DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN "TOY STORY 4" MOVIE

THESIS

By

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ABSTRACT

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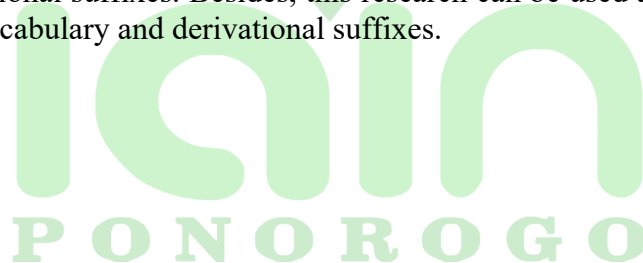
Keywords: *Derivation, Suffixes, Movie*.

Derivation is the process of creating new words that can change the meaning and word class of the words. Besides, suffixes are the process of deriving new words by suffix in the end of the words. Thus, derivational suffixes are creating new words with added suffixes in the end of the root.

The aims of the research were found and explained derivational suffixes that found in "Toy Story 4" movie. The researcher also analysed the dominant type of derivational suffixes in its movie.

This research was library research and applied descriptive qualitative as research approach. In this research, the researcher used primary data and secondary data. The primary data is taken from script of "Toy Story 4" movie while secondary data from book of Word-Formation in English by Ingo Plag. Documentation was used to collect this data and then analysed the script through content analysis.

The result showed that there were four types of derivational suffixes in this research. Those were nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. The total of derivational suffixes were 103 data, they were 33 data of nominal suffixes (32%), 2 data of verbal suffixes (2%), 25 data of adjectival suffixes (24%) and 43 data of adverbial suffixes (43%). Furthermore, the dominant type of derivational suffixes in "Toy Story 4" movie was adverbial suffixes.

Thus, from the result above it can be concluded that there are four types of derivational suffixes in Toy Story 4 movie and adverbial suffix becomes the dominant one. The researcher suggests to the teacher to apply a variety method in teaching such as movie, thus the students do not feel bored when learning the topic of derivational suffixes. Besides, this research can be used as their reference to mastering vocabulary and derivational suffixes.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Movie is type of visual communication that tell stories and help people to learn. Good movie can be effective in motivating the learners. Chris Kennedy states video is highly motivating for the learner. It means that movie is a tool of visual that enables to motivate the learners. However, movies seek to engage viewers' emotions and transport them inside the world presented on screen.[1] Thus, when people watch a movie, they can feel a sense story of the movie.

In addition to acquiring sense, the learners also get new vocabularies in the movie. According to Andrey-McCarty, the term of word is part of everyone's vocabulary. It means that the vocabulary is a word. In the movie, people have seen the new word that the meaning is not clearly. Occasionally, it happens because additional words in the movie can change the word class and its meaning. Generally, in Linguistic, the phenomenon it is called derivation. In understanding meaning of the words, readers can be used derivation theory.

Derivational is needed to supported the student especially in English Education. It is because the students not only get the vocabulary but also understand how the word is formed and a change of meaning. Moreover the

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[1]Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking At Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Editio,* (United States of America: W.W.Norton & Company, Inc, 2016), 3.

students usually learn and analyze the derivational in book. The students feel bored and need other media to make the process of learning more enjoyable.

According to Andrew Carstairs, derivation is used for all aspect of word structure involving affixation.[2] Affixation is a process of adding affix to a word to create a new word, which is a different form of that word and a new word with a different meaning.[3] In English, affixes can be divided three those are prefixes, suffixes and infixes. George Yule stated that prefix is the position of affix in the beginning of the word such as mis- in mislead and suffix is the position of affixes in the end of the word such as –ish and –ness in foolishness. In addition, the process of forming new words by adding suffixes is called derivational suffixes.

It means derivational suffixes is the suffixes deriving a new word by adding –ness in happiness, -dom in kingdom, -ate in activate, -en in widen, -ful in playful, -ly in friendly, -wise in clockwise.[4] While infixes are affix that is added in mid part of a word. In standard English grammar, infixes do not exist. But it is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers. Common example are Hallebloodylujah!, absogoddamlutely! and unfuckinbelievable!.[5]

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[2]Andrew Carstairs-Mc Carthy, An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2002), 44.

[3]Dini M. Handoko, *English Morphology*, (Lampung: CV. IQRO', 2019), 45.

[4]Ibid, 50-51.

[5]George Yule, *The Study of Language 4th Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 58.

Derivational suffixes can be found in many sources. People can find those kinds of them in a book, dictionary, newspaper, song lyrics, movie and many others. The researcher interest in analysing derivational suffixes in the movie. It is because there are derivational suffixes in the movie. Moreover, viewers should know the utterances that director expressed in the movie.

Based on the explanation about the derivational suffixes above, the researcher interested to use that theory to analyze a movie. The researcher chooses a Toy Story 4 movie to conduct the study. Toy Story 4 is an American computer animated comedy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and it was released by Walt Disney Pictures.[6] Toy Story 4 is a movie which is directed by Josh Cooley. It was released on June 11, 2019 in Los Angeles, California and June 21, 2019 in Indonesia. It is the fourth series of Toy Story film and the sequel to Toy Story 3 (2010).

The researcher also has some reasons that support in choosing this movie as an object of the study. Toy story 4 movie is one of the most famous animation films and won The Best Animated Feature 2020.[7] Besides, the film was Best Animated Motion Picture on 2019.[8] This movie always gets the attention of the audience such as children, teenagers and mature people. Therefore, Toy Story 4 movie is suitable for all the circles. It is also an inspirative movie because the story showed spunk, ingenuity, teamwork,

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[6]Wikipedia,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on December 23, 2020 at 06.38.

[7]Wikipedia,https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Critics'_Choice_Movie_Award_for_Best_Animated_Feature accesed on January 18 , 2021 at 8.04.

[8]Wikipedia,https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Producers_Guild_of_America_Award_for_Best_Animated_Motion_Picture accessed on January 18, 2021 at 8.09.

loyalty, listening your inner voice and the importance of friendship.[9] Besides the story teaches people to respect each other, love ourself in any condition, learn to be adult, having enthusiasm to help their friend in kindness. Moreover Toy Story 4 is one of comedy movie that can make the student more enjoyable.

However, the researcher chooses "Toy Story 4" movie as the object of derivational suffixes analysis. Toy story movie displays a word that its meaning and word class has been changed, especially in derivational suffixes. The common example derivational suffixes that found from the movie is suffix *–ful* on dialogue "Oh, it's ***beautiful***" was utterances from Visitor Father. The word "***beautiful***" is adjective that is derived from noun word class which is ***beauty***. Suffix *–ly* on the dialogue ". Furthermore, the form is also found in this conversation between suffix -ly and -ion in scene"...when Mom ***quickly*** cleans the bedroom like that..." was utterances from Dolly. The word "quickly" is adverb that is derived from adjective word class which is ***quick***.

Suffix *–ion* on dialogue "...you don't want to be late for kindergarten ***orientation,*** do you?" was utterances from Bonnie's Dad. The word "orientation" is noun that is derived from verb word class which is ***orientate***. Suffix *–er* on dialogue "My name is Miss Wendy. I'm going to be your kindergarten ***teacher***" was utterances from kindergarten teacher. The word ***"teacher"*** is noun that is derived from verb word class which is ***teach***.

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[9]Janice, Brady, https://anopensuitcase.com/toy-story-4-lessons-we-learn/ accessed on January 17, 2021 at 12.21.

Based on the statements about the problems, the researcher interests in conducting the research to analysing of derivational suffixes on "Toy Story 4" movie. Therefore, the researcher investigates the derivational suffixes entitled "DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN "TOY STORY 4" MOVIE.

B. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates some problems in the following research questions:

1. What are derivational suffixes found in "Toy Story 4" Movie?

2. What is the most dominant derivational suffixes found in "Toy Story 4" Movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives as the following:

1. To identify the types of derivational suffixes that are found in "Toy Story 4" Movie.

2. To find the dominant type of derivational suffixes in "Toy Story 4" movie.

D. Significances of the Study

This study is expected to give a significant presented as follow:

1. Theoretical Significances

Based on theoretical significance, the researcher hopes this research can give a useful contribution for linguistic field, especially about morphology aspect. Besides, this research is expected to give knowledge and references types of derivational suffixes.

2. Practical Significant

a. For the teacher

This study is expected to give a teacher some inspirations to arrange teaching material and analysing derivational suffixes using movie.

b. For the students

The study is expected to enrich the vocabulary and understanding about "Derivational Suffixes", especially for the students of English Department.

c. For the other researchers

This study is expected to provide references for the next researchers who are interested in derivational suffixes.

E. Organization of the Research

The researcher has to arrange the organization of the thesis systematically. The organizations of this thesis are explained as follow

Chapter one is introduction. It discusses about background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study and the organization of the research.

Chapter two is review of related literature and previous findings. In this chapter, the researcher explains the basic theory that is related to this research, such as derivation theory, types of suffixes theory, movie theory and "Toy Story 4" movie. Indeed, the researcher also mentions the similar previous research findings to support this thesis.

Chapter three is research design. This chapter explains about research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

Chapter four is research finding. In this chapter, the researcher discussed about research findings and analysed the data that have been found out from the "Toy Story 4" movie.

Chapter five is discussion. This chapter describes types and the dominant types of derivational suffixes that found in "Toy Story 4" movie.

Chapter six is closing. This chapter consist of thesis conclusion and recommendation. In the conclusion, the researcher describes about the summary of the research result while in recommendation, the researcher gives recommendation to the other people who interested in the similar topic.
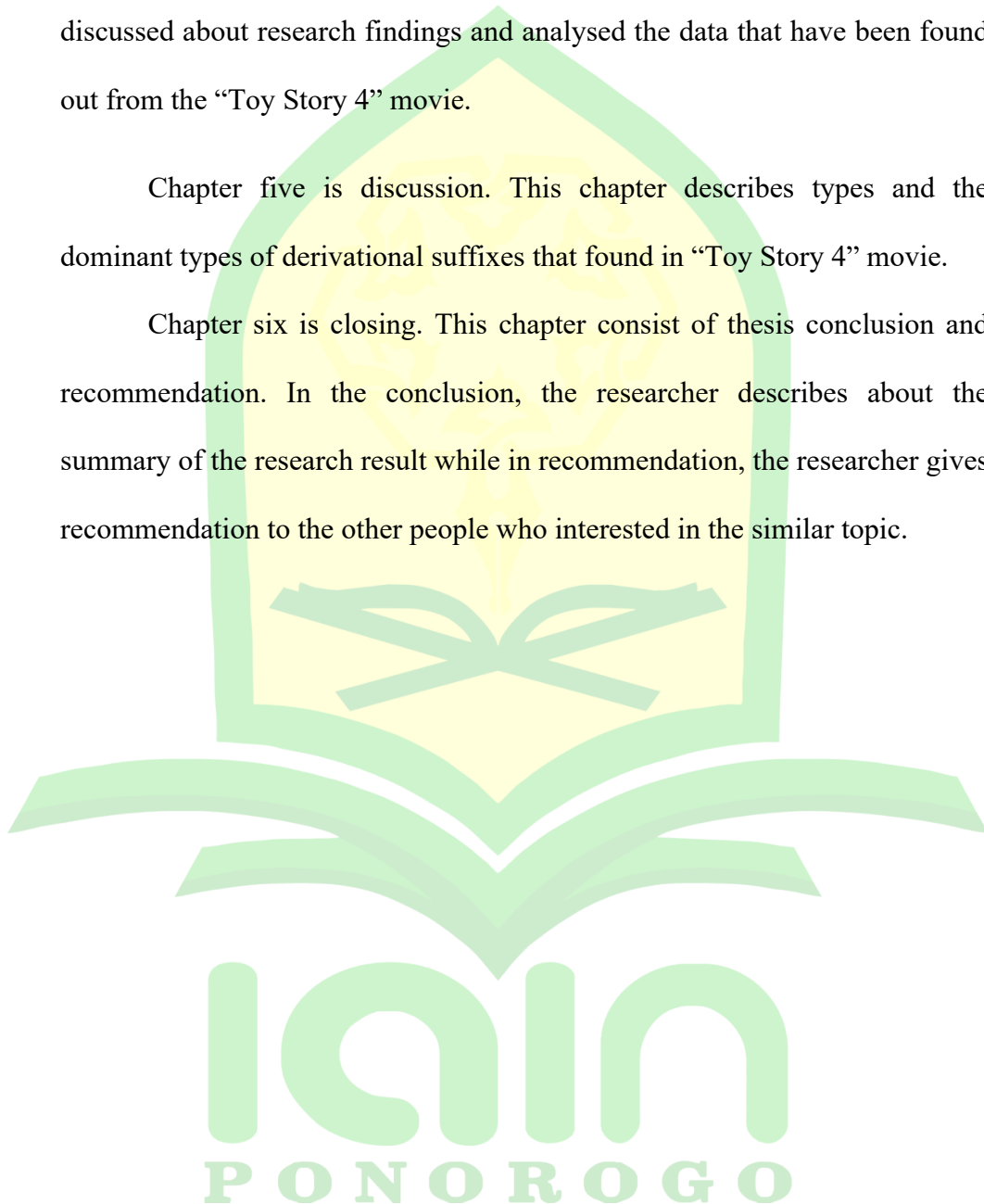
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND PREVIOUS FINDINGS

On chapter two, the researcher discusses some of previous findings related to the topic of study and review of related literature that consist of theory of derivation, suffixes, movie, and synopsis of "Toy Story 4" movie.

