

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SUFFIXES IN TIME MAGAZINE'S *THE END OF CASH*

Nasha Alifia, Safitri Hariani

Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

E-mail: nasha10alifia@gmail.com

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Abstract

This study examines derivational and inflectional suffixes in Time Magazine's article *The End of Cash*. Using a descriptive qualitative approach based on Sugiyono (2013) and Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams (2010), the analysis identifies the types and frequencies of English suffixes in the text. The findings reveal 94 occurrences: 66 inflectional and 28 derivational suffixes. The most frequent inflectional suffixes are the plural -s and the progressive -ing, while the most common derivational processes include verb-to-noun and adjective-to-adverb transformations. Both of these types are the category of inflection which was found each of them as many as 21 words. While the the most frequent type of derivation is verb to noun and adjective to adverb. It was found each of them in 8 words using derivational suffixes -or, -sion, -ally, -or, -y, -ly, -ment, and -ist. The findings reveal 94 occurrences: 66 inflectional and 28 derivational suffixes. The most frequent inflectional suffixes are the plural -s and the progressive -ing, while the most common derivational processes include verb-to-noun and adjective-to-adverb transformations. These findings contribute to morphological studies by demonstrating how affixation operates in journalistic English and how it supports vocabulary development for EFL learners.

Keywords: *Derivational; inflectional; magazine article; suffixes*

1. Introduction

Linguistics is the study of language in general. The science of linguistic include several aspects which include Morphology, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics and also several other sciences related to language such as Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics. One of the aspects discussed is morphology. Morphology has many parts, there are morpheme, lexeme, affixes, and etc.

Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit of meaning in a language (Booij, 2012). Morpheme has two categories: free and bound morpheme. The morphemes which may constitute words by themselves are called free morpheme. Other morphemes which cannot stand alone as words are called bound morpheme, such as -er, -ly, and -s. Generally, bound morphemes are also known as affixes.

However, in English, there is a term namely as affixation. Affixation of a word greatly influence the meaning of that word. It will emerge a problem for nonnative speaker of English. Misunderstandings will occur when a nonnative speaker of English misinterpreted a word just because of the affixation of a word. Affixation in linguistic

are knowing locations of additional of word, concentrating on meaning study, and showing process affixation. Affixation is very important each usage word and put word according to its place in linguistic. Affix is also categorized into prefixes and suffixes. In English, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational, but only suffixes can be inflectional (Lieber, 2021). Derivational affixes produce a new word class and a new meaning but inflectional affixes do not. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes, they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly.

Based on above understanding, the writer concludes that suffixes are part of morphology. The researchers conclude that morphology is a science that studies how words are masterminded and appends can be sorted as word structures. So that there is a connection among morphology and suffixes in shaping new words. The addition of suffixes in news writing is something that must be considered because if there is an error in the use of suffixes, the news becomes uncommunicative and even its accuracy is questioned. To illustrate, the verb -govern can be noun by adding the suffix -ment at the bottom of the word, so it becomes government. Based on this problem, this is the reason why the writer interested in choosing this topic. Furthermore, many people are still confused when differentiating word class, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. This study is interesting and can give benefit to the learners, because it can enrich and widen the vocabulary of the learners by deriving words and also the learners may have good knowledge as to how differentiate the word class. When the students are able to identify derivational and inflectional suffixes, they will be able to develop their vocabulary and know the word formation and find how the words built. The writer chooses Time magazine as the object of this research. This study aimed to find the derivational and inflectional suffixes mostly used in this Time magazine article.

There are many ways to enrich vocabulary. For example, listening foreign song, watching movie, reading newspaper or magazine can also be a media to enrich vocabulary. This study analyzes an article based on suffixes from Time magazine entitled *The End of Cash*. Researchers use this kind of magazine because from this magazine we can increase our knowledge, culture and vocabulary to define suffixes. This research took an article from a magazine naming Time; the major American weekly newsmagazine that is published in New York City, as the corpus. The magazine is written in English as its language in use. It was the creation of two young journalists Henry R. Luce and Briton Hadden. They wanted to start a magazine that would inform busy readers in a systematic, concise, and well-organized manner about current events in the United States and the rest of the world. The magazine sought to present the news in narrative form. TIME has the world's largest circulation as a weekly magazine. It achieved a circulation of more than 175,000 by 1927, and it became the most influential news magazine in the United States. Moreover, TIME magazine has a readership of 25 million, which 20 million of them are based in the United States. Those records are the main reason for the writer to choose the magazine as the analysis unit of this research.

