

## DERIVATIONAL AFFIXATION ON THE STUDENT'S RECOUNT TEXT

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### Abstract

*Language is important in our life, especially for communication. Talking about language will certainly lead to the discussion of linguistic, such as morphology. In the morphology there is derivational and inflectional affixation. This thesis focused on analyzing derivational affixation applied in the students' writing task to find out types of derivational affixation used by the students' and how is derivational affixation processes in these types. Derivation is the ability to derive new words forms that important to become a competence users of English. The researcher interested to analyze derivational affixation in writing skills which is a complicated skills with complete language component to be mastered, such as vocabulary. The researcher choose writing text from the students because it is interesting to study whether the students' writing text contain derivational affixation even though they have not received about the material formally. So, the object of this research is writing task produced by the XII-Bahasa students' at MAN 2 Jombang conducted from the instruction to make a recount text shared through google form. This thesis using qualitative content analysis method. The result of this thesis analyzed according to the theory of Katamba (2006) and Booij (2007), then it shows that the researcher found two types of derivational affixation applied, namely prefixes and suffixes. This research support theory of Katamba (2006) stated that infixes rarely use in English. Then, types of derivational affixation applied on the students' writing task categorized into their process of derive new words. Prefixes found consist of two kinds in derivational affixation process those are nominal affixation and adjectival affixation. Then, all kinds of derivational affixation process found in suffixes those are nominal affixation, verbal affixation, adjectival affixation and adverbial affixation. To conclude there is many types of derivational affixation applied in the student's recount text.*

**Keywords:** Derivational Affixation, Writing task, Recount text

### Abstrak

*Bahasa penting dalam kehidupan, terutama untuk berkomunikasi. Berbicara tentang bahasa maka kita akan terarah pada pembahasan linguistic, seperti morphology. Dalam morphology terdapat afiks derivasi dan afiks infleksi. Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisa afiks derivasi yang tertuang pada tugas menulis siswa untuk menemukan tipe-tipe afiks derivasi yang digunakan siswa dan bagaimanakan proses afiks derivasi yang terjadi didalamnya. Derivasi adalah kemampuan untuk menciptakan kata baru, hal ini penting untuk menjadi pengguna Bahasa Inggris yang kompeten. Peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisa deriasi pada kemampuan menulis yang didalamnya seharusnya menguasai*

kemampuan Bahasa Inggris lainnya, seperti kosakata. Peneliti tertarik pada hasil tulisan siswa apakah didalamnya terdapat derivasi meskipun mereka belum mempelajari materi tersebut secara formal. Jadi, objek penelitian ini yaitu tugas menulis siswa kelas XII-Bahasa di MAN 2 Jombang yang dikumpulkan melalui instruksi pembuatan teks recount melalui google formulir. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis isi dalam kualitatif design. Hasil dari penelitian ini dianalisa menggunakan theory dari Katamba (2006) dan Booij (2007) yang kemudian menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menemukan dua tipe afiks derivasi yang tertuang, yaitu prefiks dan suffiks. Penelitian ini mendukung teori Katamba (2006) mengatakan bahwa infiks jarang digunakan dalam Bahasa Inggris. Kemudian tipe-tipe derivasi tersebut dikategorikan kedalam proses pembuatan kata baru. Prefiks yang ditemukan terdiri dari dua jenis proses afiks derivasi yaitu derivasi kata benda dan derivasi kata sifat. Kemudian, semua jenis proses derivasi ditemukan dalam suffiks derivasi kata benda, derivasi kata kerja, derivasi kata sifat, dan derivasi kata keterangan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa banyak tipe derivasi yang ada didalam tulisan siswa.

**Keywords:** Afiks Derivasi, Tugas menulis, teks recount

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the important things in our life, especially for communication. Communicate with others to sharing or transferring our ideas/opinion will difficult without language. Either native language or foreign language will be studied in academic, especially about English. Learning English is important to make sure we can survive in this globalization era because it's been an International language in inter states.

