

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language serves as a universal medium which individuals routinely convey ideas and present arguments to others in their daily lives. The human experience in society is naturally need connection with other people. If people understand and can use language effectively, people can engage and communicate with one another. In accordance with Chomsky's perspective, language is an inherent aspect of human cognition, firmly rooted in the human brain and an integral component of our species, biological inheritance (Chomsky, 2002:1). In education field, language assumes a paramount role, or the vital tool for communication by allowing humans to articulate thoughts, which may manifest as narratives or written expressions.

The study of language is commonly referred to as linguistics. Linguistics studies about language from its phonetic aspects to morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Hence, linguistics as a field of study that are subdivided into several branches, including phonology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and morphology. (Matthews, 1974:3) states that, morphology is a simply terms for branch of linguistics that is concerned with the forms of words in different uses and constructions. One of the most essential things that people must understand is the meaning of words.

There are several sorts of words, such as; noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Those type of words in morphology might be modified based on their class, a noun becomes an adjective for the case *Luck (N)* change to adjectives becomes *Lucky (Adj)*. However, some words may also stand for their forms and meanings. The simplest unit of a word known as morpheme. (Katamba, 1993) states word building processes fall into two broad categories, there are derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are concerned with the change of words class because of process of applying affixes. A morpheme that exclusively attaches to the stem, root, or base of a word is known as an affix. (Katamba, 1993:47) stated that affixes are categorized as dependent morphemes since they rely on base words to convey meaning within a word. Affixes can be further categorized into three types such as; prefix, infix, and suffix. A suffix is a specific type of affix that is affixed to the end of a root word or base in order to alter its meaning or grammatical function.

Derivational suffixes involve altering words by adding suffixes to them. For instance, the transformation of the noun “vaccinate” into a verb by adding the suffix –ate is an example of how word class can change. This process of changing word classes is known as “derivational”. Analyzing derivational suffixes is not a easy task but fascinating that’s make motivating people to learn deeper into this subject. Derivational suffixes are commonly encountered in various aspects of daily life, such as conversations, novels, podcasts, social media, newspapers, and textbooks.

In this study, inspirational book is used as the primary data source of data. Specifically, the book “Becoming Unstoppable” offers inspirational motivation for young people, insights into life processes, women’s empowerment, hard work, dreams and social status. The book contains valuable lessons, making it an engaging to read. Furthermore, it includes numerous example of derivational suffixes and prefixes within its sentences. One can find instances of derivational process of suffixes in this book, like the use of suffix *-ly* in the word “overwhelmingly”, the prefix *un-* in “unstoppable”, and the suffix *-al* in “identical”. However, the process of analyzing derivational suffixes is not simple, it might challenges so that make it difficult for people to classify the types of derivational suffixes according to morphological theories.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This study is evaluated the derivational process that happens in the “Becoming Unstoppable” book. Based on the background of the study, this research is mainly focused to answer two research question.

1. What types of derivational suffixes are found in the inspirational book “Becoming Unstoppable”?
2. How is the processes of derivational suffixes found in the book “Becoming Unstoppable”?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the study problems, the objectives of the study could be explained as follows:

1. To identify and list the types of derivational suffixes in the book “Becoming Unstoppable”.
2. To analyze the process of derivational suffixes found in the book “Becoming Unstoppable”.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The focus of this study is on the suffix types, functions and the derivational processes as taken in the inspirational book “Becoming Unstoppable”. Plag (2003) theory is used to identify the classes of derivational suffixes, whereas Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002) theory is used in this study to analyze the process of suffixes.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has two significances both theoretical and practical significance.