A. Review of Related Literature

The researcher finds some relevant theoretical review in the research to support this study. In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the theory of derivation, suffixes, movie, and synopsis of "Toy Story 4" movie.

1. Derivation

a. Definition of Derivation

George Yule stated that the most common word formation process to be in the production of new English words and this process is called derivation.[1] In morphology, derivation is process of creating a new word by adding a prefix and suffix.[2] Andrew stated derivational morphology create a new lexeme.[3] The basic function of derivational process is to enable the language user to make new lexemes.[4]

Mark also stated that derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another such as selector or selection from select.

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[1]George Yule, *The Study of Language 4ᵗʰ Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 57.

[2]Maha Z. Naseeb and Majid A. Ibrahim, Morphological Derivation: Learning Difficulties Encountered by Public Secondary School Students in Amman/Jordan.*English Language Teaching.* Vol 10 No. 12. 2017, 172.

[3]Andrew Hippisley and Gregory Stump, *The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016), 29.

[4]Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007), 51.

Generally, the results of derivation change in lexical meaning or the lexical category of particular word.[5] According to Francis Katamba, derivation enable us to add new lexical items to the open word-classes of noun, adjective, verb and adverb.[6]

Based on the explanation about derivation above, the researcher underlined that derivation is process of creating new words that can change the meaning and word-class of the words. The term derivation is used for all aspects of word-structure involving affixation. Probably the commonest method of forming words (in the sense of lexical items) is by affixation.[7] Affixation is the process of adding affixes to a word to create new word which is a different form of word and a new word with a different meaning. Affixes also change or modify the meaning of the root word.[8] For example, the meaning of action can be modified by adding the prefix re- to form a new word family: react, reaction, reactive and etc. Similarly, the meaning of hand can be modified by adding the suffix –le to form handle, which has a different meaning. Affixations are classified into prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Furthermore, the next discussion explains about types of affixations, based Plag theory such as follow.

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[5]Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman, *Fundamental of Linguistics:What is Morphology 2nd Edition*, (West Sussex: A John & Sons Ltd Publication, 2011), 48.

[6]Francis Katamba, *English Words*, (London: Routledge, 1994), 41.

[7]Ibid, 42.

[8]Dini M. Handoko, *English Morphology*, (Lampung: CV. IQRO', 2019), 45

b. The Types of Derivation

1) Prefixes

Prefix is a group of letters that added in the beginning of the root and it can change the meaning of it.[9] Prefix also is called prefixation, thus the definition of prefixation is process of deriving a new word by attaching a prefix to front of a root.[10] According to Ingo Plag, prefixes of English can be classified into quantify prefix, locative prefixes, temporal prefixes, and negation prefixes.[11]

First, there is a large group that quantify over their base words meaning, or it called quantify prefixes. For example meaning "one"by adding prefix (uni-), "two or twice" by adding prefixes (bi- and di-), "many" by adding prefixes (multi- and poly-), "half" by adding prefix (semi-), "all" by adding (omni-), "small" by adding (micro-), "large" by adding prefix (macro-), "to excess" by adding (hyper-, and over-), "not sufficiently by adding prefix (under-).[12] Therefore, kinds of quantify prefixes are uni- ,bi-, di-, multi-, poly-, semi-, omni-, micro-, macro-, hyper-, over-, and under-. Those are the example of quantify prefixes on table 1.1:[13]

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[9]Dini M. Handoko, *English Morphology*, 47.

[10]Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English: Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*, (India: Newgen Imaging System Pvt Ltd, 2011), 55.

[11]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* (United States of America: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 123.

[12]Ibid, 123-124.

[13]Ibid,124.

Table 2.1

The Example of Quantify Prefixes

Prefixes	Examples
Uni-	Unilateral, unification
Bi-	Bilateral, bifurcation
di-	Disyllabic, ditransitive
Multi-	Multi-purpose, multi-lateral
Poly-	Polysyllabic, polyclinic
Semi-	Semi-conscious, semi-desert
Omni-	Omnipotent
Micro-	Micro-surgical, microwave
Macro-	Macro-economic, macro-biotic
Hyper-	Hyperactive, hypermarket
Over-	Overestimate, overtax
Under-	Under nourish, underpay

Second, there are numerous locative prefixes such as circum-, counter-, endo-, epi-, inter-, intra-, para-, re-, and trans-. To create meaning of "around", people should add prefix circum-, "against" by adding prefixes counter-, "endo internal to X" by adding inter-, "on or over" by adding epi-, meaning "between" by adding inter-, "inside" by adding prefix –intra, "along with" by adding para-, "back, backwards" by adding prefix re- and "across" by adding prefix trans-.[14]

Table 2.2

The Example of Locative Prefixes

Prefixes	Examples
Circum-	Circumnavigate, circumscribe
Counter-	Counterbalance, counterexample
Endo-	Endocentric, endocrinology
Epi-	Epiglottis, epicentral
Inter-	Interbreed, intergalactic

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[14]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 124.

Intra-	Intramuscular, intravenous
Para-	Paramedic, paranormal
Re-	Retroflex, retrospection
Trans-	Transcontinental, transmigrate

Third, there are temporal prefixes expressing notions like ante-, fore-, pre-, post-, and neo-. To expressing notions "before" people should add ante-, pre-, and fore-, "after" by adding post-, and express notions "new" by adding prefix neo-. Those are the example of temporal prefixes:[15]

Table 2.3

The Example of Temporal Prefixes

Prefixes	Examples
Ante-	Antechamber, antedate
Pre-	Preconcert, predetermine
Post-	Post-structuralism, post-modify
Neo-	Neoclassical, neo-latin

The last is negation prefixes that consists of prefixes expressing negation, those are a(n)-, de-, dis-, in-,il-,ir-,miss-, non- ,and un-. Those are the types and example of negation prefixes:[16]

Table 2.4
The Example of Negation Prefixes

Prefixes	Examples	Meanings
A(n)-	Achromatic	Without
De-	Decolonize, deplete	Two different, but related notions
Dis-	Disagree, disobey, dislike	Not agree, not obey, not like
In-, il-, ir-	Inactive, Illegal, irregular	Negative meaning or "not"

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[15]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 124.
[16]Ibid, 124-126.

Miss-	Mispronounce, misreport	Inaccurate, wrong
Non-	Nonbiological, non-commercial	Contradictory and complementary opposites
Un-	Unhappy, unsuccessful	Contraries

2) Suffixes

Suffix also known as a suffixation. Suffixation is process of deriving a new word by suffix to the end of root. Thus, suffixes come after the root word.[17] Ingo Plag divided suffix into several types, they are:

a. Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes are noun that is derived from verbs, adjectives, and nouns.[18] Abstract noun is denoted by actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, properties, and qualities. Another large group of nominal suffixes derives various of person noun.[19] Those are types of nominal suffixes and its example:

Table 2.5

The Example of Nominal Suffixes

Suffixes	Examples
-age	Coverage, leakage, spillage, acreage, voltage, yardage
-al	Arrival, overthrowal, recital, referral, renewal
-ance	Absorbance, riddance, retardance
-ancy (-ence, -ency, -ancy)	Dependence, dependency, expectancy
-ant	Applicant, defendant, attractant, dispersant, suppressant

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[17]Dini M. Handoko, *English Morphology*, 40.
[18]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, 109.
[19]Ibid, 109.

Suffixes	Examples
-cy/-ce	Agency, presidency, regency, animacy, emergence, convergence
-dom	Kingdom, cameldom
-ee	Employee, amputee, rehabilitee, standee
-eer	Auctioneer, budgeteer, cameleer, mountaineer, pamphleteer
-er	Teacher, singer, writer, blender, mixer, dinner, Londoner, New Yorker, winner, sealer, whaler
-(e)ry	Bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery
-ess	Princess, stewardess, lioness, tigress, waitress
-ful	Cupful, handful, tumblerful, stickful
-hood	Childhood, adulthood, farmerhood
-an, -ian, -ean	Technician, historian, utopian, mongolian, bostonian, hungarian, Egyptian
-ing	Building, wrapping, stuffing, begging, running, sleeping
-ion	Personification, starvation, epoxidation
-ism	Blondism, parkinsonism, conservatism, revisionism
-ist	Careerist, fantasist, minimalist
-ity	Curiosity, productivity, solidity, formality
-ment	Assessment, endorsement, involvement, treatment
-ness	Happiness, thingness, kindness
-ship	Friendship, clerkship, membership, apprenticeship

b. Verbal Suffixes

There are four suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns), those are:[20]

Table 2.6

The Example of Verbal Suffixes

Suffixes	Examples
-ate	Regulate, formate
-en	Blacken, quicken, strengthen, lengthen

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[20]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 116-118.

-ify	Humidify, solidify
-ize	Randomize, functionalize, carbonize, cannibalize, memorize, hospitalize, emphasize

c. Adjectival Suffixes

Adjectival suffixes are the suffixes that can form adjective meaning in a word. The word that can change into adjective is verb and noun. Suffixes that adjectival meaning from verb is –able, -ive, while adjectival meaning from noun are –al, -ed, -ic, -ish, -less,-ly,-ous,-y.[21]

Table 2.7

The Example of Adjectival Suffixes

Suffixes	Examples
-able	Deterrable, perishable, serviceable, fashionable, changeable, variable, reasonable, knowledgeable
-al, -ial,-ual	Accidental, colonial, cultural, federal, institutional, labial, racial, substantial, contextual, gradual, visual, facial, presidential
-ary	Complementary, evolutionary, fragmentary, legendary, precautionary
-ed	Empty-headed, pig-headed, air-minded
-ful	Beautiful, insightful, tactful, purposeful
-ic	Electric, economic, historic, magic, heroic, parasitic
-ish	Soonish, uppish, sharpish
-ive	Connective, explosive, fricative, passive, primitive, receptive, offensive
-less	Hopeless, speechless, thankless, expressionless
-ly	Daily, monthly, easterly, womanly
-ous/-ious/eous	Curious, famous, barbarous, synonymous, gracious, prestigious, ambiguous, continuous, homogeneous

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[21]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 118.

d. Adverbial Suffixes

Adverbial suffixes are the suffixes that can form adverb meaning in words. There are two suffixes which form adverb meaning, they are –ly and –wise. The example of adverbial suffixes as follows:[22]

Table 2.8

The Example of Adverbial Suffixes

Suffixes	Examples
-ly	Hotly, coldly, darkly, shortly, hardly, dryly, slowly
-wise	Clockwise, lengthwise

3) Infixes

The last type of affix is infixes. Infixes is an affix that is incorporates inside another word. However, there is the possibility of inserting expletives in the middle of words to create a new word expressing the strongly negative attitude of the speaker.[23]

The examples are kanga-bloody-roo, abso-blooming-lutely, unfuckinbelievable. Indeed, we could say that English has a process of infixation of words.[24]

2. Movies

a. Definition of Movie

Movie has evolved into a complex form of artistic representation and communication. They are at once a hugely influential, wildly

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[22]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 123.
[23]Ibid, 127.
[24]George Yule, *The Study of Language 4th Edition*, 58.

profitable global industry and modern art.[25] Movie is one of simply short motion of pictures.[26] The movie or film derives from the celluloid strip on image that make a motion picture were originally captured, cut and projected. [27]

Film can co-opt into itself all the other arts such as photography, painting, theatre, music, architecture, dance and of course the spoken word.[28] Thus, everything can find in the movie. To most of people, a movie is a popular entertainment, a product produced and marketed by a large commercial studio and it is pretty to look at-every image because of skills of artist and technicians to polish the movie.[29]

b. Kinds of Movies

There are some types of movies: narrative, documentary, and experimental.[30]

1) Narrative Movie

Narrative is a story that structuring fictional or fictionalized stories that is presented in narrative films.[31] Thus, narrative is often used to describe the movie and presented to the audience. The distinguish narrative film from other kind of films are the film

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[25]Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Edition,* (United State of America: W.W.Norton & Company, Inc, 2016), 2.

