condition of producing milk, particularly in mammals. *lactate* (verb) + *-ion* (suffixation) → *lactation* (noun). This transformation allows the verb to take on a nominal role, turning lactate into lactation, which represents the essence or result of the activity—“Xing” in this case, lactating.

**Table 6 Nouns Derived from Verbs**

No	Process (Activity Verbs) Base Word + X (Affix)		Derived Nouns
1	abort	-ion	abortion
2	abduct	-ion	abduction
3	abreact	-ion	abreaction
4	abstain	-ence	abstinence
5	adapt	-ation	adaptation
6	adjust	-ment	adjustment
7	admit	-sion	admission
8	affect	-ion	affection
9	agitate	-ion	agitation
10	align	-ment	alignment
11	aliment	-ation	alimentation
12	ambulate	-ion	ambulation
13	apply	-ation	application
14	appraise	-al	appraisal
15	apprehend	-sion	apprehension

16	articulate	-ion	articulation
17	aspire	-ion	aspiration
18	assimilate	-ion	assimilation
19	assist	-ance	assistance
20	auscultate	-ation	auscultation
21	ballotter	-ment	ballottement
22	block	-ing	blocking
23	breathe	-ing	breathing
24	bulge	-ing	bulging
25	burn	-ing	burning
26	castrate	-ion	castration
27	catch	-ing	catching
28	cavitate	-ion	cavitation
29	choke	-ing	choking
30	classify	-ation	classification
31	clone	-ing	cloning
32	clot	-ing	clotting
33	commit	-ment	commitment
34	comply	-ance	compliance
35	complicate	-ion	complication
36	compel	-ion	compulsion
37	conduct	-ion	conduction
38	confine	-ment	confinement
39	confuse	-ion	confusion
40	consult	-ion	consultation
41	contract	-ion	contraction
42	contuse	-ion	contusion
43	convert	-ion	conversion
44	convulse	-ion	convulsion
45	coordinate	-ion	coordination
46	couch	-ing	couching
47	crown	-ing	crowning
48	darken	-ing	darkening
49	delude	-ion	delusion
50	denervate	-ion	denervation
51	depress	-ion	depression
52	detect	-ion	detection
53	develop	-ment	development
54	disinfect	-ion	disinfection
55	efface	-ment	effacement
56	enervate	-ion	enervation
57	engage	-ment	engagement
58	evacuate	-ion	evacuation
59	evaluate	-ion	evaluation
60	evolve	-ion	evolution
61	express	-ion	expression
62	exude	-ion	exudation
63	facilitate	-ion	facilitation

64	feel	-ing	feeling
65	filter	-ion	filtration
66	fix	-ion	fixation
67	form	-ion	formation
68	fumigate	-ion	fumigation
69	gather	-ing	gathering
70	gestate	-ion	gestation
71	granulate	-ion	granulation
72	gustate	-ion	gustation
73	habituate	-ion	habituation
74	hallucinate	-ion	hallucination
75	heal	-ing	healing
76	hear	-ing	hearing
77	ideate	-ion	ideation
78	identify	-ion	identification
79	imagine	-ion	imagination
80	induce	-ion	induction
81	infect	-ion	infection
82	infest	-ion	infestation
83	inflame	-ion	inflammation
84	inject	-ion	injection
85	lacerate	-ion	laceration
86	lactate	-ion	lactation
87	learn	-ing	learning
88	manage	-er	manager
89	manipulate	-ion	manipulation
90	mark	-er	marker
91	menstruate	-ion	menstruation
92	mobilise	-ion	mobilisation
93	nurse	-ing	nursing
94	obsess	-ion	obsession
95	obstruct	-ion	obstruction
96	obturate	-ion	obturation
97	open	-ion	opening
98	operate	-ing	operation
99	oppose	-ion	opposition
100	organise	-ion	organisation
101	palpitate	-ion	palpitation
102	parent	-ing	parenting
103	perform	-ance	performance
104	perfuse	-ion	perfusion
105	pigment	-ion	pigmentation
106	predict	-ion	prediction
107	progress	-ion	progression
108	qualify	-ion	qualification
109	radiate	-ion	radiation
110	react	-ion	reaction
111	reconstruct	-ion	reconstruction