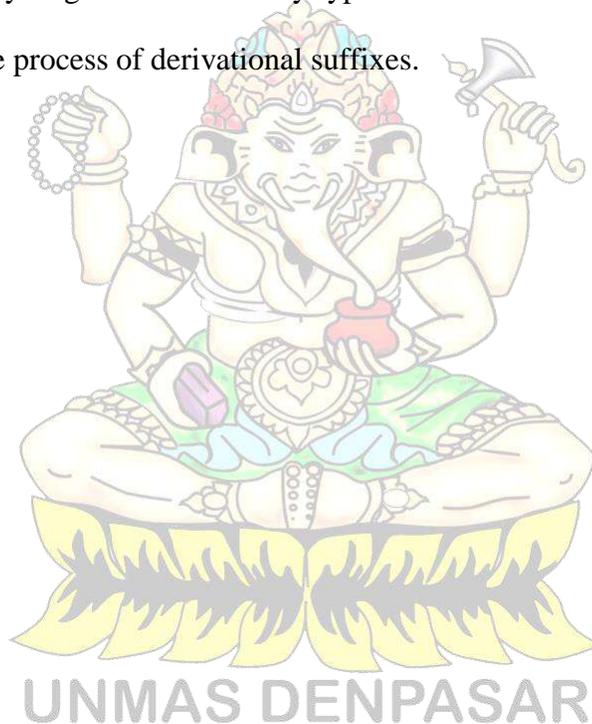
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The goal of this study is to provide knowledge and insight for studying derivational suffixes. Also, this study aimed to expand the field of morphology. By examining the morphological processes involved in the creation of new words through the addition of derivational suffixes, this research not only contributes for the

understanding of language structure but also sheds light on the broader scope of linguistic diversity.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This paper is believed to offer as a reference for future researchers interested in performing more research on the process of derivational suffixes. Moreover, the readers of this study might learn the many types of derivational suffixes and also be able to examine the process of derivational suffixes.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

This chapter divided into three sub-chapter there are review of related literature, concept, and theoretical framework. The first section is review of related literature, which consist of reviews of five previous studies on topics linked to this study. The second section is concept, in this chapter explain about significant terminology that are related with the topic in this study. The third section is theoretical framework, this sub chapter discusses ideas that are related to the topic and that may be used to resolve the problems of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This sub-chapter provided more detail on various similar studies to this study that have been done earlier by showing certain aspects, similarities and differences that may be compared to this study. Previous studies were used to carry out comparable themes connected to the literature in this study. This study used five references, including two theses and three articles.

The first thesis entitled “An analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in English Textbook of Tenth Grade at SMA Negeri 1 Rengat Barat Entitled Pathway To English” was done by Oktriyani (2022). The primary objective of this research was to identify derivational suffixes in the English textbook "Pathway To English" used in class X at SMA Negeri

1 Rengat Barat. The study aimed to address the question of which derivational suffixes are present in this textbook. Oktriyani (2022) applied the theory proposed by Katamba (2005) for analysis. A descriptive qualitative method was employed to examine the data. A key difference between this study and previous research lies in the choice of data sources. In the previous study, the English textbook "Pathway To English" served as the data source, whereas the current study used an inspirational book as its data source. Additionally, there is a difference in the theoretical framework employed. While the previous study relied on Katamba's (2005) theory, the current study utilized Plag's (2003) theory to identify types of derivational suffixes, complemented by McCarthy's (2002) theory. However, both studies share a commonality in their research problem, as both explore the types of derivational suffixes present in their respective data sources. The findings from this research revealed the presence of various types of derivational suffixes in the English textbook "Pathway To English." These include nominal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. In the case of nominal suffixes, there were six formation suffixes identified, comprising 20 words. Adjectival suffixes included seven formation suffixes and 13 words, while adverbial suffixes had one formation suffix with four words.

The second related thesis is "An analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Justin Bieber's Changes Album" written by Nadhea (2021). This study primarily aimed to investigate the various types and functions of derivational suffixes related to both maintaining and changing word classes in song lyrics. The data used for this research

were sourced from Justin Bieber's "Changes" album. The study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology and utilized documentation techniques for data collection. The theoretical framework applied in this thesis was based on Plag's (2002) theory. A key similarity between this current study and previous research lies in their shared focus on identifying types of derivational suffixes and their reliance on the same theoretical framework proposed by Plag (2003), but the current study use supported theory by McCarthy's (2002). However, the earlier study used songs as its data source, the current study opted for a book as its primary data source. The findings of this study revealed the presence of 36 derivational suffixes, which were categorized into three main types. Firstly, there were 21 nominal suffixes, secondly, 10 adverbial suffixes were identified and lastly, five adjective suffixes were found. The writer's analysis concluded that the suffix "-ly" played a significant role in the lyrics of the album, as it was observed that these suffixes had effects on altering word classes in 31 instances and 5 maintaining word classes.

