



The Students' Ability in Using Derivational Suffixes at Persada Bunda School of Foreign Language Pekanbaru

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to know the students' ability in using derivational suffixes especially about noun. There are three types of derivational suffixes of noun in English, they are: derivational suffixes of nouns derived from nouns, derivational suffixes of nouns derived from verbs and derivational suffixes of nouns derived from adjectives. The method used in this research was quantitative descriptive method. Population of this research was the fifth semester students in academic year 2017/2018 counted 20 people from STIBA Persada Bunda. The instrument used to collect data was a multiple choice test. The results showed that: (1) the ability of the fifth semester students to use the derivational suffix of nouns derived from the noun was 74.5%, (2) use the derivational suffix of nouns derived from verbs was 69%, and (3) use the derivational suffix of nouns derived from adjective was 65%. Briefly it can be concluded that students of semester five academic year 2017/2018 STIBA Persada Bunda Pekanbaru were able to use both the derivational suffix of nouns derived from the noun and the derivational suffix of nouns derived from verbs in good level while the students' ability in using derivational suffix of nouns derived from adjective was in fair level.

Key words: derivational suffixes, students' ability

I. Introduction

Language has its own science. It makes language easy to understand by the speaker because it studies about universal and the specific aspect in a language. In linguistics, it discusses more about the language that usually use in daily conversation. Linguistics concerns itself with describing and explaining the nature of human language. There are some kinds of it,

such as phonology, sociolinguistics, semantic, syntax, morphology and many others. However, many people are difficult to understand about the structure of word named morphology.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across languages and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. It will identify, analyze



and describe the structure of words that used by the speaker and understood by the listener. Morphology studies about morpheme, the internal structure and how the incorporation of the morpheme to a base word.

Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a word. It is a complement to a word that can change the part of speech or change the structure. Siva (2013, p.1) said that there are two types of morpheme, the first is free morpheme and the second is bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and may also constitute a word, whereas bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone and always bound to another morpheme. For example the word *birds*, consist of two morphemes, there are 'bird' as free morpheme which can stand independent, and '-s' as bound morpheme which identify the bird is plural or more than one and cannot stand independent.

Every word may have one or more morphemes. Another example is the word *sad* (adjective), the adding of suffix *-ness* become sadness (noun) the part of speech of the word change from adjective into noun. The word *sad* and suffix *-ness* are morphemes. Zapata

(2007:2) said that there are two types of bound morphemes, bound roots and affixes. Affix is a morpheme that attaches to a base word to form a new word and change the meaning of word. Affix has some types, they are prefix, suffix and infix. Prefix is an affix that attaches to the beginning of a word and changed its meaning. Then, suffix is an affix that attaches to the end of a word and change the part of speech. Moreover, infix is an affix that put in a middle of a root word, but infix is not exist in the English language.

In addition, affixes are divided into two categories, the first one is derivational affixes and the second is inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes are incorporation that change part of speech of a word. Otherwise, inflectional affixes are incorporation affixes just change the structure of word without changing the meaning of a root or they just change from singular to plural. For instance; the word 'clean' (verb) if add suffix '-ed' become 'cleaned' (verb). The word 'bag' (noun) if added with suffix '-s' become 'bags' (noun). Meanwhile, derivational suffix obtain new words and new meaning. It means that it can change the part of speech itself.



However, many students sometimes make mistakes to arrange the sentences grammatically. For example when a student had a presentation in front of the class, he would say “I will presentation the topic for today”. The sentence is incorrect because the word “presentation” is a noun not a verb. It means the student did not know sincerely about the function of ending –*tion*. It should be “I will present the topic for today “, because after using will, it must be followed by a verb not a noun. Not only in uttering, but the students also got difficulties in using derivational suffixes especially when they were asked to write a long sentence in writing. The students got difficulties in using derivational suffixes especially when they were asked to write a long sentence. They still did not know how to use derivational suffixes appropriately.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducted a research with the title “**The Students’ Ability in Using Derivational Suffixes at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Bahasa Asing (STIBA) Persada Bunda Pekanbaru**”

II. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Morpheme

. A morpheme can consist of a word, such as look or a meaningful piece of a word, such a –ed of looked. Therefore, a word can consist of one or more morphemes as example below.

Table 2.1: Words consist of one or more morphemes

Word	One Morpheme	Two Morphemes	Three Morphemes
Predict	Predict	-	-
Predictable	Predict	-able	-
Unpredictable	Un-	Predict	-able

2.2 Kinds of Morpheme

Morphemes is divided into two branches, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a word which cannot stand alone. Free morphemes is divided into two categories. The first category is lexical morpheme and the second category is functional morpheme. In addition, Fromkin (2007:79) who stated that some



morpheme like boy, desire, gentle and man may constitute words by themselves. It means that the words which indicate as a free morpheme, if the words always can stand alone without other complement such as noun, verb, adjective and many others.

b. Bound Morpheme

On the other hand, bound morpheme is the opposite from free morpheme, because it cannot be independent. Root is the term which is used to refer bases of word that cannot be analyzed further into morpheme, then stem is used for base of inflectional, sometime for bases of derivational affixes.