[26]Ibid, 3.

[27]Ibid, 3.

[28]Robert Edgar-Hunt, etc, *Basic Film Making ofthe Language of Film*, (*Switzerland*: AVA Publishing SA, 2010), 9.

[29]Richard M. Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Edition*, 3.

[30]Ibid, 71.

[31]Ibid, 73.

directed toward a fiction.[32] Even, the narrative movies tell a true story, such as Dvid O. Russell's American Hustle (2013). The truth, a story can deliver a narrative clarity and appropriated on expectations. The primary purpose from narrative films is entertainment.[33] Actually, a narrative film can deliver different messages and transport viewers into a story.

2) Documentary Movie

Furthermore, the types of movies are ***documentary movie.*** Documentary movie is more concerned with recording reality, educating viewers and presenting political or social issues.[34] In other words, documentary film is as nonfiction because it uses actual people, place, and events as source material.

Historically, documentary films has four basic approaches: factual, instructional, persuasive, and propaganda.[35] First is ***factual films***, usually present people, places or processes in straightforward ways to entertain and instruct without unduly influencing audiences such as Nanook of the North film. Second is ***instructional film***, it kind of film that educate viewers about common interests and persuading them to concept particular ideas. In these films are most likely to teach the viewer basic skills like cooking, yoga, or golf swings.

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[32]Richard M. Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Edition*, 73.

[33]Ibid, 73.

[34]Ibid, 73.

[35]Ibid,73-75.

3) Experimental Movie

Experimental movies is most difficult of all types of movie to define precisely, because experimental movie seek to defy categorization and convention.[36] Based on Camper, experimental film are not commercial because the film made by single film maker and has a low of budget, experimental films are personal because the film reflect a creative vision of single artist and edit the movie with minimal contribution, experimental films do not conform to conventional expectation of story, experimental films exploit the possibilities of the cinema, experimental films critique culture and media, they often comment on viewer expectation of what movie should be, experimental films also resist the kind of accessible meaning found in documenting films.[37]

c. The Genres of Movies

In the movie, also there are a genre, it helps people to find a most interest genres to watch a movie. Genre refers to the categorization of narrative films by the stories they tell and the ways they tell them.[38] Commonly, the genre of movie is complete and more variated. Based on Barsam and Monahan, there are six major American genres: Gangster, Film Noir, Science Fiction, Horror, The Western and The Musical.[39]

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[36]Richard M. Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Edition,* 77.

[37]Ibid, 77-78.

[38]Ibid, 85.

[39]Ibid, 91-107.

1) Gangster

The gangster genre is deeply rooted in the concept of the American dream anyone, regardless of how humble his origins can succeed. The gangster film gave rise to the notion that anyone with intelligence and spunk can riches or power through hard work and bold action.[40]

2) Film Noir

These movies were designed to build support for the war effort. Film noir also give the new genre by exposing the horrors of war.[41] Theme of film noir are fatalistic and the tone cynical.[42] Film noir may not be defined by setting, but noir films are typically shot in large urban areas such as Chicago, New York or Los Angeles.

3) Science Fiction

Science fiction is a film that uses speculative, fictional, science-based depictions of phenomena that are not fully accepted by mainstream science.[43] But most of science-fiction films are not really about science. Instead, this genre focuses on humanity's relationship with science and technology it generates

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[40]Richard M. Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Edition* 91.

[41]Ibid, 94.

[42]Ibid, 94.

[43]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_fiction_film accessed on February 10th, 2021 at 13.42.

4) Horror

Like science fiction, the horror genre was born out of a cultural need to confront and vicariously something frightening that people do not fully comprehend. In the case, the horror films, those frightening somethings are aspects of existence.[44] The horrors genre takes the shape of ghosts, zombie, and vampires as the view of film.

5) The Western

The western films delivered sensational adventure as wildly fictionized stories starring actual Western figures.[45] Western are a form of modern mythology that offers narrative representations of Americans as rugged, self-sufficient individual taming a savage wilderness with common sense and direct action. [46]

6) The Musical

The musical film tells its story using characters that express themselves with song and dance.[47] The actors sing every line of dialogue in a few musicals, such as Jacques Demy's The Umbrella of Cherbourg (1964). It means that, the musical combines music, singing, dancing, and spoken dialogue. Unlike many genres, the musical was not born out of any specific political or culture moment. But musical performance was already a well-established entertainment long before the invention of the movie camera.

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[44]Richard M. Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film 5th Edition,*99.

[45]Ibid, 103.

[46]Ibid, 103.

[47]Ibid,105.

3. Toy Story 4

Toy Story 4 is an American computer animated comedy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and it was released by Walt Disney Pictures.[48] It is the fourth series of Toy Story film and the sequel to Toy Story 3 (2010) which is directed by Josh Cooley.[49]

Nine years previously, Woody and his friends attempt to rescue RC (Andy's remote-controlled car) from a rainstorm.[50] Just as they finished the rescue, Woody watches as Bo is donated to a new owner and considers going to with Bo but ultimately decides to remain with Andy. Years later, a young adult Andy donates Woody and his friends to Bonnie, a younger child because he goes off to the college. While the toys are grateful to have a new owner then unfortunately Woody and his friends struggles to adapt to an environment where they are not interesting as they with Andy. When Bonnie takes Woody's sheriff badge and puts it on Jessie instead, not even bothering to give him a role during playtime.

One day, on Bonnie's Kindergarten orientation, Bonnie did not want to go to the kindergarten because she just wants to play with her toys only.[51] Woody look at Bonnie's face who sad under bedroom and he worries over her and sneaks into her bag. After a classmate takes away Bonnie's arts and

[48]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.
[49]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.
[50]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.
[51]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

craft tools, Bonnie looked so sad. It is because, one of the children take all her art tools.

Bonnie recovers the materials and various pieces of garbage from the trash, including a plastic spork.[52] Bonnie was happy and created a plastic spork became a new toy namely "Forky". In the Bonnie's bag, Forky comes to life and it makes Woody shocked. But the problem was come, Forky just thinking he is garbage rather than a toy. Woody remembered Forky if he was a toy. As Forky becomes Bonnie's favourite toy, but Forky still throwing himself to the trash.

On holiday, Bonnie's family goes on a road trip, suddenly Forky jumps out of the RV window (car window).[53] Woody pursues him and explains how important he is to Bonnie and finally, Forky decides to accompany Woody and return to her. Near the park where Bonnie's family was stayed, Woody spots on Bo Peep's lamp in antique store. They go in and hoping to find her (Bo) but inside the store, Woody and Forky encounter a doll named Gabby and she desires Woody's voice box to replace her broken one. Gabby and his friends tried to capture Woody, but he is escaped. Badly, Gabby capture Forky, when he wants to save him.

At a playground, Woody is reunited with Bo Peep and her sheep Billy, Goat and Gruff.[54] Woody told everything about Forky rescue and Boo agree

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[52]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[53]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[54]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

to save Forky. Meanwhile, Buzz searches for Woody but gets lost at a fairground. Buzz becomes a carnival game prize in there. He gets a way to escapes with Duck and Bunny toys. They meet up with Woody and Bo in top of roof.

Woody and his friend encounter the antique store, and it works. With the help of Giggle McDimples and Duke Caboom toys, they still unsuccessfully save the Forky from Gabby.[55] In aftermath of the failed rescue, Bo and the other toys argue to go back. Alone, Woody encounters Gabby again, who expresses her longing for a child's love. Woody sympathize with her plight and willingly sacrifices his voice box for Forky. The toys' part ways, but Woody still watches Gabby as she is rejected by her ideal owner, Harmony. Woody comforts a heartbroken Gabby and invites her to become one of Bonnie's toys.

Indeed, Forky, Buzz and Bonnie's toys interfere the RV controls until Bonnie's father drive back to the carnival.[56] In the carnival, Gabby sees a crying girl and she decides instead to become child's toy. Gabby was happy because the child took Gabby as her toy. The mission was completed, Woody and Bo share a bittersweet goodbye. Woody is hesitant to leave Bo again and Buzz tells Woody that Bonnie will be okay without him. Woody decides to stay with Bo and begin a new life. Woody, Bo, Ducky, Bunny, Giggle and Duke dedicated to save other toy in carnival to finding new

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[55]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.
[56]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

owner. Besides, Bonnie creates a second toy of a spoon and it suffers the same toy as Forky before.

B. Previous Research Findings

These are previous research that related to this thesis. The first previous study taken from Deni's thesis entitled "An Analysis on Derivation in The Abstracts of International Journal Written by The Lecture at IAIN Metro." This research focused on types of affixes derivations and know the composition of Abstracts International Journal Written by The Lecture at IAIN Metro. The aim of this research was to find the affixes derivations that used in Abstracts International Journal Written by The Lecture at IAIN Metro.

The result of the research are found three types affixes derivations namely prefix, suffix, and circumfix such as on abstract of journal 1 these were 6 prefix, the prefix derivation words in the journal such as **un**certain, **a**cross, **un**derlie, **re**view, **mu**ltiple, and **in**tegrating while abstract of journal 2 these were 1 prefix such as **ir**relevant while on journal 3 these were 3 prefix such as **post**method, **semi**structured and **inter**view.[57] Besides, on journal 4 these were 3 prefix such as **post**-method, **semi**-structured, and interview while journal 5 these wasn't prefix.[58]

Based on the abstract in journal, the researcher was found suffixes. These were the suffixes in abstract journal: inform**ation**, applica**tion**,

[57]Deni Chania Holiso, *"An Analysis on Derivation in The Abstracts of International Journal Written by The Lecture at IAIN Metro,"* (Thesis, State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro, Metro, 2019). https://repository.metrouniv.ac.id/id/eprint/35665 , accessed on February 21st 2021, 42.

[58]Ibid, 43.

contribu**tion**, founda**tion**, instructio**nal**, technologi**cal**, phenomenologi**cal**, professio**nal**, wise**ly**, appropriate**ly**, conferen**ce**, engageme**nt**, friend**ship**, significant**ly**, particular**ly**, comprehensive**ly**, instructio**nal**, educatio**nal**, practi**cal**, relation**ship**, teac**her**, instruc**tion**, importan**ce**, wide**ly**, meaning**ful**, cultur**al**, explora**tion**, experien**ce**, flexi**bly**, basical**ly**, educa**tion**, transcende**ntal**, qualitative**ly** and etc.[59]

The researcher was found a circumfix such as **inter**ac**tion**, **inter**cultur**al**, **multi**cultur**al**, and **un**fortuna**ly**.[60] From the data we concluded that the suffix is the highest type of affixes derivation than prefix and circumfix in abstract of journal and the total of affixes derivation that found in abstract are 74 affixes.[61]

There are some differences and similarities in this research. The first previous research is different from the object, which the first previous research use "The Abstract of International Journal Written by The Lecture at IAIN Metro" while this research analysed the "Toy Story 4 Movie". In the first previous research, the researcher focused on "Derivation", while this research more focus on "Derivational Suffixes". The objective of the first previous research is to find out the affixes derivation word in the abstract of journal and know the composition of abstract journal, while this

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[59]Deni Chania Holiso, *"An Analysis on Derivation in the Abstracts of International Journal Written by the Lecture at IAIN Metro,"* (Thesis, State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro, Metro, 2019). https://repository.metrouniv.ac.id/id/eprint/35665 , accessed on February 21st 2021, 44.

[60]Ibid, 49-50.

[61]Ibid, 64.

research objective is found the derivational suffixes and most types of derivational suffixes in the movie.

Then, the second thesis is taken from Annandhita's thesis entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in the Editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018." The aim of this research were to found derivatinal suffixes, functions and meanings of derivational and the contributions of the research. The result of the research found 4 types of derivational suffixes, it contains 23 words of derivational suffixes.[62]

The second previous research also has similarities in analyzing derivational suffixes or the focus of study. The differences is the second previous study was chosen the editorial of Jakarta Post as an object of study, while this research analysed "Toy Story 4 Movie" as an object of this research.

The third thesis is taken from Eti's thesis entitled "An analysis of Derivational Adjective in "The Great Gatsby" Movie Typescript by Baz Luhrman. This research aimed to analyse derivational adjective that used in the movie. The result of this research that showed the derivational adjective are in-(5 times), un-(8 times), -ful (13 times), -less (5 times), -able (6 times), -ous (4 times), -ly (3 times), -al (3 times), -y (5 times), and –ic (7 times). [63]Besides that the result of the function of adjective in this movie are the

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[62]Annandhita Putri Rahayu, "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in The Editorial of Jakarta Post in June 2018", (Thesis, Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang, 2019). .(https://eprints.walisongo.ac.id) accessed on October 7th 2021.