The first article by Dwiyanti et al (2022) entitled "Types of Derivational Affixes in New Idea Magazine: Morphological Analysis". The aims of this paper was to identify the derivational affixes with a specific focus on analyzing the types and the process related to derivational affixes within the context of New Idea Magazine. This article used the theory by Katamba (1993) to solve the problem about the types of derivational affixes and theory that proposed by Lieber (2009) was used to solve the problem about the morphological process. New Idea Magazine is the data primary

sources. The similarity with this article is in the same concern about derivational affixes. However, there were notable differences between the two studies. In the earlier work, Katamba's theory (1993) and Lieber's theory (2009) were utilized. In contrast, the current study adopted Plag's (2003) theory to identify the classes of derivational suffixes and drew support from McCarthy's theory (2002) for analyzing the processes and classifying the functions of these suffixes. The analysis revealed that derivational suffixes, particularly -ly, were the most frequently used affixes in the magazine.

The second article entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in Reading Texts of English Textbook" written by Putri et al (2021). The aims of this article is to analyze the types and function of derivational suffixes found in reading texts of English textbook for the eleventh-grade students of senior high school. This study utilized a descriptive qualitative research approach. In order to thoroughly examine the pattern in the qualitative analysis, the researcher employed content analysis as a method of this research. Reading Texts of English Textbook is used as a data sources. Similar to the previous article, the focus of this study was on identifying different types of derivational suffixes. The analysis in this article identified four fundamental types and functions of derivational suffixes: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. Among these, the most frequently used suffix in the English textbook was the nominal suffix -ing, which served as a marker for nouns. It was closely followed by the adverbial suffix -ly, used to indicate adverbs. The functions of these derivational suffixes included noun formation to create nouns, verb formation for

creating verbs, adjective formation to generate adjectives, and adverb formation for create adverbs.

The last article titled “Derivational Suffixes in the Novel 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,’” authored by Putri et al., (2022) the study aimed to identify the types and processes of derivational suffixes. The study's objectives were achieved through the application of descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods, with a focus on data analysis. Fromkin theory (2007) was the theoretical framework employed to address both issues, and a tree diagram model was used to analyze the derivational suffixing process. The primary data source for this research was the novel "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" Similar to the current study, the main goal of this analysis was to identify the types and processes of derivational suffixes. However, there were notable differences between this study and the current one. The primary difference lay in the choice of theory. This study utilized Fromkin's theory (2007), whereas the current study relied on Plag's theory (2003) and supplemented it with McCarthy's theory (2002). In this analysis, a total of 213 data points were identified. These data were categorized into different types of derivational suffixes and their corresponding frequencies. The categories included: Derivational suffixes transforming Nouns into Adjectives, comprising 23 data points, Derivational suffixes converting Verbs into Nouns, totaling 51 data points, Derivational suffixes changing Adjectives into Nouns, for 16 data points, Derivational suffixes altering Verbs into Adjectives, amounting to 20 data points, Derivational suffixes modifying Adjectives into Adverbs, representing the

largest category with 101 data points, finally, there were 2 data points for derivational suffixes changing Nouns into Verbs. The most frequently occurring data in this analysis were derivational suffixes transforming Adjectives into Adverbs.

2.2 Concepts

In this study, several key concepts are discussed, and to ensure clarity for the reader, the writer provide explanations for these terms. The study's concepts are related to previous research in the field of morphology and are organized as follows:

2.2.1 Derivation

The term 'derivation' is used for all aspects of word-structure involving affixation. In linguistics, derivation refers to the process of forming new words from existing words by adding prefixes or suffixes, or through other morphological processes Matthews (1991:61). Derivation plays a crucial role in word formation and allows speakers of a language to create a wide variety of words with different meanings and grammatical functions. For example, in English, you can derive the noun "happiness" from the adjective "happy" by adding the suffix "-ness." Setiawati (2020: 2) explains that derivational operations involve creating a different syntactic from the base word which may also affect the meaning.