In this research, the researchers focused on the following problems:

1. How is the process of suffixes formed in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*?
2. What are the most dominant suffixes used in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*?

This research discusses about suffixes found in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*. To have specific research, the researchers have restricted this

study in order to make it easier to be analyzed. This study analyzes the English Suffixes namely derivational and inflectional in the Time magazine article. The significance of this research is to elevate reader's knowledge regarding suffixes in deep, because this study contains many theories that related with that topic. The result of this study is expected to be a tool for the students to enhance their insight about morphology especially in the suffixes, and it can also be another source along with consideration for their further analysis on linguistic subject.

2. Literature Review

Linguistics can be broadly divided into two main branches: macro-linguistics and micro-linguistics (Chaer, 1994). Macro-linguistics highlights how language is influenced by social, cultural, and political factors (Sahraee Juybari & Bozorgian, 2020). Macro-linguistics examines the broader context of language, exploring its relationship with society, culture, and the human mind. This includes fields like sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, and computational linguistics. It explores how language is used in different social settings, how it varies across communities, and how it changes over time. On the other hand, micro-linguistics is a scope that studies language without relating it to other sciences and without think about its application in everyday life (Purwanti, 2020). It examines the internal structure of language without necessarily considering how language is used in real-world contexts. Micro-linguistics can be said to be a field of linguistics that analyzes into the specific components of language, such as sound systems (phonology), sentence structure (syntax), meaning (semantics), and word formation (morphology) (Varga, 2010). It looks at the internal workings of language and often focuses on a specific language. As one of the branches in micro linguistics, morphology deals with the structure and formation of words. Morphology examines the fundamental units of language and how they combine to form words (Yule, 2022). When morphemes are combined, they create words. This process is called morphology.

Morphology is the study of word formation that involves how the new words are coined in the language and how the kind of word formed it depends on how the words are used in sentence (Lieber, 2021). The term 'morphology' is made up of two parts: 'morph,' relating to form or shape, and 'ology,' meaning the study of. Thus, morphology is the academic field that examines how words are constructed (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2010:41). Morphology, the analysis of word forms, which involves analyzing units like morphemes, lexemes, and affixes. Morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical Structure (Katamba, 2015). Lexemes is a unit of meaning which is a lexical unit, such as a word or root word. (Gleason Jr, 1955) says "affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words".

Affixation is taught in morphology. It is a morphological process in which affixes are attached to a root, stem, or base to form new words. Affixation is a form of morphological process. According to (Yule, 2022) a bound morpheme called affix always binds to bases. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (happy vs. unhappy) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (dark vs. darkness). (Crowley, 1995) says "affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme". English affixes are mostly derived from Greek and Latin. Affixes can be classified into three types: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefixes, which are added to the beginning of root words, modify the word's meaning. For instance,

adding the prefix "a-" to the root word "sleep" results in the word "asleep." Suffixes, on the other hand, are added to the end of root words and usually the affix can change the word class such as Noun to Adjective, Verb to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, Adjective to Noun, and Verb to Adjective. Like the adjective "brave" becomes the adverb "bravely" when the suffix "-ly" is added (Injeeli, 2013). Prefixes precede the base, suffixes follow it, and infixes are inserted within it. Although prefixes and suffixes are prevalent in English, infixes are less common (O'Grady et al., 2016, p.105).

The writer relates it to the theory from Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams about the types of suffixes; those are derivational and inflectional suffixes. (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2014, p.44) explained that when a derivational suffix is added to a base, it adds meaning. It means that derivational suffixes create new word and new meaning. In this case, the writer refers to the theory from (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2010).

(Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 1998, p.49) categorize derivation into two groups: processes that result in a change of grammatical class and without changing grammatical classes. This research investigates both categories of derivational processes. Derivational suffixes are affixes that can change both the meaning and grammatical class of a word. They can modify even the most basic root words, such as adding "-ly" to an adjective to transform it into an adverb (O'Grady et al., 2016, p.270). There are some processes of derivational suffixes according to (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2010, p.49):

1. Noun to adjective.
e.g.: boy + ish = boyish
health + ful = healthful
alcohol + ic = alcoholic
envy + ous = envious
Elizabeth + -an = Elizabethan
2. Verb to noun.
e.g.: create + ion = creation
sing + er = singer
predict + ion = prediction
appear + ance = appearance
inform + ation = information
arrange + ment = arrangement
3. Adjective to adverb.
e.g.: exact + ly = exactly
4. Noun to verb.
e.g.: moral + ize = moralize
glory + ify = glorify
vaccin + ate = vaccinate
5. Adjective to noun.
e.g.: free + dom = freedom
specific + ity = specificity
good + ness = goodness
feudal + ism = feudalism

6. Verb to adjective.
e.g.: read + able = readable
create + ive = creative
migrate + ory = migratory
run(n) + y = runny
7. Adjective to verb.
e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize

Derivation can occur without changing the word's form, a process known as conversion or zero derivation. For example, the noun "telephone" can be used as a verb without any morphological change. Here are examples of derivational suffixes without changing grammatical classes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2010, p.49):

1. Noun to Noun.
e.g.: Friend + -ship = friendship,
human + -ity = humanity,
king + -dom = kingdom,
2. Adjective to Adjective.
e.g.: Pinkk + -ish= pinkish

According to (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2010, p.50), inflectional suffixes, serve to mark grammatical categories such as tense, number, and person. This means, they function to describe these grammatical properties within sentences. According to (Kracht, 2007), inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. For example, the –s morpheme attached to the word likes indicates the present tense for singular person. The key point about inflectional is that applying it never gives a new word class, but only a different form of the same word (Hippisley & Stump, 2016).

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes:

- a. Do not change meaning or part of speech, such as the words big and bigger are both adjectives.
- b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence, such as the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular)
- c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, such as the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.
- d. Typically occur at the margin of word, such as the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

For instance, when adding certain suffixes to the word write, producing forms like writes, writing, and written, those words do not get any new word class, but only grammatically distinct forms of the same words. Another example is the word books; it consists of a free morpheme book and a suffix –s. The bound morpheme –s does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme book. It only gives grammatical (Hazen, 2014) mentioned “Inflectional suffixes set up relationships and affect the grammar.” It can be assumed that inflectional suffixes possess a grammatical function, influencing not only individual words but also the overall structure of a sentence. As

stated by (V. Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2010:51) divided inflectional suffixes into some types. Modern English has only eight inflectional suffixes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2014, p.47). They are third-person singular, past tense, progressive, past participle, plural, possessive, comparative and superlative.

The following is an explanation of eight inflectional affixes.

1. -s third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at home.
Third-person singular normally adds the suffix -s -es to the verb, and there is a singular subject preceding the verb. The suffix -s -es in the verb indicates that it refers to a singular subject. For instance, she walks to the office. She watches.
2. -ed past tense, e.g.: She wait-ed at home. Past tense can be indicated by the inflectional suffix -ed. The inflectional suffix -ed is added to the verb and generating the past tense form. For instance, she worked at home.
3. -ing progressive, e.g.: She is eat-ing the donut.
Progressive is typically produced by suffix -ing to the verb. The inflectional suffix -ing denotes the present participle form of the verb. For instance, she is drinking the tea.
4. -en past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donuts.
Past participle refers to the suffix -en that is added to an irregular verb to create the past participle form. For instance, he has eaten the cake.
5. -s plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-s.
Plural forms are more frequent found in nouns. The suffix -s specifies the plural form. For instance, the word boy adds the inflection suffix -s to form boys.
6. -'s possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
Possessive is a suffix -'s -s' that is appended to a noun to indicate possession of something. For instance, Robert's hair is short. Girls' doll is broken.
7. -er comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-er hair than Karin
Comparative can be marked by suffix -er to the adjective that makes a comparison between two objects. For instance, she is smarter than I am.
8. Superlative refers to the suffix -est that is appended to an adjective to enable comparison of the adjective's highest quality level to a noun. For instance, Tom is the cleverest student in the class.