[63]Eti Mahmudah, *"An Analysis of Derivational Adjective in "The Great Gatsby " Movie Typescript by Baz Luhrman"*, (Thesis, State Islamic College of Ponorogo, Ponorogo, 2015),

first, attributive adjective that consist of the determiner are (19) times, a (48 times), an (7 times), this (1 time), these (1 time), that (3 times), my (6 times), your (2 times) and his (2 times) while predicative adjective as subject complement that show after to be (is, am, are) (39 times) and after linking verb (3 times), pre-modified by the intensifier (very, so) (23 times) and predicative adjective as object complement that explain pronoun appear (2 times).[64]

This research also has different with the third previous study. In the third previous study, the focus of the third previous study is "Derivational Adjectives" than this research will focus on "Derivational Suffixes". In the third previous study, the researcher obtained"The Great Gatsby "Movie Typescript by Baz Luhrman' as the object of the research, while this research will use "Toy Story 4" Movie.

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http://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/view/creators/Eti=3AMahmudah=3A=3A.html, accessed on February 21st 2021, 1.
[64]Ibid, 1.
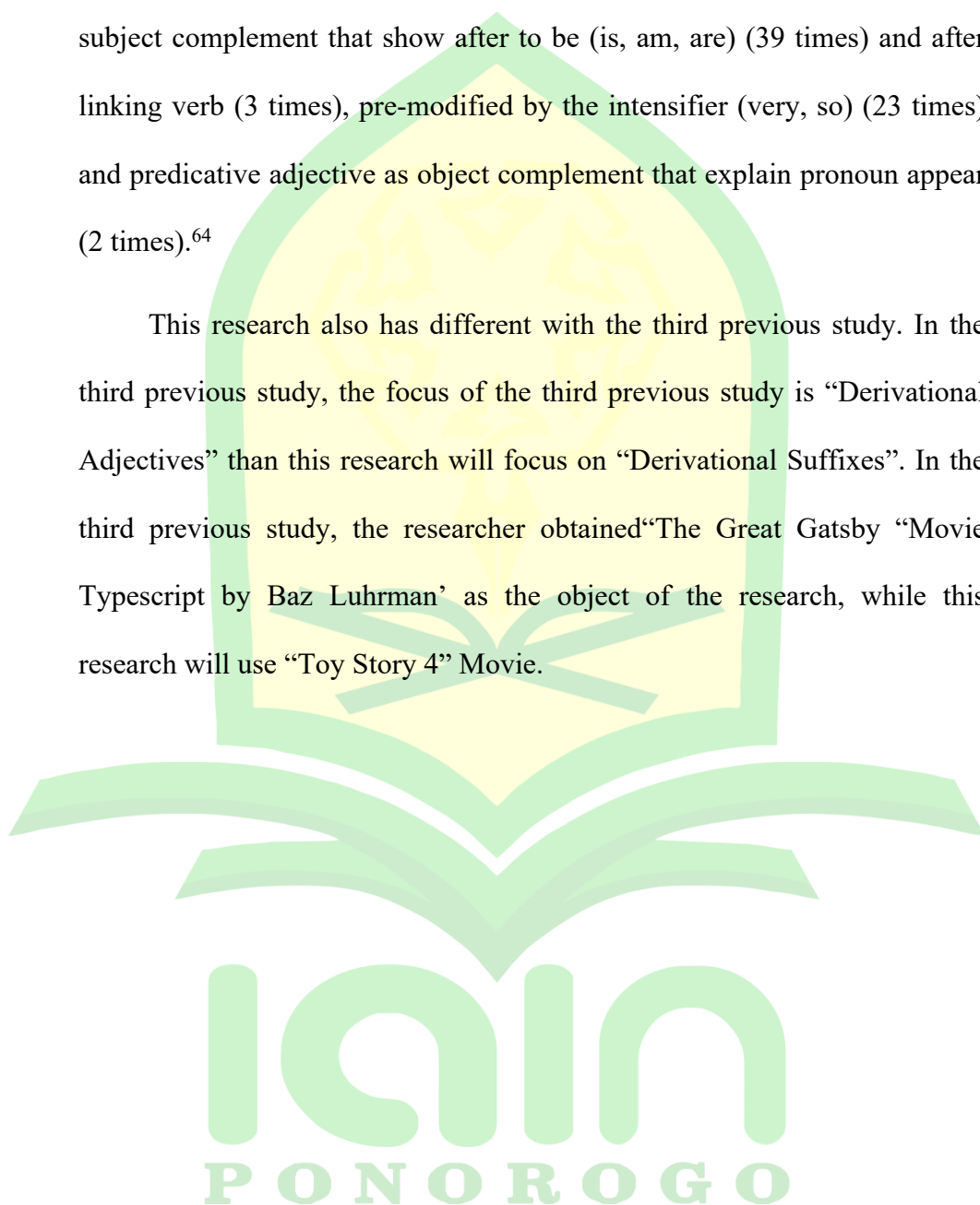
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

On chapter three, the researcher discusses research method to conduct this study that consists of research design, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

Research design is type of approach that provide specific direction for procedures in a research.[65] Actually to realize the study, the researchers need to know about research design. According to Kothari, "The types of library research is analysis of historical records and analysis of documents".[66] It means that library research is kind of research that analysed the records or documents. This research is library research because of the researcher analysed the script of "Toy Story 4" movie.

In the other side, the researcher applied qualitative descriptive as research design to conduct this study. Qualitative approach is one of a general way of thinking about conducting qualitative research and it describes either explicitly or implicitly , the purpose of qualitative research, the role of the researcher, the stages of research and the method of data analysis.[67]

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[65]John W. Creswell, *Researh Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches 4ᵗʰ Edition*, (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2014).

[66]C.R. Khotari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques 2ⁿᵈ Edition*, (New Delhi: New Age International Ltd, 2004), 7.

[67]Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice*, (Jagakarsa: Salemba Empat, 2012), 8.

Qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces a descriptive data of written or spoken from those observed.[68]It can be concluded that qualitative research is study that interpret phenomena and producing a descriptive data from those observed.

The other references, qualitative researchers tend to study things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of meaning people bring to them.[69] Qualitative research is collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual or non-numerical data to gain insight of the phenomenon.[70] It means that qualitative research obtained the data in the forms of words and pictures than number or non-numerical data.

Qualitative research is descriptive because the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.[71] Qualitative description differs from the other types of qualitative research such as grounded theory, ethnography, phenomenology or narrative analysis, in the sense that it is essentially descriptive rather than interpretive in focus.[72] Qualitative description enables straight descriptive summary of the informational contents of data organized in a way that best fits the data. Besides, the

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[68]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2012), 4.

[69]James B. Schreiber and Kimberly Asner-Self, *Educational Research: The Interrelationship of Questions, Sampling, Design, and Analysis*, (United State of America: John Wiley and Sons, Inc, 2011), 10.

[70]L.R Gay, et al, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Applications*, (New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc, 2012), 7

[71]Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice*, 12.

[72]Brayan V. Seixas et. al, The Qualitative Descriptive Approach in International Comparative Studies: Using Online Qualitative Surveys, *International Journal of Health Policy and Management*, 7(9), (December, 2017), 779.

purpose of descriptive research is description of state of affairs as it exists at present.[73] The researcher concluded that qualitative descriptive is types of qualitative research which describe the phenomenon that use words as the forms of data or non-numerical data.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used qualitative descriptive as the design of study. The reason of the researcher used qualitative descriptive was to describe the phenomenon in the documents. It means that the researcher analysed derivational suffixes that found in the "Toy Story 4" movie and described it into forms of words.

B. Source of Data

The data sources are needed in conducting research. Data refers to a collection of organized information such as the result of experience, observation, experiment and this may consist of numbers, words, or images.[74] Besides, data refers to a collection of information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio, and concepts.

The data of qualitative are non-numerical data but have greater variety of sources.[75] The data sources are categorized as verbal and nonverbal.[76] Verbal data sources such as personal diaries, letter, reports, surveys,

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[73]C.R. Khotari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques 2nd Edition*, 2.

[74]Robert K.Yin, *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. (United States: The Guilford Press, 2011),130.

[75]Lisa M.Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, (USA: Sage Publications, Inc, 2008), 185.

[76]Ibid, 185.

interview, and fieldnotes while non-verbal data such as student concept maps, kinship diagrams, pictures, video, art, and print advertisement.[77]

Document is text-based file that include primary data (collected by the researcher) or secondary data (collected and archived or published by others) as well as photographs, charts and other visual material.[78] In this research, there are two data sources for analysing the "Toy Story 4" movie and the researcher used primary and secondary data source.

a. Primary Data Source

Primary data is a data which are collected fresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. Moreover, primary data is the original document, picture, audio, video, and so on.[79] In this research, the researcher used the script of "Toy Story 4" that consists of derivational suffixes. So, the main of data are taken from the script of the film.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data are materials that are important in describing the historical background and situation that related to the study. Actually, the secondary data is several sources such as books, journal, article and essay. The secondary data were taken from book of *Word-Formation in English by Ingo Plag.*

C. Data Collection Technique

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[77]Ibid, 186.

[78]Lisa M.Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, 232.

[79]James B. Schreiber and Kimberly Asner-Self, *Educational Research: The Interrelationship of Questions, Sampling, Design, and Analysis*, (United States: John Willey & Sons, Inc, 2011), 210.

In conducting the research, the researcher collected the data by a technique. Technique of collecting data was a data that combine the collected information such as words, numbers, video, audio, concept and etc.[80]Therefore, the researcher collected the data or information through words, numbers, video, audio, concept and etc. Based on explanation above, the researcher used documentation to collect the data. The reason of researcher was selected documentation as technique of collected the data because the information obtained from "Toy Story 4" movie and its script.

In the research, the researcher procured the data by following the step by step. The steps are as follow:

1. Downloading movie and its script

2. Watching the "Toy Story 4" movie more than once

3. Reading and observing the dialogue from the script of movie

4. Analysing the utterances of movie script based on Ingo Plag theory

5. Classified the utterance in the movie into the types of derivational suffixes

D. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher used content analysis to analyse the data. Content analysis is a systematic analysis of words, phrases, concept, and also so on in book, films, and other kinds of materials.[81] The researcher used content analysis as an approach in this study because of the researcher analysed words in film. A majority of content analysis occurs with print or

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[80]Lisa M.Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia Of Qualitative Research Methods*, 190.

[81]Lynn S. Connaway and Ronald R. Powell, *Basic Research Methods for Librarians 5th Edition*, (California: Libraries Unmilited, 2010), 81.

film media.[82] Content analysis is a detailed examination of content from a particular body of material and the purpose is to identify patterns or themes in the material. [83]

Content analysis or document analysis is a method for investigating texts and refer to as a way of studying documented human communication.[84] Qualitative researcher used content analysis to understand the meaning of texts. Many different kinds of texts and materials can be studied through content analysis such as historical documents, transcribed speeches, newspaper, magazines, books, blogs, and diaries.[85] Content analysis is not aligned to one methodological approach and can be based on a variety of data types such pictures, film, audio, text and memorandums.[86]

The process of analysing data using content analysis technique was formulated as follows:[87]

1. Specifying the phenomenon to be investigated.

   The researcher specified the phenomenon focus on the utterances that include of derivational suffixes.

2. Selecting the media from which the observation is to be made.

   The researcher used book of Ingo Plag entitled "Word-Formation in English as the media in the study.

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[82]Ibid, 12.

[83]Lynn S. Connaway and Ronald R. Powell, *Basic Research Methods for Librarians 5th Edition*,12.

[84]Patricia Leavy, *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed-Methods, Arts-Based and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*, (USA: The Guiford Press, 2017), 146.

[85]Ibid, 146.

[86]Ibid, 207.

[87]Donald Ary, et. al, *Introduction to Research in Education 8th Edition,* (California: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010), 458.

3. Formulating exhaustive and mutually exclusive coding categories, thus the verbal or symbolic content can be counted. The researcher formulated tables to do this step as follows:

Table 3.1

Nominal Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word base	Suffix	
1.	**Situation?**	Noun	Site	-ation	14
2.	**Operation** Pull-Toy!	Verb	Operate	-ion	22

Table 3.2

Verbal Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word base	Suffix	
1.	And we'll use the art supplies to **decorate** them	Noun	Decor	-ate	224
2.	She'll **realize** She left it at the antique store	Noun	Real	-ize	1458

Table 3.3

Adjectival Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word base	Suffix	
1.	Oh, it's **beautiful**	Noun	Beauty	-ful	29
2.	What a **beautiful** hat shop! You have so many hats.......	Noun	Beauty	-ful	131

Table 3.4

Adverbial Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word base	Suffix	
1.	But then something **really** weird happened	Adjective	Real	-ly	261
2.	No, no, She **literally** made a new friend	Adjective	Literal	-ly	265

4. Analysing the data.

The researcher analysed the "Toy Story 4" movie script based on Ingo Plag theory.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher discussed about research findings and analysed the data that have been found out from the "Toy Story 4" movie.