2.2.2 Suffixes

The word "suffixes" is the plural form of the word "suffix." A suffix is a morpheme a meaningful unit of language that is added to the end of a word to modify

its meaning or create a new word. Suffixes are a type of affix that can be attached to the end of a word. They are affixes such as "-ize," "-ify," "-tion," and others that are added after the stem of a word to modify its meaning or form new words. In other words, suffixes are those affixes that are specifically applied to the end of a word. There are indeed more suffixes than prefixes in English. An umbrella term for prefixes and suffixes broadly speaking, for all morphemes that are not roots is affix Lieber (2009:76). Suffixes are an important part of word formation in many languages, including English. Suffixes play a crucial role in expanding vocabulary and conveying more precise meanings in words.

2.2.3 Becoming Unstoppable

“Becoming Unstoppable” is a book authored by Maria Rahajeng & Elizabeth Rahajeng. This book offers insights into life processes, women's empowerment, hard work, dreams, lifestyle, and motivation. It contains valuable lessons that inspire readers to live their lives with confidence, excitement, and unwavering determination. The concept of being "unstoppable" in this context does not imply perfection but rather denotes overcoming challenges and achieving goals that were once unimaginable. The book was published by PT. Elex Media Komputindo in 2018 and is authored by Maria Rahajeng & Elizabeth Rahajeng, *Becoming Unstoppable* (2018).

2.3 Theories

In analysing the data, this research need exact theory. There are two theories, the first theory was proposed by Plag (2003) and the second theory was proposed by McCarthy (2002) the theory is used to support the problems which regarding to identify the types, functions of derivational suffixes and the process of derivational suffixes that found in the book “Becoming Unstoppable”.

2.3.1 Suffixation

Plag (2003) stated that suffixation refers to the linguistic process of affixing suffixes to the base or root forms of words to create new words. This process is characterized by the addition of suffixes, which can significantly alter the lexical meaning of the original word and often result in a shift to a different grammatical category. Suffixes can be categorized into four primary types, namely nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Each of these suffix types plays a distinct role in modifying and expanding the meaning and function of words within a given language.

2.3.1.1 Nominal Suffixation

According to Plag (2003: 86), nominal suffixation involves the process of adding suffixes to words, typically verbs, adjectives, or nouns, to create abstract nouns. These abstract nouns can represent actions, outcomes, or related concepts, as well as qualities, attributes, and similar notions. Within the category of nominal suffixes, a wide variety exists, including those that generate different types of person nouns. It's

important to note that individual suffixes often have multiple meanings, and their semantic domains frequently overlap. This is because the meanings of these suffixes are often extended to encompass additional, related senses.

Table 2. 1 Nominal Suffixation Forming Verb to Noun

No	Verb	Suffix	Noun
1.	Write	-ing	Writing
2.	Educate	-ion/-ation	Education
3.	Refuse	-al	Refusal
4.	Compress	-or	Compressor
5.	Pave	-ment	Pavement
6.	Depend	-ant	Dependant
7.	Absorb	-ance	Absorbance
8.	Expect	-ancy	Expectancy
9.	Fish	-(e)ry	Fishery
10.	Pay	-ee	Payee
11.	Cook	-er	Cooker
12.	Differ	-ence	Difference
13.	Wait	-ess	Waitress
14.	Depend	-ency	Dependency

(Plag, 2003: 86)

Plag (2003: 90) further explains that some verbs take the "-ing" suffix to create nouns that represent an action or its result, as seen in "writing." For instance, the combination of the root morpheme "write" and the suffix "-ing" results in the formation of the noun "writing." This transformation involves a change in both lexical category and meaning, making "writing" a product of derivational suffixes when combined.