3. Research Method

This study employed a qualitative research approach. According (Sugiyono, 2013) qualitative research as a natural inquiry conducted by the researchers themselves. It involves collecting descriptive data in the form of words, analyzing it inductively, focusing on the process rather than the outcome, and ultimately emphasizing the meaning and interpretation of the findings. This study uses non-participant observation as an instrument in finding the types of suffixes in this article. Sugiyono defines non-participant observation as a data collection technique in which the researchers are not directly involved or only as an independent analyzer. By using this instrument, researchers do not need participants because the observed data is in the form of documentation from a collection of words, phrases, or sentences that are arranged into this article. In qualitative research, the main instrument is a person or human instrument, namely the researchers themselves, meaning that the researchers collect data, presents data, reduces data, interprets data and collects research results. According to (Sugiyono, 2013, p.223), "the researcher is the key instrument". To become an instrument, researchers must have broad theoretical and insightful knowledge, so that they are able

to ask questions, analyze, take pictures, and construct the social situation under study to be clearer and more meaningful.

4. Discussion

The researchers answer the statement of the problem in the study. What are the types of prefixes and suffixes in time magazine and what are dominant prefixes and suffixes in *Time Magazine* article. This chapter presents the results and the. The data analysis of the online articles is presented based on each type of prefix and suffixes. Researchers provide research outcome data. Depending on the data collection technique and then, it is discussed with data analysis. The data obtained is from the *Time Magazine*.

4.1 Derivational suffixes

Derivational suffixes are basic words that have an affix added to them to form a new word that has a new and different meaning. The researchers found there are some derivational suffixes in the Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*.

Noun		Suffixes	Adjective
Use	+	Ful	Useful
Hunger	+	-y	Hungry
Cash	+	-less	Cashless
Finance	+	-al	Financial

Table 1. Derivational Suffixes Noun to Adjective

From the data above, we can see the function of derivational suffixes. For the example, the word “use” has root “use” then added by suffix -ful become adjective and the word “cash” have root “cash” (noun) then added by suffix -less become adjective.

Verb		Suffixes	Noun
Compare	+	-sion	Comparison
Analyze	+	-ist	Analyst
Adopt	+	-er	Adopter
Pay	+	-ment	Payment
Direct	+	-or	Director
Develop	+	-ment	Development
Discover	+	-y	Discovery
Consume	+	-er	Consumer

Table 2. Derivational Suffixes Verb to Noun

From the data above, we can see the function of derivational suffixes. For the example, the word “pays” have root “pay” then added by suffix -ment become noun and the word “direct” have root “direct” (verb) then added by suffix -less become noun

Adjective		Suffixes	Adverb
Radical	+	-ly	Radically
Eventual	+	-ly	Eventually
Automatic	+	-ally	Automatically
Increasing	+	-ly	Increasingly
Actual	+	-ly	Actually

Certain	+	-ly	Certainly
Comfortable	+	-ly	Comfortably
Ultimate	+	-ly	Ultimately

Table 3. Derivational Suffixes Adjective to Adverb

From the data above, we can see the function of derivational suffixes. For the example, the word “radical” have root “radical” then added by suffix -ly become adverb and the word “certain” have root “certain” (adjective) then added by suffix -less become adverb.

Adjective		Suffixes	Noun
Popular	+	-ity	Popularity

Table 4. Derivational Suffixes Adjective to Noun

From the data above, we can see the function of derivational suffixes. For the example, the word “popular” have root “popular” then added by suffix -ity become noun.

