CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the main part of the whole graduating paper. It presents data analysis of derivational suffixes as the result of the research finding in order to answer the statement of the problem in this research. This analysis will explain the derivational suffixes type and process to form new words (word formation) in English which are found in Steve Job's speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love".

A. RESEARCH FINDING

The researcher did the research and got the complete data from all the research instrument in both primary and secondary instrument. Based on the statement of the problem, the researcher explains how the derivational suffixes are found in Steve Job's commencement speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love". The first is the researcher describes the type of derivational suffixes used in Steve Job's speech, and the second is to describe word formation in derivational suffixes.

Thus, to analyze systematically and accurately of the data, the researcher takes some steps. According toMiles and Huberman (1994: 10), the researcher takes the steps as technique of analyzing data as following:

Firstly, the researcher elaborates the words that are attached by derivational suffixes after reading the whole Steve Job's speech. It is called as data reduction.

Secondly, the researcher displays the data in the form of table analysis which is listing all the words containing derivational suffixes. The researcher uses coding to recognize the data easily to be analyzed. It is called as data display.Thirdly, the researcher draws the conclusion about derivational suffixes as word formation that changes not only its class word or word category but also its new meaning.

After presenting the words which is containing derivational suffixes in this research, the researcher finds 74 data of derivational suffixes in commencement speech by Steve Job's entitled You've Got to Find What You Love as shown at appendix table 4.1.

According to the research statement, those are what kinds of derivational suffixes are found in the Steve Jobs' speech and how is the process of word formation in derivational suffixes found in Steve Job's commencement speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love", it means that the researcher is going to explainboth types of derivational suffixes and its word formation.

1. **Types of Derivational Suffixes**

Plag (2003: 109) claims that basically in English, there are four types of suffixes and divided into nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverbial suffixes. Thus, based on the table 4.1 it can be shown as following:

a. **Nominal Suffixes**

Based on the list of derivational suffixes (table 4.1), it can be classified for nominal forming suffixes as following:

Table 4.2 Nominal Suffixes

Noun Forming Suffixes (Nominal Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	**Verb**	**Noun**	
-cement	Comment	Commencement	1
-ion	Graduate	Graduation	12
	Adopt	Adoption	
	Decide	Decision	
	Intuit	Intuition	
	Instruct	Instruction	
	Combine	Combination	
	Create	Creation	
	Generate	Generation	
	Animate	Animation	
	Impress	Impression	
	Invent	Invention	
	Opine	Opinions	
-er	Draw	Drawer	3
	Begin	Beginner	
	Love	Lovers	
-or	Direct	Directors	1
-re	Fail	Failure	1
-ionship	Relate	Relationship	1
-tion	Expect	Expectation	2
	Apply	Application	
-ment	Embarrass	Embarrassment	1
-ry	Surge	Surgery	1

From the table above, It shows that nominal suffixes can be derived from verb which is attached suffix – cement (1), - ion (8), - er (3), - or (1), - re (1), - ionship (1), - tion (1), - ment (1), and – ry (1).

Table 4.3 Nominal Suffixes

Noun Forming Suffixes (Nominal Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	**Adjective**	**Noun**	
-le	Mid	Middle	1
-ty	Curious	Curiosity	2
	Certain	Certainty	
-ce	Different	Difference	1
-ness	Heavy	Heaviness	2
	Light	Lightness	
-tion	Public	Publication	1

From the table above, it can be shown that nominal suffixes also can be derived from adjective which is attached by suffix – le (1),- ty (2), - ce (1), - ness (2), and – tion (1).

b. Verbal Suffixes

Based on the list of derivational suffixes above can be classified for verbal forming suffixes as following:

Table 4.4 Verbal Suffixes

Verb Forming Suffixes (Verbal Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	**Noun**	**Verb**	
-ize	Apology	Apologize	1
-le	Set	Settle	1

From the table above, it can be shown that verbal suffix can formed from noun which is added suffix – ize and – le. Both of them can be found one data from the whole text in the commencement speech by Steve Jobs.

c. Adjective Suffixes

Based on the list of derivational suffixes above can be classified for adjective forming suffixes as following

Tabel 4.5 Adjective Suffixes

Adjective Forming Suffixes (Adjective Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	**Noun**	**Adjective**	
-cal	Biology History	Biological Historical	2
-ive	Expense	Expensive	1
-y	Scare Luck	Scary Lucky	2
-tic	Romance Drama Idealist	Romantic Dramatic Idealistic	3

-less	Price	Priceless	1
-ful	Beauty	Beautiful	2
	Success	Successful	
-al	Person	Personal	1
-lier	Ear	Earlier	1
-ual	Intellect	Intellectual	1
-ous	Adventure	Adventurous	1

From the table above, it can be shown that adjective suffixes can be derived from noun which is attached suffix –cal (2), -ive (1), -y (2), -ic (3), -less (1), -ful (2), -al (1), lier (1), -ual (1), and –ous (1).