Additionally, here are examples of nominal suffixation for adjectives to nouns:

Table 2. 2 Nominal Suffixation Forming Adjective to Noun

No	Adjective	Suffix	Noun
1.	Racist	-ism	Racism
2.	Fantastic	-ist	Fantastist
3.	Curious	-ity	Curiosity

(Plag,2003:91)

The "-ist" suffix is often derived from nouns describing people, originating from adjectival and nominal roots like "fantasist." The precise meaning of "-ist" can be broadly characterized as "a person associated with X," with the exact interpretation of the derivative depending on the base word's meaning and additional contextual inferences (Plag, 2003: 91). For instance, "fantasist" is formed by combining "fantastic" (base morpheme) with "-ist" (bound morpheme). "Fantastic" belongs to the adjective category, while "-ist" functions as a suffix.

2.3.1.2 Verbal Suffixation

According to Plag (2003: 92), the suffixes -ate, -en, -ify, and -ize are a set of four suffixes primarily used to transform words from other grammatical categories, especially adjectives and nouns, into verbs.

Table 2. 3 Verbal Suffixation Forming Noun to Verb

No	Noun	Suffix	Verb
1.	Mercury	-ate	Mercurate
2.	Hospital	-ize	Hospitalize

(Plag, 2003: 92)

Plag (2003: 92) explains that the derivational suffix "-ize" exhibits a rather complex pattern of base allomorphy, leading to systematic of the base word, as seen in examples like "hospitalize." In the case of "hospitalize," it's important to note that this word consists of two morphemes within a phrase. These are "hospital-" and "-ize." "Hospitalize" is formed by attaching the suffix "-ize" to the base morpheme "hospital." When combined, "hospitalize" represents derivational suffixes in action, as it not only changes the word's lexical category but also modifies its meaning.

Table 2. 4 Verbal Suffixation Forming Adjective to Verb

No	Adjective	Suffix	Verb
1.	Black	-en	Blacken
2.	Humid	-ify	Humidify

(Plag, 2003:93)

Plag (2003: 93) outlines that the Germanic suffix "-en" typically attaches to monosyllabic words ending in positive, fricative, or affricative sounds. Furthermore, it's worth noting that a significant portion of the base words to which this suffix attaches are adjectives. For instance, the word "blacken" is formed by combining two morphemes. The first is "black," which serves as the base morpheme, and the second is "-en," which functions as a bound morpheme. When these two morphemes are joined together, they create the word "blacken." In this case, "blacken" represents a verb, and the presence of the suffix "-en" signifies a derivational suffix. This is because "blacken" not only changes the word's lexical category from an adjective to a verb but also alters its meaning in the process.

2.3.1.3 Adjectival Suffixation

English adjectival suffixes can be divided into two primary categories. The majority of derived adjectives fall into the category of relational adjectives, which essentially serve the purpose of linking or connecting the noun they modify to the source word from which they are derived. On the other hand, qualitative adjectives possess a relational meaning that indicates a connection or association with a particular quality or characteristic, such as something related to grammar (Plag, 2003: 94).

Table 2. 5 Adjectival Suffixation Forming Verb to Adjective

No	Verb	Suffix	Adjective
1.	Break	-able/-ible	Breakable
2.	Prevent	-ive	Preventive
3.	Institute	-al	Institutional

(Plag, 2003 : 94)

The suffix "-able" primarily attaches to both transitive and intransitive verbal bases, as seen in words like "breakable." When we break down the structure of "breakable," it consists of two essential morphemes. The first is "break," which serves as the base morpheme, and the second is "-able," which functions as a bound morpheme. In this case, the morpheme "breakable" falls into the category of adjectives, with "-able" acting as the suffix. The combination of "breakable" (adjective) and "-able" represents derivational suffixes at work because "breakable" has undergone a transformation in both its lexical category and meaning as a result of this combination.