Verb		Suffixes	Adjective
Displace	+	-ed	Displaced
Integrate	+	-ed	Integrated
Solve	+	-ed	Solved
Design	+	-ed	Design
Vending	+	-ing	Vending
Emerge	+	-ing	Emerging
Impress	+	-ive	Impressive

Table 5. Derivational Suffixes Verb to Adjective

We can see the function of derivational suffixes. For the example, the word “vend” have root “vend” then added by suffix -ing become adjective and the word “impress” have root “impress” (verb) then added by suffix -ive become adjective

4.2 Inflectional Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes cannot form new words, meaning and word class do not change. The words found are arranged in the following table:

No.	Suffixes	Function		Word
1.	(s)	Noun	Plural	Locations
2.				Payments
3.				Users
4.				Messages
5.				Santas
6.				Reviews
7.				Numbers
8.				Customers
9.				Barriers
10.				Platforms
11.				Movements

12.				Capabilities
13.				Strategies
14.				Experiences
15.				Schemes
16.				Holders
17.				Merchants
18.				Readers
19.				Purchases
20.				Offers
21.				Launches
22.	(s)	V	Third person singular	Migrates
23.				Allows
24.				Jumps
25.				Infuriates
26.				Expects
27.				Helps
28.				Purchases
29.				Offers
30.				Launches
31.				Experiences
32.	(-ed)	V	Past Tense	Downloaded
33.				Ordered
34.				Created
35.				Launched
36.				Started
37.				Scanned
38.				Raised
39.				Helped
40.				Predicted
41.				Fitted
42.				Happened
43.				Used
44.	(ing)	V	Progressive	Surging
45.				Driving
46.				Waiting
47.				Giving
48.				Managing
49.				Checking
50.				Sliding
51.				Processing
52.				Following
53.				Running
54.				Tapping
55.				Sniffing
56.				Buying
57.				Tracking
58.				Offering
59.				Working
60.				Building

61.				Happening
62.				Skipping
63.				Using
64.				Shopping
65.	(er)	Adj	Comparative degree	Faster
66.	(est)	Adj	Superlative degree	Biggest

From the data above, there were 21 words of plural process found in Time magazine article. Below is an example plural process found in Time magazine article. The word “customers” is from the stem of word “customer”. Then, the attachment of suffix –s is added to the word stem. It simply indicates the plurality, means that the “customer” is more than one. Its word class is still noun as well. There were 7 words of third-person singular process found in Time magazine article. Below is an example third-person singular process found in Time magazine article. The word “jumps” is from the stem of word “jump”. Then, the attachment of suffix –s is added to the word stem. It simply indicates the third-person singular, means that the suffix –s is used to make grammatical context of verb. This form is applied for the present tense rule. There were 15 words of past tense process found in Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*. The word “created” indicates the use of past tense in it. It happens because of the process of the attachment of suffix –ed which adds to the end of the verb stem. However, it does not change grammatical class and the meaning. The suffix –ed merely serves the grammatical extra to the stem of that verb which signifies something happened in the past. The stem of the verb “created” is create. There were 21 words of progressive process found in Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*. The word “driving” indicates the use of progressive. The process is the suffix –ing attached to the verb stem which denotes the past continuous tense. The stem of that word is drive. The attachment of inflectional suffix –ing does not change the word class so that the word “drive” is still verb. It is no changing the meaning as well. It solely serves grammatical function of the word which shows something was happening. There were 1 word of comparative process found in Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*. The word “faster” is adjective word and denotes comparative form in it. The stem of this word is fast, then suffix –er is attached to it to make the comparative form. It only provides the grammatical extra without changing part of speech. There were 1 word of comparative process found in Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash*. The word “biggest” is adjective word and indicates the superlative form in it. The stem of this word is “big”. The process of inflection of this word is solely agglutinating the suffix –est to the end of the word stem. This process is not changing the word class. Thus, it is still adjective word.

5. Conclusion

This study found that inflectional and derivational suffixes in Time magazine article entitled *The End of Cash* were attached in 94 words, which are 66 inflections and 28 derivations. They were categorized into 6 inflectional processes and 5 derivational processes. The 6 processes of inflection were third-person singular in 7 words, past tense in 15 words, progressive in 21 words, plural in 21 words, comparative in 1 words and superlative in 1 word.

The findings of this study prove that from 94 words, the most dominant type of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the Time magazine article *entitled The End of Cash* is plural using suffix -s and progressive using -ing. Both of these types are the category of inflection which was found each of them as many as 21 words. While the most frequent type of derivation is verb to noun and adjective to adverb. It was found each of them in 8 words using derivational suffixes -er, -sion, -or, -y, -ly, -ment, -ist and -ally.

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