Talking about language will certainly lead to the discussion of linguistics, especially for academic. Linguistics as a scientific knowledge of language have several branch to discuss, one of them is morphology. Morphology is the study of the forms of words otherwise known as word-formation. Word-formation has many morpheme, but there is a process that is often used and found in many language applications names affixation. Affixation has two types that is inflectional and derivational.

The researcher raised the derivational affixation to be studied than inflectional affixation because the addition of an inflectional affix will not do such a derivational affixation, it does not alter the word-class of the base to which it is attached. It is only able to modify the form of a word, like showing about plurality (Katamba, 2006:53). Meanwhile, derivation is the ability to derive new words forms that important to become a competence users of English. Derivation is the process of creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix (Naseeb and Ibrahim, 2017). So usually the word that change because of the addition of a prefix or suffix are called Derivational Affixations, for example "beautiful become beautifully (-ly is the suffix added and derivational affixation of the word which is change from adjectival into adverbial meaning)".

The researcher interested to analyze derivational affixation in writing skills which is a complicated skills with complete language component to be mastered, such as vocabulary. Therefore, the researcher choose the students' writing task as the object of derivational affixation analysis. The writing task provides more data so that more precise to analyze. The researcher will take the

task from senior high school who should be rich in vocabulary because they have studied English since junior high school, as English is included in the scope of national exam since junior high school according to *Peraturan Presiden pasal 70 ayat (3) No.23 Tahun. 2013 tentang perubahan atas peraturan pemerintah No.19 Tahun.2005 tentang standar nasional pendidikan*. Hopefully that many variations of words will be produced in it. Meanwhile in the syllabus of senior high school there is no material about derivational affixation, but it is interesting to study whether the students' writing task contain derivational affixation even though they have not received about the material formally.

Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze it on the students' whose abilities do not yet understand about derivational affixation and examine what types appear in their writing task. Based on this phenomenon the writer determines "**Derivational Affixation on Writing Task Produced by the Students' at Man 2 Jombang: Morphological Analysis**" as the title of this research.

## **METHOD**

The qualitative approach applied in this research with content analysis design. Subject of this research is the students of XII-Bahasa in MAN 2 Jombang academic year 2021/2022. This research used total sampling from the subject which is 22 students' in that class. The data collected from the result of instrument. The instrument is students' writing task conducted by the researcher and distributed by the teacher. A type of writing task applied is essay question items (1 question). The writing task contains of the instruction for the students to make a recount text through google form. The first research problem will answer with analyzing the content of students' writing task and the second problem will analyzed based on derivational affixation found in the task.

This research the data will be analyzed based on mentioned steps. Data condensation; a) Focusing of the writing task as the object of data, b) Simplifying the data into words, the words contains of derivational affixation. Data display; the researcher shows the data in the form of table to make it easy to understand and become a references to drawn the conclusion. Drawing and verifying conclusions; it is an important part of this research to know the result of the research. Drawing and verifying conclusion after completely identifying derivational affixation and categorized how derivational affixation processes portrayed there.

## **FINDING**

The data was obtained by collecting the students' writing task. The researcher using total sampling technique to collect the data, from different persons. The data analyzed and identified in each word that contain derivational affixation in students' writing assignment. In derivational affixation, there are prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Then categorized into the derivational affixation processes namely nominal affixation, verbal affixation, adjectival affixation, and adverbial affixation.

### **1. Derivational Affixation Applied in the Students' Writing Task**

Based on the analysis, there were 154 words that contain of derivational affixation. The words division as the table below:

Table 1. Derivational Affixation

No.	Students' Code	The Words Contain of Derivational Affixation	
1.	ADA	6 words	Lonely, usually, teacher, boring, wisdom, really
2.	FOA	5 words	Suddenly, announcement, annoying, promotion, undetermined
3.	APR	1 words	Congregation
4.	EANG	15 words	Mobility, interactions, greatly, workers, government, sanitizer, explanation, directly, teacher, finally, actually, really, situation, supportive, hopefully
5.	NBC	12 words	Especially, teacher, slowly, assignment, useful, competition, requirement, regulation, relation, grateful, potential
6.	TPL	7 words	Eventually, finally, optimally, teacher, attractions, emergency, hopefully
7.	VAS	5 words	Quickly, physical, education, bored, importantly
8.	FR	3 words	Difficulty, examination, bored
9.	RADF	5 words	Sanitizer, opinion, passionate, unpleasant, exchange
10.	AA	7 words	Greatly, especially, really, teacher, organization, fully, smoothly
11.	A3S	6 words	Approximately, bored, opinion, teacher, directly, protection
12.	SF	4 words	Really, environment, unfortunately, finally
13.	EAR	3 words	Announcement, promotion, distribution
14.	DTP	5 words	Dangerous, neighbourhood,

			frequently, enthusiasm, bored
15.	FA	10 words	Government, swiftly, interaction, physical, bored, assignment, socialize, usually, obligation, encourage
16.	SAT	6 words	Situation, sleepiness, freedom, solution, certainly, difficulty
17.	ANA	5 words	Lonely, usually, respective teacher, wisdom
18.	NHF	19 words	Enthusiastic, government, workers, relationship, prevention, enjoyable, clearly, directly, teacher, assignment, currently, application, actually, situation, grateful, unfavourable condition, opportunity, unfinished
19.	RF	15 words	Education, bored, especially, currently, technical, interference, disturbances, situation, implementation, physical, information, suddenly, educators, uncommon
20.	IIL	8 words	Announcement, vacation, certainly, bored, monotonous, especially, enforced
21.	LQM	2 words	Vacation, actually
22.	LVT	8 words	Government, swiftly, interaction, physical, bored, assignment, connection, encourage
Total	22 Students'	154 words	

## DISCUSSION

Based on the data displayed above, the researcher analyzed the data according to the theory of Katamba (2006) and Booij (2007) had been reviewed in the related theory. And the researcher conclude that the students' writing task have not applied all of the types in derivational affixation, only two types from three types namely prefix and suffix. But the students' writing task contain all of categorization in derivational affixation processes.

## 1. Derivational Affixation

The words that contains about derivational affixation will categorize into three types of affixation, namely prefix, suffix, and infix according to Booij (2007).

As the table below:

Table 2. Derivational Affixation

No.	Students' Code	Prefix (word)	Suffix (word)	Infix (word)
1.	ADA	-	Lonely, usually, teacher, boring, wisdom, really	-
2.	FOA	undetermined	Suddenly, announcement, annoying, promotion,	-
3.	APR	-	Congregation	-
4.	EANG	-	Mobility, interactions, greatly, workers, government, sanitizer, explanation, directly, teacher, finally, actually, really, situation, supportive, hopefully	-
5.	NBC	-	Especially, teacher, slowly, assignment, useful, competition, requirement, regulation, relation, grateful, potential	-
6.	TPL	-	Eventually, finally, optimally, teacher, attractions, emergency, hopefully	-
7.	VAS	-	Quickly, physical, education, bored, importantly	-
8.	FR	-	Difficulty, examination, bored	-
9.	RADF	unpleasant, exchange	Sanitizer, opinion, passionate	-
10.	AA	-	Greatly, especially, really, teacher,	-

			organization, fully, smoothly	
11.	A3S	-	Approximately, bored, opinion, teacher, directly, protection	-
12.	SF	-	Really, environment, unfortunately, finally	-
13.	EAR	-	Announcement, promotion, distribution	-
14.	DTP	-	Dangerous, neighbourhood, frequently, enthusiasm, bored	-
15.	FA	encourage	Government, swiftly, interaction, physical, bored, assignment, socialize, usually, obligation	-
16.	SAT	-	Situation, sleepiness, freedom, solution, certainly, difficulty	-
17.	ANA	-	Lonely, usually, respective teacher, wisdom	-
18.	NHF	unfinished	Enthusiastic, government, workers, relationship, prevention, enjoyable, clearly, directly, teacher, assignment, currently, application, actually, situation, grateful, unfavorable condition, opportunity	-
19.	RF	uncommon	Education, bored, especially, currently, technical, interference, disturbances,	-

			situation, implementation, physical, information, suddenly, educators	
20.	IIL	enforced	Announcement, vacation, certainly, bored, monotonous, especially	-
21.	LQM	-	Vacation, actually	-
22.	LVT	encourage	Government, swiftly, interaction, physical, bored, assignment, connection	-
Total	22 Students'	8 words	146 words	0 words
Final	154rds from 22 students'			