2.2.3 Affixes

In the previous explanations stated that bound morpheme can be as affixes. Fromkin (2207:79) assumed that affixes are bound morpheme which consists of prefixes and suffixes. Based on these statements, affixes are divided in some parts which have structure and function to each other in language.

a. Prefixes

Prefix is bound morpheme which is added in the beginning word and cannot stand alone. For examples: 'anti' in *antibody* (the meaning is against) 'pre-' in *pretend* (means

before), 'de' in *devalue* (means down or reduce).

b. Suffixes

In relation to the previous explanation, the bound morpheme which added after the base word sometimes can creates a new word or new meaning. Actually suffixes consist of two parts; there are inflectional suffix and derivational suffix.

2.2.4 Inflectional suffixes

The researcher makes more specific explanations about bound morpheme which is as an inflectional suffixes. It is also can be called as a inflectional morpheme, because suffixes is a part of morpheme.

To support that ideas, Fromkin (2007:98) posted that inflectional morphemes is bound morphemes that have a strictly grammatical function, they mark properties such as tense, number, gender, case, and so forth. It can be concluded that the inflectional suffix is suffix which cannot change the lexical category or the part of speech and has meaning in grammatical of words.

2.2.5 Derivational Suffixes

To support this study, there are some experts which explain about derivational suffix. Derivational suffix



is part of derivational morpheme. Kuthy (2002:6) 'derivational morphemes create new words'. It can be concluded that derivational suffix create new word which can change the base word. There is an example of the derivation of word consist which consist of bound morpheme and free morpheme. In the case of colonial the base is a root, in the other cases it is not.

2.2.6 The Kinds of Derivational Suffixes

The researcher will show the derivation of word which added by suffix. Here, the researcher wants to showing something of how derivation work in English based on Mc Carty's theory.

a. Adverb derived from adjective (suffix -ly)

Example: slow (adjective) +
ly (slowly)

b. Noun derived from noun

1. Suffix -let, -ette, -ie. They yield nouns with meaning 'small X'. For example: droplet, booklet, cigarette, and doggie.
2. Suffix -ess, -ine. They mean that as 'female X'.

For example: waitress, princess, and heroine.

3. Suffix -er, -(i)an. They mean that 'inhabitant of X'. For example: Londoner, New Yorker, Texan, and Glaswegian.
4. Suffix -ship, -hood. They meant that 'stated of being an X'. For example: kingship, ladyship, motherhood, priesthood.
5. Suffix -ist, -ian. They yield 'devotee of or expert on X'. For example: contortionist, Marxist, logician, historian.

c. Noun derived from adjective

1. Suffix -ity. For example: purity, equality, ferocity, sensitivity.
2. Suffix -ness. For example: goodness, tallness, fierceness, sensitiveness.
3. Suffix -ism. For example: radicalism, conversatism.

d. Noun derived fom verb



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1. Suffix –ance , -ence. For example: performance, ignorance, reference, convergence.
 2. Suffix –ment. For example: announcement, commitment
 3. Suffix –ing. For example: painting, singing, building
 4. Suffix –((a) tion. For example: commission, confusion
 5. Suffix –al. for example: refusal, arrival
 6. Suffix –er. For example: painter, singer
- e. Adjective derived from verb
1. Suffix –able which able to be X. For example breakable
 2. Suffix –ent, -ant, which tending to. for example: repellent
 3. Suffix –ive which meant that tending to X. for example: repulsive
- f. Adjective derived from nouns
1. Suffix –ful. For example: joyful
 2. Suffix –less. For example: joyless
 3. Suffix –al. for example; original
 4. Suffix –ish. For example: boyish
- g. Verb derived from noun
- Suffix –ise. For example organize
- h. Verb derived from adjective
- Suffix -(i)fy, for example: beautify

III. Method of the Research

This study was a descriptive quantitative. It was intended to find out the students' ability in using derivational suffixes especially of using noun. This research was conducted at STIBA Persada Bunda, Jalan Diponegoro No.42 Pekanbaru. The population of this research was twenty students of the fifth semester students of 2017/ 2018 of STIBA Persada Bunda. There were 20 students. In this research, the data were collected by using a test. The students were asked to answer by choosing the right options of derivational suffixes as about noun derive from noun, noun derive from verb.

To show the score of the students it had been calculated by using the



formula to take the score. The formula was:

$$S = \frac{b}{N} \times 100$$

Where : S = Score

b = Number of the correct answer

N = Total number of population or questions

The data also had calculated in percentage to show the students' ability in using derivational suffixes then they were analyzed and described by quantitative and the percentage by using a table of percentage. This formula then are used to as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of wrong answer

N = Number of Sample

(Arikunto, 2013:272)

After that researcher calculated their marks, the percentage and classification of the students' ability had been calculated using table below based on Arikunto, 2012:281.