A. General Data

Toy Story 4 is an American computer animated comedy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and it was released by Walt Disney Pictures.[1] It is the fourth series of Toy Story film and the sequel to Toy Story 3 (2010) which is directed by Josh Cooley.[2]

Nine years previously, Woody and his friends attempt to rescue RC (Andy's remote-controlled car) from a rainstorm.[3] Just as they finished the rescue, Woody watches as Bo is donated to a new owner and considers going to with Bo but ultimately decides to remain with Andy.

Years later, a young adult Andy donates Woody and his friends to Bonnie, a younger child because he goes off to the college. While the toys are grateful to have a new owner then unfortunately Woody and his friends struggles to adapt to an environment where they are not interesting as they was with Andy. When Bonnie takes Woody's sheriff badge and puts it on Jessie instead, not even bothering to give him a role during playtime.

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[1]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[2]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

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One day, on Bonnie's Kindergarten orientation, Bonnie did not want to go to the kindergarten because she just wants to play with her toys only.[4] Woody look at Bonnie's face who sad under bedroom and he worries over her and sneaks into her bag. After a classmate takes away Bonnie's arts and craft tools, Bonnie looks so sad. It is because one of the children takes all her art tools.

Bonnie recovers the materials and various pieces of garbage from the trash, including a plastic spork.[5] Bonnie was happy and created a plastic spork became a new toy namely "Forky". In the Bonnie's bag, Forky comes to life and it makes Woody shocked. But the problem was come, Forky just thinking he is garbage rather than a toy. Woody remainedForky if he was a toy. As Forky becomes Bonnie's favorite toy, but Forky still throwing himself to the trash.

On holiday, Bonnie's family goes on a road trip, suddenly Forky jumps out of the RV window (car window).[6] Woody pursues him and explains how important he is to Bonnie and finally, Forky decides to accompany Woody and return to her. Near the park where Bonnie's family was stayed, Woody spots on Bo Peep's lamp in antique store. They go in and hoping to find her (Bo) but inside the store, Woody and Forky encounter a doll named Gabby and she desires Woody's voice box to replace her broken

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[4]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[5]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[6]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

one. Gabby and his friends tried to capture Woody, but he is escaped. Badly, Gabby capture Forky, when he wants to save him.

At a playground, Woody is reunited with Bo Peep and her sheep Billy, Goat and Gruff.[7] Woody told everything about Forky rescue and Boo agree to save Forky. Meanwhile, Buzz searches for Woody but gets lost at a fairground. Buzz becomes a carnival game prize in there. He gets a way to escapes with Duck and Bunny toys. They meet up with Woody and Bo in top of roof.

Woody and his friend encounter the antique store, and it works.With the help of Giggle McDimples and Duke Caboom toys, they still unsuccessfully save the Forky from Gabby.[8] In aftermath of the failed rescue, Bo and the other toys argue to go back. Alone, Woody encounters Gabby again, who expresses her longing for a child's love. Woody sympathize with her plight and willingly sacrifices his voice box for Forky. The toys' part ways, but Woody still watches Gabby as she is rejected by her ideal owner, Harmony. Woody comforts a heartbroken Gabby and invites her to become one of Bonnie's toys.

Indeed, Forky, Buzz and Bonnie's toys interfere the RV controls until Bonnie's father drive back to the carnival.[9] In the carnival, Gabby sees a

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[7]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[8]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

[9]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_Story_4 accessed on February 21st, 2021 at 06.33.

crying girl and she decides instead to become child's toy. Gabby was happy because the child tookGabby as her toy.

The mission was completed, Woody and Bo share a bittersweet goodbye. Woody is hesitant to leave Bo again and Buzz tells Woody that Bonnie will be okay without him. Woody decides to stay with Bo and begin a new life. Woody, Bo, Ducky, Bunny, Giggle and Duke dedicated to saving other toys in the carnival to finding a new owner. Besides, Bonnie creates a second toy of a plastic and it suffers the same toy as Forky before.

B. Specific Data

This chapter reveals derivational suffixes in "Toy Story 4" movie to answer the first and second problem statement. From this research, the researcher found four types of derivational suffixes that used in "Toy Story 4" movie. They were nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. There were 103 data that found in "Toy Story 4" movie script. They were 33 data of nominal suffixes, 2 data of verbal suffixes, 25 data of adjectival suffixes, and 43 data of adverbial suffixes. Therefore, the dominant types of derivational suffixes that used in "Toy Story 4" movie was adverbial suffixes.

1. Types of Derivational Suffixes

In this research, the researcher used Ingo Plag theory to analyze the film. The researcher took the data from each type of derivational suffixes to discuss and complete data were in appendix.

a. Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes are noun that is derived from verbs, adjectives, and nouns.[10] In this case the researcher found the data that consist of nominal suffixes in the movie. They were 33 words that contain of nominal suffixes.

Table 4.1

Nominal Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
1.	**Situation?**	Noun	Site	-ation	14
2.	**Operation** Pull-Toy!	Verb	Operate	-ion	22
3.	Our **friendship** will never die	Noun	Friend	-ship	82
4.	Hi, Ice-Cream Man! Hi, Hat Shop **Owner**!	Verb	Own	-er	123
5.	For kindergarten**orientation**, do you?	Verb	Orientate	-ion	162
6.	We're gonna meet your **teachers**,	Verb	Teach	-er	165
7.	I don't want to play the **baker**	Verb	Bake	-er	179
8.	The hat shop **owner** is the role I was born to play	Verb	Own	-er	181
9.	A toy should go with her to **orientation**	Verb	Orientate	-ion	188
10.	I'm going to be your	Verb	Teach	-er	214

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[10]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, 109.

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
	kindergarten**teacher**				
11.	So, today, we're going to make pencils **holders**	Verb	Hold	-er	222
12.	No, that was just **orientation**	Verb	Orientate	-ion	235
13.	Road trip? **Vacation!**	Verb	Vacate	-ion	259
14.	It was a complete **transformation**	Verb	Transform	-ation	310
15.	Whoa, he's quite a **handful**, Woody.	Noun	Hand	-ful	345
16.	**Freedom**!	Verb	Free	-dom	416
17.	The spoon is **safer**	Adjective	Safe	-er	629
18.	What's the **situation**? We heading out of town or...	Noun	Site	-ation	737
19.	Oh, you weren't there in the **beginning**	Verb	Begin	-ing	800
20.	Oh, sorry, Ducky, I'm not a mind **reader**, you know	Verb	Read	-er	877
21.	And your**listening** skills	Verb	Listen	-ing	885
22.	How you like that, **cheater**? Huh?	Verb	Cheat	-er	887
23.	Thanks for the **landing**	Noun	Land	-ing	914
24.	Let's go **antiquing**	Noun	Antique	-ing	937
25.	First, we must prepare for his	Verb	Arrive	-al	1137

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
	arrival				
26.	**Cheater**	Verb	Cheat	-er	1170
27.	It was the happiest **Boxing** Day of my life	Verb	Box	-ing	1213
28.	As far as the toy in the **commercial**	Noun	Commerce	-al	1220
29.	It's a **commercial** It's not real	Noun	Commerce	-al	1221
30.	Forget Rejean Forget your **commercial**	Noun	Commerce	-al	1233
31.	We have a **situation**	Noun	Site	-ation	1451
32.	That was **amazing**	Verb	Amaze	-ing	1697
33.	Up here, Rainbow **Connection**	Verb	Connect	-ion	1743

Based on the table of nominal suffixes above, it can be concluded that the researcher only found 8 kinds of nominal suffixes such as suffixes –ion and –ation, -ing, -ship, -er, -dom, -ful and –al that constructed by different word class such verb, adjective, and noun. The number of suffixes is constructed from verb and –ion were 6 data, verb and –ation was 1 data, verb and –er were 9 data, verb and –ing were 4 data, verb and –dom was 1 data then verb and –al was 1 data.

Besides the number of suffixes are constructed from noun and –ation were 3 data, noun and –ship was 1 data, noun and –al were 3 data, verb and –al was 1 data, noun and –ful was 1 data, noun and –ing were

2 data. Moreover, the number of suffixes is constructed from adjective and –er was 1data.

Therefore, the number of suffixes –ion were 6 data, suffixes –ation were 4 data, suffixes –ing were 6 data, suffixes –ship was 1 data, suffixes –er were 10 data, suffixes –dom was 1 data, suffixes –ful 1 data and suffixes –al were 4 data.

b. Verbal suffixes

Verbal suffixes is suffixes which derive verbs from adjectives and nouns.[11] In this case the researcher found the data that consist of verbal suffixes in the movie. They were words that contain verbal suffixes.

Table 4.2

Verbal Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
1.	And we'll use the art supplies to **decorate** them	Noun	Decor	-ate	224
2.	She'll **realize** She left it at the antique store	Noun	Real	-ize	1458

Based on the table of verbal suffixes above, it can be concluded that the researcher only found 2 kinds of verbal suffixes such as suffixes –ate and -ize that constructed by noun word class. The number of suffixes is constructed from noun and –ate were 1 data then noun and

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[11]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 116-118.

–ize was only 1 data. Thus, the number of suffixes –ate was 1 data and suffixes –ize was 1 data.

c. Adjectival Suffixes

Adjectival suffixes are the suffixes that can form adjective meaning in a word from verb and noun.[12] In this case the researcher found the data that consist of adjectival suffixes in the movie. They were 25 words that contain of adjectival suffixes.

Table 4.3

Adjectival Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word base	Suffix	
1.	Oh, it's **beautiful**	Noun	Beauty	-ful	29
2.	What a **beautiful** hat shop! You have so many hats.......	Noun	Beauty	-ful	131
3.	Aw, how **adorable**	Verb	Adore	-able	147
4.	A little **dramatic** about all this?	Noun	Drama	-ic	301
5.	**Fascinating**	Verb	Fascinate	-ing	402
6.	**Useless?**	Verb	Use	-less	482
7.	Benson, be **careful** with our new friends	Noun	Care	-ful	570
8.	Well, I try to stay **active**	Verb	Act	-ive	581
9.	I can't find Forky! He's **missing**	Verb	Miss	-ing	635
10.	Eh, jump out of a **moving** vehicle	Verb	Move	-ing	655
11.	Seven **fantastic** years!	Noun	Fantasy	-ic	730
12.	Hmmm, **Interesting**	Noun	Interest	-ing	831
13.	That's **hilarious** I'm fine. Don't worry	Noun	Hilarity	-ous	917

12Ibid, 118.

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word base	Suffix	
14.	Not a bad **hiding** spot	Verb	Hide	-ing	920
15.	He told me himself, he's **useless**	Verb	Use	-less	1076
16.	Riding the **amazing**Caboom stunt cycle	Verb	Amaze	-ing	1215
17.	Wait, it's an **actual** fork?	Verb	Act	-al	1312
18.	You were left in the closet, feeling **useless**….	Verb	Use	-less	1419
19.	I was **defective** right out of the box	Noun	Defect	-ive	1427
20.	Was it as **wonderful** as it sounds	Noun	Wonder	-ful	1439
21.	Isn't that **lovely**	Noun	Love	-ly	1521
22.	He is **terrifying**	Verb	Terrify	-ing	1533
23.	Unique, **beautiful** toys	Noun	Beauty	-ful	1781
24.	And plays with you some it's **wonderful**	Noun	Wonder	-ful	1797
25.	**Wonderful**	Noun	Wonder	-ful	1798

Based on the table of adjectival suffixes above, it can be concluded that the researcher only found 9 kinds of adjectival suffixes such as suffixes –ful, -ing, -less, -ive, -ous, -ly, -ic, –able and –al that constructed by different word class such verb, and noun. The number of suffixes is constructed from noun and –ful were 7 data, noun and –ic were 2 data, noun and –ing was 1 data, noun and –ous was 1 data, noun and –ive was 1 data, noun and –ly was 1 data.

Moreover, the number of suffixes are constructed from verb and –able was 1 data, verb and –ing were 6 data, verb and –less were 3 data,

verb and –ive was 1 data, then verb and –al was 1 data also. Therefore, the number of suffixes –ful were 7 data, suffixes –ing were 7 data, suffixes –less were 3 data, suffixes –ive 2 data, suffixes –ous was 1 data, suffixes –ly were 1 data, suffixes –ic were 2 data, suffixes –able were 1 data and suffixes –al were 1 data.

d. Adverbial Suffixes

Adverbial suffixes are the suffixes that can form adverb meaning in words. There are two suffixes which form adverb meaning, they are –ly and –wise.[13] In this case the researcher found the data that consist of adverbial suffixes in the movie. They were 43 words that contain of adverbial suffixes.