### 1. Derivational Affixation Processes

In the derivational Affixation Processes, according to Katamba (2006) there will be the change of meaning or word-class. These changes are caused by the addition of prefixes, suffixes, or infixes which can be categorized into four types of derivational affixation processes, namely Nominal Affixation, Verbal Affixation, Adjectival Affixation, and Adverbial Affixation. As in the table below:

Table 3. Derivational Affixation Processes

Derivational Affixation	Nominal Affixation	Verbal Affixation	Adjectival Affixation	Adverbial Affixation
Prefix	1 words	-	5 words	-
Suffix	44 words	2 words	12 words	22 words
Infix	-	-	-	-

Explanation:

#### 1. Prefix

##### A. Nominal Affixation

- a. Verb become noun  
Word: "Exchange"

##### B. Adjectival Affixation

- a. Adjective become adjective  
Word: "Unpleasant, undetermined, unfinished"
- b. Noun become Verb  
Word: "Enforced and encourage"

#### 2. Suffix

##### A. Verbal Affixation



- a. Noun become Verb  
Words: “Passionate and Socialize”
- B. Nominal Affixation
  - a. Verb become Noun  
Words: “Teacher, promotion, congregation, interaction, government, sanitizer, explanation, situation, assignment, competitions, requirement, regulation, relation, attractions, education, examination, opinions, organization, protection, environment, announcement, distribution, interaction, obligation, situation, solution, prevention, application, conditions, interference, disturbances, implementation, educators, information, vacation, and connection”
  - b. Adjective become Noun  
Words: “Wisdom, mobility, difficulty, sleepiness, and Freedom”
  - c. Noun become Noun  
Words: “Emergency, neighborhood, worker, and relationship”
- C. Adjectival Affixation
  - a. Noun become Adjective  
Words: “Grateful, potential, physical, dangerous, enthusiastic, technical, and monotonous.
  - b. Verb become Adjective  
Words: “Annoying, supportive, useful, bored, and enjoyable”
- D. Adverbial Affixation
  - a. Adjective become Adverb  
Words: “Really, lonely, usually, suddenly, greatly, directly, finally, actually, hopefully, especially, slowly, eventually, optimally, quickly, fully, smoothly, approximately, frequently, swiftly, certainly, currently, and clearly”

According to derivational affixation applied in students’ writing task, it shown that there is no infixes of derivational affixation. To sum up, this research supports the theory of Katamba, (2006) that infixes is rarely use in English. Then, all of the kinds in derivational affixation processes found in this research, it different with the result of previous study that shown it did not found verbal suffixation in derivational affixation processes.

## CONCLUSION

According to the result of the analysis about derivational affixation in the students’ writing task, the researcher concludes that:

Firstly, there are two types of derivational affixation applied, namely prefixes and suffixes. Total of the derivational affixation applied in the students’ writing task is 154 words. The total consist of 152 suffixes, 6 prefixes, and 0 infixes. Second, types of derivational affixation applied on the students’ writing task categorized into their process of derive new words. Prefixes found consist of two kinds in derivational affixation process, those are 1 words for nominal affixation and 5 words of adjectival affixation. Then, all kinds of derivational affixation process found in suffixes those are 44 words of nominal affixation, 2

words of verbal affixation, 12 words of adjectival affixation, and 22 words of adverbial affixation.

### **SUGGESTION**

Hopefully, the next researcher will further explore the student's comprehension about the use of derivational affixation which is they applied without learning about the material formally.

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