112	regenerate	-ion	regeneration
113	register	-ion	registration
114	regress	-ion	regression
115	regulate	-ion	regulation
116	relax	-ion	relaxation
117	replace	-ment	replacement
118	reproduce	-ion	reproduction
119	resist	-ance	resistance
120	retard	-ion	retardation
121	run	-ing	running
122	segment	-ion	segmentation
123	select	-ion	selection
124	sense	-ion	sensation
125	shoot	-ing	shooting
126	solve	-ion	solution
127	stain	-ing	staining
128	stimulate	-ion	stimulation
129	succeed	-ion	succession
130	suggest	-ion	suggestion
131	transfer	-ence	transference
132	vibrate	-ion	vibration
133	waste	-ing	wasting
134	warn	-ing	warning
135	yawn	-ing	yawning

### Adjectives Derived from Verbs

Some processes that form adjectives from verbs can confuse the boundary between derivation and inflection. Suffixes such as *-able*, *-ent*, *-ant*, and *-ive* show how this derivation process produces adjectives that describe certain qualities or conditions, revealing the complex relationship between derivation and inflection. The verb *notice* means to observe or become aware of something. Some processes that form adjectives from verbs can confuse the boundary between derivation and inflection. *notice* (verb) + *-able* (suffixation) → *noticeable* (adjective)

**Table 7 Adjectives Derived from Verbs**

No	Base Word (Verbs)	Process (tending to x (verb) + affix)		Derived Adjectives
1	abort	tending to x	-ive	abortive
2	act	tending to x	-ive	active
3	addict	tending to x	-ive	addictive
4	adopt	tending to x	-ive	adoptive
5	affect	tending to x	-ive	affective
6	aggress	tending to x	-ive	aggressive
7	astringe	tending to x	-ent	astringent
8	cognize	tending to x	-ive	cognitive
9	impulse	tending to x	-ive	impulsive
10	concuss	tending to x	-ive	concussive
11	conduct	tending to x	-ive	conductive

12	congest	tending to x	-ive	congestive
13	contaminate	tending to x	-ant	contaminant
14	convulse	tending to x	-ive	convulsive
15	cost	tending to x	-ive	costive
16	curate	tending to x	-ive	curative
17	defect	tending to x	-ive	defective
18	depress	tending to x	-ant	depressant
19	effect	tending to x	-ive	effective
20	effer	tending to x	-ant	efferent
21	evacuate	tending to x	-ant	evacuant
22	excess	tending to x	-ive	excessive
23	fix	tending to x	-ive	fixative
24	mass	tending to x	-ive	massive
25	notice	able to be x	-able	noticeable
26	observe	able to be x	-able	observable
27	obstruct	tending to x	-ive	obstructive
28	obtrude	tending to x	-ive	obtrusive
29	operate	tending to x	-ive	operative
30	predict	tending to x	-ive	predictive
31	progress	tending to x	-ive	progressive
32	react	tending to x	-ive	reactive
33	respond	tending to x	-ive	responsive
34	control	able to be x	-able	uncontrollable
35	vegetate	tending to x	-ive	vegetative

### Adjectives Derived from Nouns

Adjectives derived from nouns are created through a process called derivation, where a suffix is added to a noun to form a word that describes a characteristic or quality related to the original noun. The word *restless* is an adjective formed from the noun *rest* through the derivational addition of the suffix *-less*. This suffix carries the meaning of “without X” or “lacking X.” When attached to a noun, *-less* changes the word class to an adjective and expresses the absence or deficiency of the noun’s meaning. In this case, *restless* means “without rest” or “lacking rest.” *rest* (noun) + *-less* (suffixation) → *restless* (adjective).

**Table 8 Adjectives Derived from Nouns**

No	Process (Noun) Base Word + Affix	Derived Adjectives
1	pain -ful	painful
2	success -ful	successful
3	wake -ful	wakeful
4	breath -less	breathless
5	list -less	listless
6	pain -less	painless
7	rest -less	restless
8	acromion -al	acromial
9	appraise -al	appraisal
10	artery -al	arterial
11	axis -al	axial
12	bacterium -al	bacterial

13	biology	-al	biological
14	center	-al	central
15	clinic	-al	clinical
16	cycle	-al	cyclical
17	function	-al	functional
18	habit	-al	habitual
19	histology	-al	histological
20	jejunum	-al	jejunal
21	lacrima	-al	lacrimal
22	lacte	-al	lacteal
23	matter	-al	material
24	medicine	-al	medical
25	medicine	-al	medicinal
26	nature	-al	natural
27	orbit	-al	orbital
28	origin	-al	original
29	person	-al	personal
30	suicide	-al	suicidal

### Verbs Derived from Nouns

The word classify is formed from the noun class with the addition of the suffix -ify. The suffix -ify is used to turn a noun into a verb, indicating the process or action of organizing or grouping something into certain categories or classes. In this case, classify means to divide or categorize something. This word is an example of a verb derived from noun, which shows a change in word class from the noun class to a verb that refers to the process of grouping or organizing.