Table 4.4
Adverbial Suffixes

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
1.	When Mom **quickly** cleans the bedroom like that...	Adjective	Quick	-ly	98
2.	But then something **really** weird happened	Adjective	Real	-ly	261
3.	No, no, She**literally** made a new friend	Adjective	Literal	-ly	265
4.	Um, well, **actually**, not just one, I have	Adjective	Actual	-ly	285

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[13]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 123.

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
	all of them				
5.	Bonnie was **really** upset...	Adjective	Real	-ly	308
6.	What you're **really** thinking	Adjective	Real	-ly	401
7.	I was a favouritetoy, **actually**	Adjective	Actual	-ly	465
8.	That's **exactly**what I thought when he first showed up	Adjective	Exact	-ly	471
9.	Thank you. **Seriously**, that is the...	Adjective	Serious	-ly	473
10.	**Exactly**	Adjective	Exact	-ly	485
11.	No, no,no,no,not**exactly**	Adjective	Exact	-ly	508
12.	Oh, that's **really** not necessary	Adjective	Real	-ly	584
13.	Huh? I mean, **awfully** great	Adjective	Awful	-ly	706
14.	Don't stare. I'm **totally** staring	Adjective	Total	-ly	742
15.	If you know the store, you could **really**	Adjective	Real	-ly	779
16.	Bo, my kid **really** needs this toy	Adjective	Real	-ly	810
17.	That's **exactly** what Woody says	Adjective	Exact	-ly	830
18.	I'll **finally** get my chance	Adjective	Final	-ly	852
19.	**Absolutely.** Lead the way	Adjective	Absolute	-ly	1047

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
20.	Bo, I'm sorry, **really**. Just tell me how to help	Adjective	Real	-ly	1089
21.	You **really**want to help?	Adjective	Real	-ly	1090
22.	We know **exactly** what to do. mmm-mmmm	Adjective	Exact	-ly	1101
23.	Uh...you're kidding. **Really**?	Adjective	Real	-ly	1112
24.	**Really**?	Adjective	Real	-ly	1128
25.	Oh please, Mr. Caboom, This is **really** important	Adjective	Real	-ly	1205
26.	I was ready to **finally** do what I was made to do	Adjective	Final	-ly	1217
27.	**Barely**, made it out alive Yeah	Adjective	Bare	-ly	1255
28.	No,no,no. There's no time. We can **easily** get back inside	Adjective	Easy	-ly	1360
29.	Yeah, but Woody. You're **actually** leaving	Adjective	Actual	-ly	1399
30.	**Proudly**, watching him grow up	Adjective	Proud	-ly	1432
31.	**Finally**	Adjective	Final	-ly	1455
32.	**Exactly!**	Adjective	Exact	-ly	1487
33.	No.no. no. Woody look!	Adjective	Real	-ly	1548

No	Utterances	Word Formation			Location (Dialog Number)
		Word Class	Word Base	Suffix	
	it's **really** happening				
34.	Forky, listen to me very **carefully**	Adjective	Careful	-ly	1564
35.	**Absolutely,** what is a merry-go-ground?	Adjective	Absolute	-ly	1568
36.	Huh? another right? **really**?	Adjective	Real	-ly	1618
37.	**Exactly!** Duke Caboom would never repeat a stunt	Adjective	Exact	-ly	1628
38.	Whoa. We **actually** did that	Adjective	Actual	-ly	1695
39.	Dad's **totally** going to jail	Adjective	Total	-ly	1705
40.	Is it **really** her?	Adjective	Real	-ly	1725
41.	You can? **Really**?	Adjective	Real	-ly	1746
42.	We know **exactly** what to do. Mmm-mmm	Adjective	Exact	-ly	1752
43.	Do you **really** have laser eyes	Adjective	Real	-ly	1761

Based on the table of adjectival suffixes above, it can be concluded that the researcher only found 1 kind of adverbial suffixes such as suffixes –ly that constructed by adjective word class. The number of suffixes is constructed from adjective and –ly were 43 data. Thus, the total number of suffixes –ly were 43 data.

2. The Dominant Types of Derivational Suffixes

The findings of analysis showed that the researcher analyse some words that contain of derivational suffixes. The researcher classified the derivational suffixes in four types, they are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. Those types are found in "Toy Story 4" movie script. Moreover, this analysis not only mention the types of derivational suffixes but also classified the most dominant types of derivational suffixes that used in "Toy Story 4" movie.

Based on data that shown in the previous table, it can be concluded that adverbial suffixes were very dominant types of derivational suffixes that used in "Toy Story 4" movie. From 103 data, nominal suffixes were 33 data, verbal suffixes were 2 data, adjectival suffixes were 25 data, and adverbial suffixes were 43 data.

The formula and percentage of the data and the diagram can be showed as follows.

a. The Percentages of Nominal Suffixes

The total of nominal suffixes is 33 data. The percentage of nominal suffixes:

$$\text{Nominal} = \frac{33}{103} \times 100\% = 32\%$$

b. The Percentage of Verbal Suffixes

The total of verbal suffixes is 2 data. The percentage of verbal suffixes:

$$\text{Verbal} = \frac{2}{103} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

c. The Percentage of Adjectival Suffixes

The total of adjectival suffixes is 25 data. The percentage of adjectival suffixes:

$$\text{Adjectival} = \frac{25}{103} \times 100\% = 24\%$$

d. The Percentage of Adjectival Suffixes

The total of adjectival suffixes is 43 data. The percentage of adjectival suffixes:

$$\text{Adverbial} = \frac{43}{103} \times 100\% = 42\%$$

Dominant Types of Derivational Suffixes
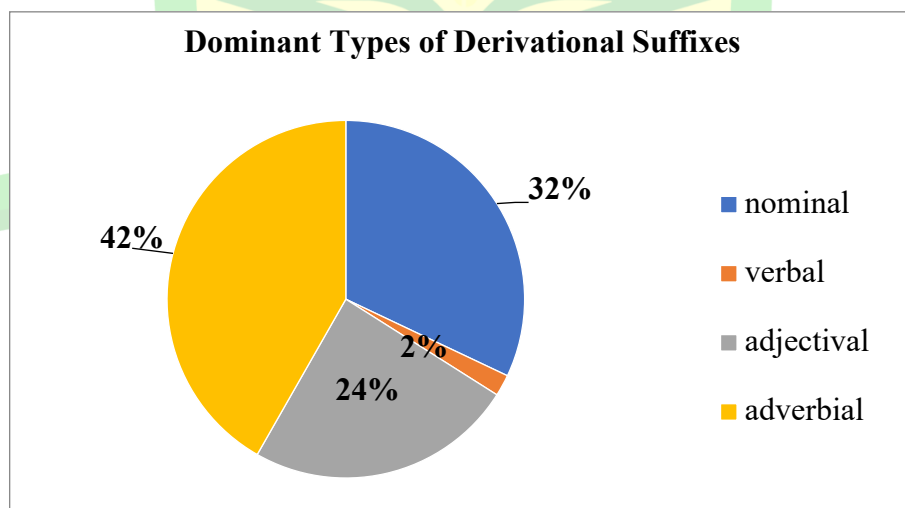
Furthermore, from the diagram above, the researcher can conclude that adverbial suffix is the most types of derivational suffixes used on "Toy Story 4" movie. It has 42% of the total of adverbial suffixes. There were 103 words of derivational suffixes that undergo the process of

nominal suffixes. Besides, there were other types of derivational suffixes which is verbal suffixes 2%, adjectival suffixes 24% and nominal suffixes 32%.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher explained about discussion that the data have been found in Toy Story 4 movie. It means that the researcher explained the data that have been showed in research findings. Hence, the researcher described the types and the dominant types of derivational suffixes that found in "Toy Story 4" movie.

A. **Types of Derivational Suffixes in Toy Story 4 Movie**

The researcher explained the types of derivational suffixes that found in "Toy Story 4" movie. Those are the types of derivational suffixes such the data of nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

1) **Nominal Suffixes**

In this research, the researcher found 8 kinds of nominal suffixes such as suffixes –ion, -ation, -ing, -ship, -er, -dom, -ful and –al that constructed by different word class namely noun, verb, and adjective.The number of suffixes –ion were 6 data, ation were 4 data, suffixes –ing were 6 data, suffixes –ship was 1 data, suffixes –er were 10 data, suffixes –dom was 1 data, suffixes –ful 1 data and suffixes –al were 4 data. Thus, the number of nominal suffixes in "Toy Story 4" movie were 33 data.

The nominal suffixes are derived from verbs, adjectives and nouns. It means that the nominal suffixes can be formed of verb, adjective and

noun. While in the "Toy Story" movie, the researcher found the kinds of nominal suffixes and it is formed of noun, verb, and adjective such follow:

a. Verb

1) Verb + -ion

Nominal suffixes can be made by adding suffix –al, -ce, –ion and -ment to the verb.[1] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –ion to the word. The number of suffixes were constructed from verb and –ion were 6 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + -ion*:

- *Operation Pull-Toy*

The location of "**operation** pull-toy" word in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 22. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **operation** word. This word is derived from verb **operate** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ion**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **-ion** that means suffix **–ion** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *For kindergarten **orientation**, do you?*

The location of "for kindergarten **orientation**, do you?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 162. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on

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[1]Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English*, (India: Newgen Imaging System Pvt Ltd, 2011), 123.

orientation word. This word is derived from verb **orientate** word class then it is added by suffix **-ion**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ion** that means suffix **-ion** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *A toy should go with her to orientation*

The location of "a toy should go with her to **orientation**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 188. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **orientation** word. The word is derived from verb **orientate** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ion**. Hence, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ion** that means suffix **–ion** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *No, that was just orientation*

The location of "no, that was just **orientation**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 235. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **orientation** word. The word is derived from verb **orientate** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ion**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ion** that means suffix **–ion** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *Road trip? vacation!*

The location of "road trip? **vacation**!" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 259. In this utterance, the

researcher found nominal suffixes on **vacation** word. The word is derived from verb **vacate** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ion**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ion** that means suffix **–ion** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *Up here, Rainbow **Connection***

 The location of "up here, rainbow **connection**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1743. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **connection** word. The word is derived from verb **connect** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ion**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ion** that means suffix **–ion** changed word class from verb to noun.

2) Verb + -ation

 Nominal suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ation to the verb.[2] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –ation to the word. The number of suffixes isconstructed from **verb** and **–ation** was 1 data and those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + **-ation***:

- *It was a complete **transformation***

 The location of "it was a complete **transformation**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 310.

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[2]Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English*, 124.

In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **transformation** word. The word is derived from verb **transform** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ation**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ation** that means suffix **–ation** changed word class from verb to noun.

3) Verb + -er

The suffixes –er can be seen closely related to –ee , as its derivatives frequently signify that are active participants in an event such teacher, singer, writer and etc.[3] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –er to the word. The number of suffixes is constructed from **verb** and **–er** were 9 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + -er*:

- *Hi, hat shop **owner***

The location of "hi, hat shop **owner**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 123. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **owner** word. The word is derived from verb **own** as word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–er** that means suffix **–er** changed word class from verb to noun.

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[3]Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English*, 126.

- *We're gonna meet your **teachers***

The location of "we're gonna meet your **teachers**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 165. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **teachers** word. The word is derived from verb **teach** as word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–er** that means suffix **–er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *I don't want to play the **baker***

The location of "i don't want to play the **baker**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 179. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **baker** word. The word is derived from verb **bake** as word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–er** that means suffix **–er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *The hat shop **owner** is the role I was born to play*

The location of "the hat shop **owner** is the role i was born to play" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 181. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **owner** word. The word is derived from verb **own** as word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. So, the word can turn into nominal

suffixes because of suffix **–er** that means suffix **–er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *I'm going to be your kindergarten **teacher***

The location of "i'm going to be your kindergarten **teacher**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 214. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **teacher** word. The word is derived from verb **teach** as word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. So,the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–er** that means suffix **–er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *So, today, we're going to make pencils **holders***

The location of "so, today, we're going to make pencils **holders**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 222. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **holder** word. The word is derived from verb **hold** as word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–er** that means suffix **–er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *Oh sorry, Ducky, I'm not a mind **reader** you know*

The location of "oh, sorry, Duckyi'm not a mind **reader** you know" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 82. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **reader** word. The word is derived from verb **read** as word class

then it is added by suffix **-er**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix –**er** that means suffix –**er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *How you like that, **cheater***

The location of "how you like that, **cheater**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 887. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **cheater** word. The word is derived from verb **cheat** as word class then it is added by suffix -**er**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix –**er** that means suffix –**er** changed word class from verb to noun.