Table 4.6 Adjective Suffixes

Adjective Forming Suffixes (Adjective Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	Adverb	Adjective	
-y	Ever	Every	1

From the table adjective suffix can be also formed using adverb which is added the suffix –y. As the table, there is the word ever added by suffix –y become every. In the Steve Jobs' speech it can be found only one datum.

Table 4.7 Adjective Suffixes

Adjective Forming Suffixes (Adjective Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	Verb	Adjective	
-al	Practice	Practical	1
-ly	Like	Likely	1
-ful	Wonder	Wonderful	2
	Use	Useful	
-ble	Impose	Impossible	1
-ive	Create	Creative	1
-able	Incur	Incurable	2
	Cure	Curable	
-ish	Fool	Foolish	1

From the table above, it shows that adjective suffix also can be formed from verb which is attached suffix –al (1), -ly (1), -ful (2), -ble (1), -ive (1),-able (2), and –ish (1).

d. Adverbial Suffixes

Based on the list of derivational suffixes above can be classified for adverbial forming suffixes as following:

Table 4.8 Adverbial Suffixes

Adverb Forming Suffixes (Adverb Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	**Adjective**	**Adverb**	
-ly	Strong	Strongly	12
	Real	Really	
	Naïve	Naively	
	Beautiful	Beautifully	
	Bad	Badly	
	Slow	Slowly	
	True	Truly	
	Clear	Clearly	
	Certain	Certainly	
	Pure	Purely	
	Gradual	Gradually	
-ally	Artistic	Artistically	1

From the table above it shows that adverb suffix can be derived from adjective which is attached suffix –ly (12), and suffix –ally (1).

Table 4.9 AdverbialSuffixes

Adverb Forming Suffixes (Adverb Suffixes)			The Number of The Data
Suffix	**Noun**	**Adverb**	
-ly	Ear	Early	2
	Public	Publicly	
-ally	Proportion	Proportionally	2
	Event	Eventually	

From the table above, it can be shown that verbal suffix can formed from noun which is added suffix – ize and – le. Both of them can be found one data from the whole text in the commencement speech by Steve Jobs.

2. Word Formation

Word formation is a characteristic of human language which is potential to create new words from its root. The two most common type of word formation are derivational and compounding. Yule (2006: 57) said that derivational is a process of word formation to be found in the production of new words in English.

Moreover, based on Brinton (2000: 77) stated in her book that suffixes bound morpheme which attached to the end of roots. Suffixes clearly contribute to the meaning of the new words and it is worthwhile to know their origin and meaning. In English, there are many suffixes. Since suffixes are much used in word formation, they are the word building mechanism in English.

Thus, derivational suffix is the process to create a new word from its root or base usually through the addition of suffix and attached it after the root or the base. The result is derivational suffixes marking a change not only the part of speech of a word may undergo a change as well, called class word, but also its meaning after being attached by certain suffix.

Moreover, the researcher also investigated morphological process of derivational itself as the word formation in English. On the other word, the researcher shows the changes introduced by the derivational suffixes found in the Steve Job's speech on the commencement entitled You've Got to Find What You Loveas shown below:

a. Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes can be constructed by changing verb into noun added by certain suffixes such as suffix – cement, - ion, - er, - or, - re, - ionship, - tion, -

ment, and – ry to form verb into noun. Nominal suffixes can be also constructed

by changing adjective into noun using certain suffixes such as – le, - ty, - ce, -

ness, and – tion.The morphological process can be drawn as the example below:
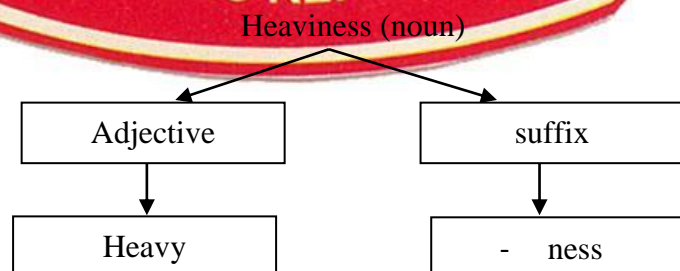
1) **Verb → Noun**

   a) Suffix -ion

Figure 4.2 Word Formation of Nominal Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the word of

"creation"consists of two morphemes."Create" is verb as the free morpheme

(root) and suffix –ion is the bound morpheme. The category of "create" is verb

while "-ion" is suffix. Suffix "-ion" converses not only the grammatical category

from verb into noun but also its meaning. It is called derivational suffix of noun

(nominal suffixes).