**Table 9 Verbs Derived from Nouns**

No	Base Word (Nouns)	Process (Nouns + Affix)		Derived Verbs
1	class	noun x	-ify	classify
2	solid	noun x	-ify	solidify

### Verbs Derived from Adjectives

Verbs derived from adjectives are those that are generated through morphological processes, such as the repetition of results (-en, -ify, -ize) or modification of forms. The term *moisten* comes from the adjective *moist*, which changes its word class into a verb with the addition of the suffix -en. The suffix -en serves to turn an adjective into a verb, with the meaning of making something have the properties contained in the original adjective. In this case, *moisten* means to make something damp or wetter. This process reflects how this verb comes from an adjective with the meaning of a change in condition.

**Table 10 Verbs Derived from Adjectives**

No	Base Word (Adjectives)	Process (Adjective (become X) + Affix)		Derived Verbs
1	moist	become x	-en	moisten
2	strong	become x	-en	strengthen
3	weak	become x	-en	weaken
4	anaesthetic	become x	-ise	anaesthetise

## B. Class-Maintaining

### Nouns Derived from Nouns

Noun derived from noun is a morphological process that produces a new noun from another noun without changing its word class. This process can occur through the addition of affixes, such as the word *blocker* is a noun formed from the verb *block* by adding the suffix *-er*. This is a derivational process where a suffix is attached to a base to form a new word class or new meaning. The suffix *-er* is used to form agent nouns and often carries the meaning ‘inhabitant of X’ or more broadly ‘one who does X’. In the case of *blocker*, the meaning is “one who blocks” or “something that serves to block.” *block* (verb) + *-er* (suffixation) → *blocker* (noun).

**Table 11 Nouns Derived from Nouns**

No	Base Word (Nouns)	Process (Base Word (Noun) + Affix)		Derieved Nouns
1	block	inhabitant of x	-er	blocker
2	plate	small x	-let	platelet
3	parent	state of being x	-hood	parenthood
4	cardiology	expert on x	-ist	cardiologist
5	neurology	expert on x	-ist	neurologist
6	radiology	expert on x	-ist	radiologist

### Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

The term *unconscious* comes from the adjective *conscious*, which undergoes affixation with the addition of the prefix *un-*. The prefix *un-* functions to form the opposite word or negation of the original adjective. In this case, *unconscious* means unaware or in a state of not being aware of something. This change shows how the prefix *un-* can be used to produce an adjective derived from adjective, with the opposite meaning of the base word.

**Table 12 Adjectives Derived from Adjectives**

No	Base Word (Adjectives)	Process		Derived Adjectives
1	conscious	un- (not x)	conscious	unconscious
2	control	un- (not x)	control	uncontrollable

### Verbs Derived from Verbs

The verb *replace* comes from the verb *place*, which undergoes an affixation process with the addition of the prefix *re-*. The prefix *re-* serves to show the repetition of an action, so *replace* means to put back or replace something with a new one. In this change, the root word retains its function as a verb, but its meaning is expanded with the additional aspect of repetition or replacement.

**Table 13 Verbs Derived from Verbs**

No	Base Word (Verb)	Process (Affix + Verb)		Derived Verbs
1	place	re-	Verb X	replace
2	block	un-	Verb X	unblock

## CONCLUSION

This study examined the affixation processes involved in the formation of medical terms in English, based on lexical data taken from the *Dictionary of Medical Terms*. The analysis showed that three types of affixation were used productively: prefixation, suffixation, and double affixation, while infixation was not found at all. In the prefixation category, there are 18 words, with dis- (9 words), re- (7 words), and un- (2 words) being the most frequently used prefixes. Suffixation is identified in 23 words, dominated by -ed (16 words), followed by -ly (5 words) and -er (2 words). Additionally, 20 words exhibit double affixation, indicating the presence of complex morphological structures in medical terminology.

This study also identified ten derivation patterns resulting from affixation. The most dominant process is the formation of nouns from verbs, with a total of 135 words, reflecting a strong tendency in medical English to nominalize actions and processes. Other notable patterns include adjectives derived from verbs (35 words), adjectives derived from nouns (30 words), nouns derived from adjectives (17 words), and adverbs derived from adjectives (8 words). Less frequent patterns, such as verbs derived from adjectives (4 words), verbs derived from nouns (2 words), nouns derived from nouns (6 words), adjectives derived from adjectives (2 words), and verbs derived from verbs (2 words), further illustrate the diversity and flexibility of the derivation process in this field.

## REFERENCE

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