- ***Cheater***

The location of "**cheater**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1170. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **cheater** word. The word is derived from verb **cheat** as word class then it is added by suffix -**er**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix –**er** that means suffix –er changed word class from verb to noun.

4) Verb + -ing

Nominal suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ing to the verb.[4] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –ing to the word. The number of

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[4]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* (United States of America: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 114.

suffixes are constructed from **verb** and **–ing** were 4 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + -ing* :

- *Oh, you weren't there in the **beginning***

      The location of "oh, you weren't there in the **beginning**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 800. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **beginning** word. The word is derived from verb **begin** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *And your **listening** skill*

      The location of "and your **listening** skills" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 885. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **listening** word. The word is derived from verb **listen** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Thus, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *It was the happiest **Boxing** Day of my life*

      The location of "it was the happiest **boxing** day of my life" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1213. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **boxing** word. The word is derived from verb **box** as word class then it is

added by suffix **-ing**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** changed word class from verb to noun.

- *That was **amazing***

The location of "that was **amazing**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1697. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **amazing** word. The word is derived from verb **amaze** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** changed word class from verb to noun.

5) **Verb + -al**

A number of verbs take suffix –al to form nouns.[5] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –al to the word. The number of suffixes was constructed from **verb** and **–al** was 1 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + **-al*** :

- *First, we must prepare for his **arrival***

The location of "first we must prepare for his **arrival**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1137. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **arrival** word. The word is derived from verb **arrive** as word class then it is

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[5]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 109.

added by suffix **-al**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–al** that means suffix **–al** changed word class from verb to noun.

b. Noun

1) Noun + - ation

Nominal suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ation to the noun.[6] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by –ation to the word. The number of suffixes constructed from **noun** and **–ation** were 3 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *noun + -ation*:

- *Situation*

The location of "**situation**" word in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 14. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **situation** word. The word is derived from noun **site** word class then it is added by suffix **-ation**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ation** that means suffix **–ation** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *What's the **situation**? We heading out of town or...*

The location of "what the **situation**? we, heading out of town or..." utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 737. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on

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[6]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 114.

situation word. The word is derived from noun **site** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ation**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ation** that means suffix **–ation** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *We have a **situation***

The location of "we have a **situation**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1451. In this utterance, the researcher found nominal suffixes on **situation** word. The word is derived from noun **site** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ation**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ation** that means suffix **–ation** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

2) Noun + - ship

Base words are mostly noun as in apprenticeship, clerkship, friendship, membership, statesmanship, and vicarship.[7] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by –ship to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from **noun** and **–ship** was 1 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + -ship***:

- *Our **friendship** will never die*

The location of "our **friendship** will never die" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 82. In this

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[7]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 116.

utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **friendship** word. The word is derived from noun **friend** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ship**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ship** that means suffix **–ship** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

3) Noun + - al

A number of verbs take –alto form of nouns.[8] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by -al to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from **noun** and **–al** were 3 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *noun + -al*:

- *As far as the toy in the **commercial***

The location of "as far as the toy in the **commercial**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1220. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **commercial** word. The word is derived from noun **commerce** as word class then it is added by suffix **-al**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–al** that means that means suffix **–al** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *It's a **commercial***

The location of "it's a **commercial**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1221. In this utterance the

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[8]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 109.

researcher found nominal suffixes on **commercial** word. The word is derived from noun **commerce** as word class then it is added by suffix **-al**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–al** that means that means suffix **–al** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Forget your* ***commercial***

The location of "forget your **commercial**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1233. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **commercial** word. The word is derived from noun **commerce** as word class then it is added by suffix **-al**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–al** that means suffix **–al** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

4) **Noun + - ful**

The nominal suffix –ful derives from nominal base words.[9] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ful to the word. The number of suffixes were constructed from **noun** and **–ful** was 1 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + -ful***:

- *Whoa, he's quite a* ***handful***, *Woody*

The location of "whoa, he's quite a **handful**, woody" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 345.

[9]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 113.

In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **handful** word. The word is derived from noun **hand** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

5) **Noun + - ing**

Nominal suffixes derives noun from verbs, adjectives, and nouns.[10] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by –ing to the word. The number of suffixes was constructed from **noun** and **–ing** were 2 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *noun + - ing*:

- *Thanks for **landing***

The location of "thanks for the **landing**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 914. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **landing** word. The word is derived from noun **land** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ing** Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

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[10]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 109.

- *Let's go **antiquing***

The location of "let's go **antiquing**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 937. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **antiquing** word. The word is derived from noun **antique** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

c. Adjective

1) Adjective + - er

Nominal suffixes derive a noun from verbs, adjectives, and nouns.[11] It means that the root or the base word as adjective in the utterances and then it is added by – er to the word. The number of suffixes is constructed from **adjective** and **–er** was 1data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***adjective + - er***:

- *The spoon is **safer***

The location of "the spoon is safer" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 629. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **safer** word. The word is derived from adjective **safe** word class then it is added by suffix **-er**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because

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[11]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 109.

of suffix **–er** that means suffix –er and adjective word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

2) Verbal Suffixes

The researcher found 2 kinds of verbal suffixes such as suffixes –ate and -ize where 1 data of suffixes –ate and 1 data of suffixes –ize that constructed by noun word class. Therefore, the number of verbal suffixes were 2 data.

Verbal suffixes is suffixes which derive verbs from adjectives and nouns.[12] In this case the researcher found the data that consist of verbal suffixes in the movie and it is formed of noun. Those are the data can be explained as follows:

a. Noun

1) Noun + - ate

There are four suffixes that derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and noun), -ate, en, -ify and ize.[13] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ate to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from **noun** and **–ate** were 1 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + - ate:***

- *And we'll use the art supplies to **decorate** them*

The location of "and we'll use the art supplies to **decorate** them" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number

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[12]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 116-118.
[13]Ibid, 116.

of 224. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **decorate** word. The word is derived from noun **decor** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ate**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ate** that means suffix **–ate** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

2) **Noun + - ize**

There are four suffixes that derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and noun), -ate, en, -ify and ize.[14] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ize to the word. The number of suffixes isconstructed from **noun** and **–ize** were 1 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *noun + - ize:*

- *She'll **realize**. She left it at the antique store*

The location of "she'll **realize**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1458. In this utterance the researcher found nominal suffixes on **realize** word. The word is derived from noun **real** word class then it is added by suffix **-ize**. Therefore,the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ize** that means suffix **–ize** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

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[14]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 116.

3) Adjectival Suffixes

In this case the researcher only found 9 kinds of adjectival suffixes such as suffixes –ful, -ing, -less, -ive, -ous, -ly, -ic, –able and –al that is constructed by different word class such verb, and noun. The number of suffixes –ful were 7 data, suffixes –ing were 7 data, suffixes –less were 3 data, suffixes –ive 2 data, suffixes –ous was 1 data, suffixes –ly were 2 data, suffixes –ic were 2 data, suffixes –able were 1 data and suffixes –al were 1 data. Actually, they were 26 words that contain of adjectival suffixes.

Besides, adjectival suffixes are the suffixes that can form adjective meaning in a word from verb and noun.[15] In this case, the researcher found the adjectival suffixes and it is derived from noun and verb. Those are the data can be explained as follows:

a. Noun

1. Noun + - ful

Adjectival suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ful to the noun.[16] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ful to the word. The number of suffixes is constructed from noun and –ful were 7 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + - ful:***

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[15]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,*118.
[16]Ibid, 120.

- *Oh it's **beautiful***

The location of "oh, it's **beautiful**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 29. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **beautiful** word. The word is derived from noun **beauty** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *What a **beautiful** hat shop!*

The location of "what a **beautiful** hat shop! you have so many hats" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 131. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **beautiful** word. The word is derived from noun **beauty** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Benson, be **careful** with our new friends*

The location of "Benson, be **careful** with our new friend" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 570. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **careful** word. The word is derived from noun **care** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal

suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Was it as* **wonderful** *as it sounds*

The location of "was it as **wonderful** as it sounds" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1439. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **wonderful** word. The word is derived from noun **wonder** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Unique,* **beautiful** *toys*

The location of "unique, **beautiful** toys" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1781. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **beautiful** word. The word is derived from noun **beauty** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *And plays with you some it's* **wonderful**

The location of "and plays with you some it's **wonderful**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1797. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **wonderful** word. The word is derived from noun **wonder** as word

class then it is added by suffix **-ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Wonderful*

The location of "**wonderful**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1798. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **wonderful** word. The word is derived from noun **wonder** as word class then it is added by suffix **–ful**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ful** that means suffix **–ful** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

2. **Noun + - ic**

The suffix –ic also attaches to nouns bases.[17] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ic to the word. The number of suffixes isconstructed from **noun** and **–ic** were 2 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *noun + - ic:*

- *A little **dramatic** all about all this?*

The location of "a little **dramatic** about all this" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 301. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **dramatic** word. The word is derived from noun **drama** as word class then it

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[17]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 120.

is added by suffix **-ic**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix –**ic** that means suffix –**ic** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Seven **fantastic** years!*

The location of "seven **fantastic** years" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 730. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **fantastic** word. The word is derived from noun **fantasy** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ic**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix –**ic** that means suffix –**ic** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

3. **Noun + - ing**

Adjectival suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ing to the noun.[18] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by –ing to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from **noun** and –**ing** was 1 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + - ing:***

- *Hmmm..**interesting***

The location of "**interesting**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 831. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **interesting** word. The word is derived from noun **interest** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**.

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[18]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 121.

Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

4. **Noun + - ous**

The suffix –ous derives adjectives from nouns.[19] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by –ous to the word. The number of suffixes is constructed from **noun** and **–ous** were 2 data. Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *noun + -ous:*

- *That's **hilarious***

The location of "that **hilarious** i'm fine don't worry" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 917. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **hilarious** word. The word is derived from noun **hilarity** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ous**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ous** that means suffix **–ous** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

5. **Noun + - ive**

This suffix forms adjectives mostly from verbs that end in [t] or [s].[20] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ive to the word. The number of

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[19]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 122.
[20]Ibid, 121.

suffixes are constructed from **noun** and **–ive** was 1 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + - ive:***

*- I was **defective** right out of the box*

The location of "i was **defective** right out of the box" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1427. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **defective** word. The word is derived from noun **defect** as word class then it is added by suffix **-ive**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ive** that means suffix **–ive** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

6. ***Noun + - ly***

Suffix –ly is appended to nouns and adjectives.[21] It means that the root or the base word as a noun in the utterances and then it is added by – ly to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from noun and –ly was 1 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***noun + - ly:***

*- Isn't that **lovely***

The location of "isn't that **lovely**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1521. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **lovely** word. The word is derived from noun **love** as word class then it is added by suffix **–ly**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ly**

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[21]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 122.

that means suffix **–ly** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

b. Verb

1) Verb + - able

The suffix –able are appended verbal bases and nouns to the word.[22] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by – able to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from verb and –able was 1 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + -able:*

- *Aw how **adorable***

The location of "aw, how **adorable**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 147. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **adorable** word. The word is derived from **wonder** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-able**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–able** that means suffix –ful and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

2) Verb + - ing

Adjectival suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ing to the verb.[23] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –ing to the word. The number of

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[22]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 119.
[23]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 121.

suffixes are constructed from **verb** and **–ing** were 6 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***verb + -ing:***

- ***Fascinating***

The location of "**fascinating**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 402. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **fascinating** word. The word is derived from **fascinate** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *I can't find Forky! he's **missing***

The location of "i can't find forky! He's **missing**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 635. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **missing** word. The word is derived from **miss** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Eh, jump out of a **moving** vehicle*

The location of "eh, jump out of a **moving** vehicle" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 655. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **moving** word. The word is derived from **move** as verb word class

then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix **–ing** and **noun** word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Not bad a **hiding** spot*

The location of "eh, not bad a **hiding** spot" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 920. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **hiding** word. The word is derived from **hide** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix –ing and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *Riding the **amazing** Caboom Stunt Cycle*

The location of "riding the **amazing** caboom stunt cycle" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1215. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **amazing** word. The word is derived from **amaze** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix –ing and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

- *He is **terrifying***

The location of "he is **terrifying**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1533. In this utterance the

researcher found adjectival suffixes on **terrifying** word. The word is derived from **terrify** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-ing**. So, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–ing** that means suffix –ing and noun word class can be formed nominal suffixes.Therefore, the word can be categorized as adjectival suffixes because of suffix "-ing".

3) **Verb + - less**

The example of suffix –less such as hopeless, speechless, thankless and expressionless.[24] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by – less to the word. The number of suffixes is constructed from verb and –less were 3 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of *verb + - less:*

- *Useless*

The location of "**useless**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 452. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **useless** word. The word is derived from **use** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-less**. Therefore,the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–less** that means suffix –less and verb word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

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[24]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 122.