Table 2. 6 Adjectival Suffixation Forming Noun to Adjective

No	Noun	Suffix	Adjective
1.	Evolution	-ary	Evolutionary
2.	Wood	-ed	Wooded
3.	Picture	-esque	Picturesque
4.	Beauty	-ful	Beautiful
5.	Economy	-ic	Economic
6.	Hope	-less	Hopeless
7.	Father	-ly	Fatherly
8.	Fame	-ous	Famous
9.	Dirt	-y	Dirty

(Plag, 2003 : 96)

Stated by Plag (2003: 96), the adjectival suffix "-ful" generally conveys the idea of "having X" or "being characterized by X." This suffix is commonly affixed to abstract nouns, as exemplified by "beautiful." Breaking down the structure of "beautiful," we find two integral morphemes at play. The first is "beauty," serving as the base morpheme, and the second is "-ful," functioning as a bound morpheme. In this context, "beautiful" falls within the category of adjectives, with "-ful" serving as the suffix. The combination of "beautiful" (adjective) and "-ful" represents derivational suffixes in action, as "beautiful" has undergone changes in both its lexical category and meaning due to this combination.

2.3.1.4 Adverbial Suffixation

Adverbial suffixation primarily involves the creation of adverbs from words belonging to other grammatical categories, notably adjectives and nouns. According to Plag (2003: 97), there are two main suffixes used for this purpose: "-ly" and "-wise."

Here is an example of adverbial suffixation derived from an adjective:

[[Short]_{adj} -ly] Adv

Plag (2003: 97) explains that the "-ly" suffix, primarily used to derive adverbs from adjectives, exhibits a unique characteristic. In most cases, its attachment to adjectives is syntactically triggered and mandatory, rendering it akin to an inflectional element. However, in certain instances, there exists a distinction in meaning between the adjective and the adverb created through the addition of "-ly." For example, consider the word "shortly." This adverb is formed by the combination of two morphemes: "short," which functions as the base morpheme, and "-ly," serving as the bound morpheme. "Shortly" is categorized as an adverb, while "-ly" acts as the suffix. The pairing of "shortly" (adverb) with "-ly" represents derivational suffixes at work because "shortly" has undergone changes in both its lexical category and meaning as a result of this combination. This variation in meaning highlights the distinctiveness of adverbs derived with the "-ly" attachment, as discussed by Plag.

2.3.2 Derivational Process of Suffixes

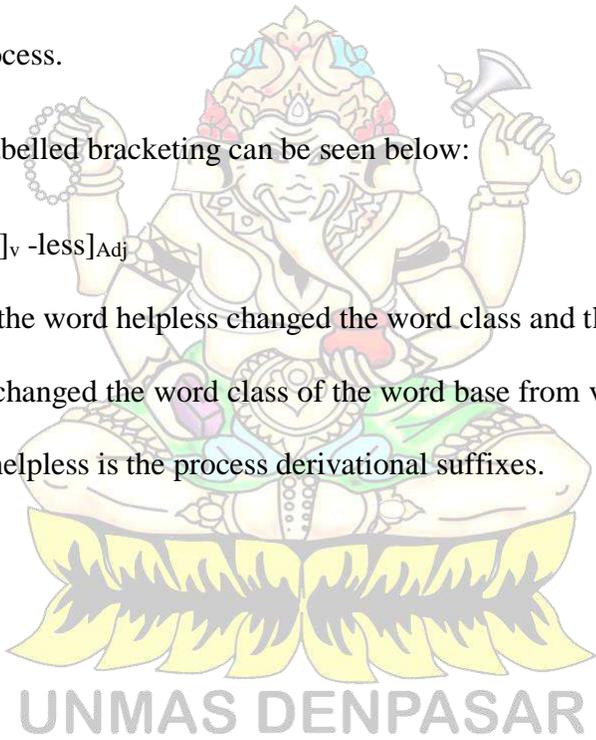
According to McCarthy (2002: 74), the derivational process of suffixes can be analyzed using various methods, including flat structure, tree diagrams, and labelled bracketing. In this study, the writer has chosen to employ labelled bracketing to examine how suffixes transform words and their meanings. Labelled bracketing is a valuable tool for dissecting and understanding the changes that occur in a word during the derivational process.

The analysis using labelled bracketing can be seen below:

[[help]_v -less]_{Adj}

The suffix –less in the word helpless changed the word class and the meaning of the word base help (it changed the word class of the word base from verb to adjective).

Sum up, the word helpless is the process derivational suffixes.



UNMAS DENPASAR