2) **Adjective → Noun**

   a) Suffix -ness

Figure 4.3 Word Formation of Nominal Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the word of "heaviness" consists of two morphemes. "Create" is verb as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –ion is the bound morpheme. The category of "create" is verb while "-ion" is suffix. Suffix "-ion" converses not only the grammatical category from verb into noun but also its meaning. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

b. **Verbal Suffixes**

Verbal suffixes can be built the changing noun to verb using suffixes –ize and –le. The morphological process can be drawn as the example below:

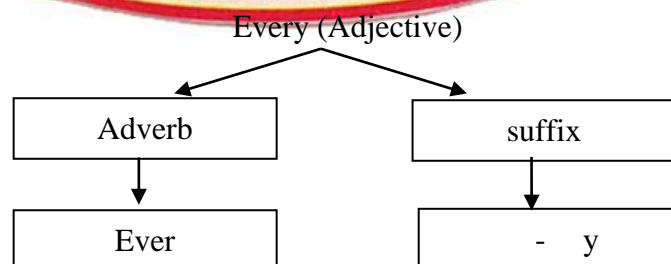Apologize (verb)

Noun	suffix
Apology	- ize

Figure 4.4 Word Formation of Verbal Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the internal structure of the word of "apologize" consists of two morphemes. "Apology" is noun as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –ion is the bound morpheme. The category of "apology" is noun while "-ize" is suffix. Suffix "-ize" converses not only the grammatical category from noun into verb but also its meaning. It is called derivational suffix of verb (verbal suffixes).

c. **Adjective Suffixes**

Adjective suffixes can be constructed (1) by changing noun into adjective which is added by suffixes –cal, -ive,-y, -ic, -less, -ful, -al, -lier,-ual, and –ous (2)

by changing adverb into adjective which is added suffix –y (3) by changing verb into adjective which is added suffix –al, -ly, -ful, -ble, -ive, -able, and –ish. The morphological process can be drawn as the example below:

1) **Noun → Adjective**

   a) Suffix -ful

Beautiful (Adjective)

Noun	suffix

Beauty	- full

Figure 4.5 Word Formation of Adjective Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the internal structure of the word of "beautiful" consists of two morphemes. "Beauty" is as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –ful is the bound morpheme. The category of word "beauty" is noun, while "-ful" is suffix. Suffix "-ful" converses not only the grammatical category of word that is from noun (beauty) into adjective (beautiful) but also its lexical meaning. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjective suffixes).

2) **Adverb → Adjective**

   a) Suffix –y

Every (Adjective)

Adverb	suffix

Ever	- y

Figure 4.6 Word Formation of Adjective Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the internal structure of the word of "every" consists of two morphemes. "Ever" is as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –y is the bound morpheme. The category of word "ever" is adverb, while "-y" is suffix. Suffix "-y" converses not only the grammatical category of word that is from adverb (ever) into adjective (every) but also its lexical meaning. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjective suffixes).

3) **Verb → Adjective**

    a)   Suffix –ful

Useful (Adjective)

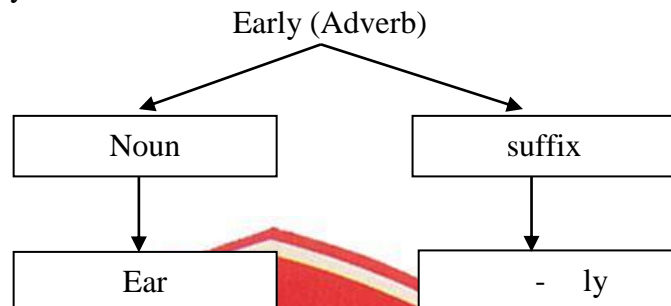| Verb	suffix
Use	- ful

Figure 4.7 Word Formation of Adjective Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the internal structure of the word of "useful" consists of two morphemes. "Use" is as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –ful is the bound morpheme. The category of word "use" is verb, while "-ful" is suffix. Suffix "-ful" converses not only the grammatical category of word that is from verb (use) into adjective (useful) but also its lexical meaning. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjective suffixes).

d. Adverbial Suffixes

Adverb suffixes can be constructed (1) by changing adjective into adverb which is added by suffixes –ly and –ally (2) by changing noun into adverb which is added suffix –ly and –ally. The morphological process can be drawn as the example below:

1) Adjective → Adverb

a) Suffix –ly

Strongly (Adverb)

Adjective	suffix

Strong	- ly

Figure 4.8 Word Formation of Adverb Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the internal structure of the word of "strongly" consists of two morphemes. "Strong" is as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –ly is the bound morpheme. The category of word "strong" is adjective, while "-ly" is suffix. Suffix "-ly" converses not only the grammatical category of word that is from adjective (strong) into adverb (strongly) but also its lexical meaning. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverb suffixes).