Percentage of correct answer	Grade	Level achievement
80-100% correct	A – (4)	Excellent
66-79% correct	B – (3)	Good
56-65% correct	C – (2)	Fair
44-55% correct	D – (1)	Poor
Below 44 correct	E – (0)	Complete Failure

After calculating the scores of the students, the researcher inserted the students' score into a table of data to find the mean score (M). To accumulate the mean score of the student the researcher will use the following formula :

$$Mx = \frac{\sum x}{N} \times 100$$

Where: M = Mean score

Σ = Sum of all score

X = Score

N = Number of participations

(Arikunto, 2006:275)



IV. Findings

The finding of this research referred to the instrumentation that was given to the students through a test. A test contained 30 items of derivational suffixes questions that was ranged into the correct sequence category or score. The result of test as followed

10	9	90	A
11	7	70	B
12	8	80	A
13	7	70	B
14	5	50	D
15	7	70	B
16	6	60	C
17	6	60	C
18	7	70	B
19	8	80	A
20	6	60	C

4.1.1 The student's ability in using noun derive from noun of derivational suffixes

The test was conducted for the fifth semester students at STIBA Persada Bunda Pekanbaru. The class consisted of 20 students. The test was considered to find out how the student's ability in using derivational suffixes especially of using noun derive from noun.

Table 4.1.1 the result of the test Noun derived from Noun

Student	Noun Derive from Verb	Score	Category
1	9	90	A
2	7	70	B
3	9	90	A
4	9	90	A
5	9	90	A
6	6	60	C
7	7	70	B
8	7	70	B
9	7	70	B

Based on the table of Students Score Category above, from the ability in using derivational suffixes noun derived from noun, it can be seen that only 7 (seven) students who got category A. There were 8 (eight) students gained category B, 4 (four) students acquired category C, and 1(one) student got category D, based on the result, the students' ability in using derivational suffixes noun derived from noun was in category B with the average percent was 74.5 %

4.1.2 The student's ability in using noun derive from verb of derivational suffixes

The class consisted of 20 students. The test was considered to find out how the students' ability in using derivational suffixes especially of



using noun derives from verb. The result could be seen below:

Table 4.1.2 the result of the test Noun derived from Verb

Student	Noun Derive from Verb	Score	Category
1	9	90	A
2	7	70	B
3	9	90	A
4	9	90	A
5	8	80	A
6	7	70	B
7	7	70	B
8	7	70	B
9	7	70	B
10	9	90	A
11	7	70	B
12	9	90	A
13	7	70	B
14	6	60	C
15	6	60	C
16	6	60	C
17	7	70	B
18	6	60	C
19	7	70	B
20	5	50	D

Based on the table above the Students Score Category, from the ability in using derivational suffixes noun derived from verb, it can be seen that only 6 (six) students who got category A. There were 9 (nine) students gained category B, there were 4 (four) students acquired category C, 1 (one) student obtained category E and from the result, the ability in using

derivational suffixes noun derived from verb was in category B with the average percent was 69 %

4.1.3 The student's ability in using noun derive from adjective of derivational suffixes

The test was considered to find out how the students' ability in using derivational suffixes especially of using noun derives from adjective. The result of the research could be seen below:

Table 4.1.3 the result of the test Noun derived from Adjective

Student	Noun Derive from Adjective	Score	Category
1	7	70	B
2	7	70	B
3	7	70	B
4	8	80	A
5	7	70	B
6	6	60	C
7	6	60	C
8	6	60	C
9	6	60	C
10	7	70	B
11	6	60	C
12	7	70	B
13	7	70	B
14	5	50	D
15	6	60	C
16	6	60	C
17	8	80	A
18	6	60	C
19	7	70	B
20	5	50	D



Based on the table above the students Score Category from the ability in using of derivational suffixes noun derives from adjective can be seen that there were 2 (two) students who got category A. There were 8 (eight) students gained category B, there were 8 (eight) students acquired category C. there were 2 (two) students acquired category D. From the result above, the ability in using derivational suffixes noun derived from adjective was in category C with the average percent was 65%.

After arranging the finding above, the researcher has calculated and analyzed the data to know the students' ability in using derivational suffixes of noun derives from noun, derivational suffixes of noun derives from verb and derivational suffixes of noun derives from adjective.

Based on the finding, the fifth semester students average score in using derivational suffixes of noun derives from noun was 74,5%, then derivational suffixes of noun derives from verb was 69% and derivational suffixes of noun derives from adjective was 65%.

The students' ability in using derivational suffixes both in noun derives from noun and noun derives from verb were in good level that was in category B with the average percent was 74.5 % and 69 %. The students' ability in using derivational suffixes of noun derives from adjective was in category C with the average percent was 65%. It could be seen that the students got fair level of this material, it meant that they should learn more about adjective words.

V. Conclusions

Based on the data, some conclusions are as follows:

1. The fifth semester students' ability in using derivational suffixes noun derives from noun was good with the average percent was 74.5%
2. The fifth semester students' ability in using derivational suffixes noun derives from verb noun was good level with the average percent was 69%
3. The fifth semester students' ability in using derivational suffixes noun derives from noun was fair level with the average percent was 65%



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