

**PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FBS UNIVERSITAS KANJURUHAN MALANG
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UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER**

Course : English Morphology
Code : ENG324
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An introduction to autism

Autism is characterised by severe and pervasive impairments in several important areas of development: reciprocal social interaction and communication as well as behaviour, and imagination. In order to be diagnosed with autism, the behavioural symptoms in all of the above-named areas must be present by age 3. Even if the parents often notice that something is wrong during infancy, it is very difficult to diagnose autism before the age of eighteen months. This is because the behavioural symptoms used to establish the diagnosis have not clearly emerged developmentally until that age.

The majority of children with autism also have a learning disability (mental retardation), although a few have average intelligence. Many also have epilepsy, and visual and hearing impairment are over-represented in this group. Persons with Asperger's syndrome, which is a condition resembling autism, have average or above average intelligence.

Roughly estimated, 1 - 2 children per thousand have autism, which means that about one hundred children are born with autism every year in Sweden. Autism and the other pervasive developmental disorders (autistic-like conditions), or in other words the entire autism spectrum, adds up to at least 6 children in every thousand in Sweden. The same figures are seen in other nations worldwide. Many more boys than girls have autism.

What causes autism?

Autism is a behaviourally-defined condition, but is caused by a number of different known and unknown biologically based brain disfunctions that affect the developing brain's ability to handle information. Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder. There is a genetic component in many cases. The different way of processing information, such as perceiving, processing and interpreting information, learning new things and behaving in a well-adapted way, leads to the behavioural deviations that can be observed.

Identify and analyze the inflectional and derivational words from the article above and do the followings:

1. Complete the inflectional processes analysis table below
2. Draw the tree diagrams for the derivational morphemes analysis in a separate available paper
3. Complete the derivational processes analysis table below

Inflectional processes analysis table

No	Inflectional form	Lexeme	Suffix	Suffix function	Grammatical words explanation
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Derivational processes analysis table

No	Derivational form	Affixes	Derivational processes	Possible meanings
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

****GOOD LUCK****