2) **Noun → Adverb**

    a) Suffix –ly

Early (Adverb)

Noun	suffix

Ear	- ly

Figure 4.9 Word Formation of Adverb Suffix

From the morphological process above, it is clearly shown that the internal structure of the word of "early" consists of two morphemes. "Ear" is as the free morpheme (root) and suffix –ly is the bound morpheme. The category of word "ear" is noun, while "-ly" is suffix. Suffix "-ly" converses not only the grammatical category of word that is from noun (ear) into adverb (early) but also its lexical meaning. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverb suffixes).

B. DISCUSSION

Referring to the research finding the researcher found derivational suffixes as a way to process of word formation in order to create new lexeme (word) in English.

The first impact ischange the function of word usually known as the class word (class-changing). Class-changing is derivational affixes can change the word class (grammatical category) which they attached. According to Jackson and Amvela (2000: 75) said that adding up class-changing derivational affixes, once added to a stem, forma derivative which is automatically marked by that affix as

noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Moreover class-changing derivational affixes are mostly suffixes.In the class-changing the researcher found 74 data of derivational suffixes occurrence in the Steve Jobs' commencement speech entitled "You've Got to Find What You Love". It consists of 18 data forming verb into noun using suffixes - cement, - ion, - er, - or, - re, - ionship, - tion, - ment, and –ry, 7 data forming adjective into noun using suffixes -le, - ty, - ce, - ness, and –tion, 2 data forming noun into verb using suffixes –ize and -le, 15 data forming noun into adjective using suffixes –ial, -ive, -y, -ic, -less, -ful, -al, -lier,-ual, and –ous, 1 datum forming adverb into adjective using suffix -y, 8 data forming verb into adjective using suffixes –al, -ly, -ful, -ble, -ive, -able, and -ish, 13 data forming adjective to adverb using suffixes –ly and -ally, and 2 data forming noun into adverb using suffixes –ly and –ally.

The second impact is change the meaning of the new lexeme (word) after adding the suffix, such as adopt (the root/part of speech is verb) meaning is "mengadopsi"becomes adoption (the part of speech is noun) meaning is "pengadopsian". The researcher found 74 meaning from the distinguishing of the function of derivational suffixes. Those are nominal forming suffixes, verbal forming suffixes, adjective forming suffixes, and adverbial forming suffixes. It consists of 25 data of nominal forming suffixes, 2 data of verbal forming suffixes, 25 data of adjective forming suffixes, and 15 data of adverbial forming suffixes. It is supported by Plag (2003: 109) stated that basically, derivational suffixes can be categorized into four types: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

Based on the research, the process of affixation occurs in English words which join with Indonesian affixes makes category of word class change. The changing of word class which often occurs in English words that contain Indonesian affixes is from Noun to Verb, adjective to Verb, and Verb to Noun. Indonesian affixes that has function as Verbal-Forming are prefixes *meny-, ber-,*

In class-changing the writer found eight hundred seventy-two (872) occurrences of patterns of derivational words out of 968 patterns and ninety-six (96) occurrences of patterns of derivational words out of 968 patterns in class-maintaining used in argumentative texts in "The New York Times".

Meanwhile the frequency of occurrence of derivational words in class-changing types is 90,08%, while the frequency of occurrence of derivational words in class-maintaining type is 9,92%. The findings above show that in argumentative text in "The New York Times", the pattern of derivational words in class-changing appears more than class-maintaining, and there are quite a lot of patterns of derivational words.

From the discussion of patterns of derivational words in class-changing, namely the pattern **verb + suffix → noun** (ex: {ion-}, {er-}, {ing-}), is most frequently found because the writers of argumentative texts usually used those pattern to deliver their argument in news paper or other resources.

So, in teaching English the teacher should choose English material that contains those patterns, so that the students are impressed with the patterns which could facilitate their understanding the reading texts. The writer also made comparison with several previous researches that has the same field that were mentioned in chapter II, and she found the most frequent used in Senior High School English books and University English books is **verb + suffix → noun**pattern. Those findings can be used as the starting point of giving priority on the discussion of the **verb + suffix → noun** patternin teaching learning process. The discussion of class-changing especially **verb + suffix → noun** pattern should be given at extent to the type which is more frequently than other pattern, so that the result of teaching of the derivational words will be effective since it is oriented to the type of uses probable to be mastered more by the students and the material of English books can be focused on using those pattern by the English book authors. Furthermore, the implication for teaching reading is it can increase the students' language achievement because in teaching English process the students can understand easily the texts by knowing the forms and formation of words in a text.

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