- *He told me himself, he's* **useless**

The location of "he told me himself, he's **useless**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1076. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **useless** word. The word is derived from **use** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-less**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–less** that means suffix –less and verb word class can be formed nominal suffixes

- *You were left in the closet, feeling* **useless**

The location of "you were left in the closet, feeling useless" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1419. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **useless** word. The word is derived from **use** verb word class then it is added by suffix **-less**. Therefore, the word can turn into nominal suffixes because of suffix **–less** that means suffix –less and verb word class can be formed nominal suffixes.

4) **Verb + - al**

The suffix –al forms adjectives mostly from verbs.[25] It means that the root or the base word as a verb in the utterances and then it is added by –al to the word. The number of suffixes are constructed from verb and –al was 1 data Those are the utterances of nominal suffixes that is formed of ***verb + -al:***

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[25]Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English,* 121.

*- Well, it's an **actual** fork?*

The location of "well, it's an **actual** fork" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1312. In this utterance the researcher found adjectival suffixes on **actual** word. The word is derived from **act** as verb word class then it is added by suffix **-al**. Therefore, the word can turn into adjectival suffixes because of suffix **–al** that means suffix –al and verb word class can be formed adjectival suffixes.

4) Adverbial Suffixes

The researcher only found 1 kind of adverbial suffixes such as suffixes –ly that is constucted by adjective and noun word class. The total number of suffixes –ly were 43 data. In this case, the researcher found the adjectival suffixes and it is derived from adjectives. Those are the data can be explained as follows:

a. Adjectives

1) Adjective + - ly

Adverbial suffixes can be made by adding suffix –ly to the adjectives. It means that the root or the base word as a adjective in the utterances and then it is added by –ly to the word. The number of suffixes is constructed from adjective and –ly were 43. Those are the utterances of adverbial suffixes that is formed of ***verb + -ly:***

- *When Mom **quickly** cleans the bedroom like that*

      The location of "when mom **quickly** cleans the bedroom like that" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 98. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **quickly** word. The word is derived from **quick** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *But then something **really** weird happened*

      The location of "but then something **really** weird happened" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 261. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *No, no. She **literally** made a new friend*

      The location of "no,no, she **literally** made a new friend" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 265. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **literally** word. The word is derived from **literal** as adjective word

class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Um, well, **actually**, not just one, I have all of them*

The location of "um, well, **actually**, not just one, I have all of them" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 285. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **actually** word. The word is derived from **actual** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Bonnie, was **really** upset*

The location of "Bonnie was **really** upset" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 308. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *What you're **really** thinking*

The location of "what you're **really** thinking" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 401. In this

utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *I was a favorite toy* ***actually***

The location of "i was a favourite toy **actually**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 465. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **actually** word. The word is derived from **actual** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *That's* ***exactly*** *what I thought when he first showed up*

The location of "that's **exactly** what I thought when he first showed up" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 471. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Thank you. **Seriously**, that is the*

The location of "thank you **seriously** that is the…" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 473. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **seriously** word. The word is derived from **serious** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- ***Exactly***

The location of "**exactly**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 485. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *No, no, no, not **exactly***

The location of "that's **exactly** what I thought when he first showed up" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 508. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of

suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Oh, that's **really** not necessary*

      The location of "oh, that's **really** not necessary" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 584. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Huh? I mean, **awfully** great*

      The location of "huh? I mean **awfully** great" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 706. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes **awfully** word. The word is derived from **awful** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore,the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Don't stare. I'm **totally** staring*

      The location of "don't stare I'm **totally** staring" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 742. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **totally** word.

The word is derived from **total** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *If you know the store, you could **really***

The location of "if you know the store, you could **really**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 779. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Bo, my kid **really** needs this toy*

The location of "Bo, my kid **really** needs this toy" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 810. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *That's **exactly** what Woody says*

The location of "that's **exactly** what Woody says" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 830. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *I'll **finally** get my chance*

The location of "I'll **finally** get my chance" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 852. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **finally** word. The word is derived from **final** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- ***Absolutely**, lead the way*

The location of "**absolutely**, lead the way" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1047. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **absolutely** word. The word is derived from **absolute** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into

adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Bo, I'm sorry, **really**. Just tell me how to help*

  The location of "Bo, I'm sorry, **really**. Just tell me how to help" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1089. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore,the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *You **really** want to help?*

  The location of "you **really** want to help?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1090. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly**that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *We know **exactly** what to do. Mmm-mmmm*

  The location of "we know **exactly** what to do" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1752. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word.

The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Uh,..you're kidding. **Really?***

The location of "uh,..you're kidding. **Really**?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1112. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- ***Really?***

The location of "**really**?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1128. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Thus the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly**that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

*- Oh please, Mr.Caboom, this is **really** important*

The location of "oh please, Mr.Caboom, this is **really** important" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1205. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

*- I was ready to **finally** do what I was made to do*

The location of "I was ready to **finally** do what I was made to do" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1217. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **finally** word. The word is derived from **final** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

*- **Barely**, made it out alive, yeah*

The location of "**barely**, made it out alive yeah" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1255. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **barely** word. The word is derived from **bare** as adjective word class then it is

added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *No, no,no. There's no time. We can **easily** get back inside*

  The location of "no, no, no. There's No Time. We can **Easily** Get Back Inside" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1360. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **easily** word. The word is derived from **easily** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Thus the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Yeah, but Woody. You're **actually** leaving*

  The location of "yeah, but Woody. You're **actually** leaving" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1399. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **actually** word. The word is derived from **actual** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Proudly*, watching him grow up

The location of "**proudly**, watching him grow up" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1432. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **proudly** word. The word is derived from **proud** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Finally*

The location of "**finally**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1455. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **finally** word. The word is derived from **final** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Exactly!*

The location of "exactly" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1487. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes

because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *No, no, no. Wood look! it's **really** happening*

The location of "no, no, no. Wood look! it's **really** happening" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1548. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Forky, listen to me very **carefully***

The location of "forking listen to me very **carefully**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1564. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **carefully** word. The word is derived from **careful** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- ***Absolutely**, what is a Merry-go-ground?*

The location of "**absolutely**" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1568. In this utterance the

researcher found adverbial suffixes on **absolutely** word. The word is derived from **absolute** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Huh? Another right? **really?***

  The location of "huh? another right? **really**?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1618. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- ***Exactly**! Duke Caboom would never repeat a stunt*

  The location of "**exactly**! Duke Caboom would never repeat a stunt" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1628. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Whoa. We **actually** did that*

The location of "whoa, we **actually** did that "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1695. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **actually** word. The word is derived from **actual** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Is it **really** her?*

The location of "is it **really** her?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1725. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *You can? **Really**?*

The location of "you can? **Really**?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1746. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes

because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *We know **exactly** what to do. Mmm-mmm*

The location of "we know **exactly** what to do" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1752. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **exactly** word. The word is derived from **exact** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

- *Do you **really** have laser eyes?*

The location of "do you **really** have laser eyes?" utterance in the script of "Toy Story 4" was dialog number of 1761. In this utterance the researcher found adverbial suffixes on **really** word. The word is derived from **real** as adjective word class then it is added by suffix **-ly**. Therefore, the word can turn into adverbial suffixes because of suffix **–ly** that means suffix –ly and adjective word class can be formed adverbial suffixes.

B. The Dominant Types of Toy Story 4 Movie

The total number of suffixes –ly were 43 data. In this case, the researcher found the adjectival suffixes and it is derived from adjectives. Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that adverbial suffixes were very dominant types of derivational suffixes that used in "Toy Story 4" movie.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

This chapter consists of thesis conclusion and recommendation. In the conclusion, the researcher describes about the summary of the research result while in recommendation, the researcher gives recommendation to the other people who interested in the similar topic.

A. Conclusion

Based on the data that researcher analysed in previous chapter, it can be concluded the result of the research as following:

1. There were five types of derivational suffixes that found in "Toy Story 4" movie such as nominal suffixes were 33 data, verbal suffixes were 2 data, adjectival suffixes were 25 data and adverbial suffixes were 43 data.

2. The researcher percentage the data of derivational suffixes such as nominal suffixes 32%, verbal suffixes 2%, adjectival suffixes 24 % and adverbial suffixes 42 %. Based on the number and the percentage of data, the researcher concluded that adverbial suffixes is the most types of derivational suffixes used on "Toy Story 4" movie. It has 43 data or 42% of the total of adverbial suffixes.

B. Recommendation

1. For the teacher

The researcher suggests to the teacher to apply a variety method in teaching such as movie, thus the students do not feel bored when learning

the topic of derivational suffixes. This research can be used as their reference to mastering vocabulary and derivational suffixes.

2. For the students

The researcher suggests that the students should learn derivational suffixes because it can change the word base and create a new meaning.

3. For English Department

This paper can be used as a reference about derivation especially derivational suffixes in linguistic study.
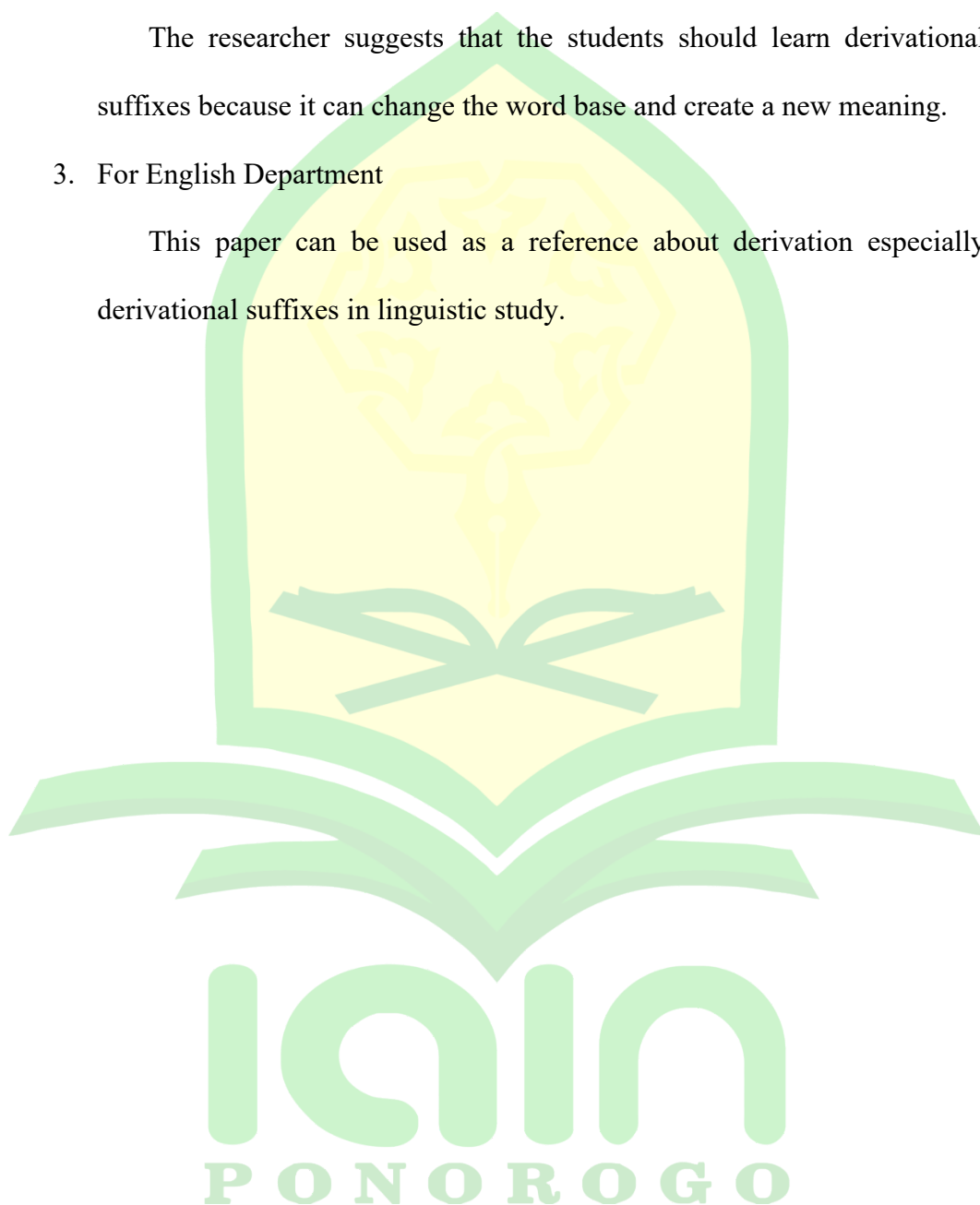
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