

ABSTRACT

Rosyidah, Nashihatur. Analysis of Derivation in the Novel “Every Silence Has a Story” By Zara Zettira Z.R. (*English Prefix and Suffix*). Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic College of Ponorogo. Advisor I Drs. Harjali, M.Pd, Advisor II Winantu Kurnianingtyas S.A, M. Hum.

Key Word : derivation, prefix, suffix and novel

Language has very important role in the world. That role are different in many aspects. In literature, language can be defined as the most important aspect because language is a communication media between author and reader. By using language, writers express their ideas or points of view in a form of literary work, such as novel. This research aims to analyze English derivation in novel. The research problems are : (1) what are the types of derivation in the novel “ Every Silence has a Story” (2) what are the most types of Prefix and Suffix in novel “ Every Silence has a Story”.

In English, affixes is devided into prefix and suffix. Many people know about affixes, either prefix or suffix. But not all of them understand more about it. So, through this research, the researcher analyze about affixes in the literature, especially in a novel. Affix was something simple in English, but it was very instrumental in making the sentence because derivation effect to meaning and function of the word.

This research was library research. The researcher used descriptive qualitative approach and the types was content analysis. The data was collected by documentary method that used document which related with content analysis. The sources of main data were taken from novel Every Silence has a Story by Zara Zettira Z.R. The data was analized based on Miles and Huberman’s Theory.

The result of this researcher are: (1) English prefixes that found in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” are quantified prefix (4 words/33,3%) and negation prefix (8 words/66,7%). Types of locative and temporal prefix was not found in this novel. While, in English suffix all of types exist in this novel. They are nominal suffix (200 words/60,61%), verbal suffix (4 words/1,21%), adjectival suffix (72 words/21,82%), and adverbial suffix (54 words/16,36%).(2) The most types of English prefix that is found in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” is negation prefix (8 words/66.7%). While the English suffix that is found in the novel is nominal suffix(200 words/60,61%).

The conclusion of this research are in the novel Every Silence has a Story has quantified prefix, negation prefix, nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix, and adverbial suffix. The mostly affix that is found in the novel is negation prefix and nominal suffix.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language has tens of thousands of words. Even the speaker of every language is not aware about that. As stated by Mullany and Stockwell, word is the smallest meaningful of language in the spoken or written.¹ Words are a crucial part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of grammars, but one can learn thousands of words in a language and still not know the language.² Anyone who has tried to communicate in a foreign country by merely using a dictionary knows this is true. On the other hand, without words people wouldn't be able to convey our thoughts through language or understand each others.

To convey people mind in spoken or written clearly, people need to understand about the component of language. According to Venhaar, the branches of linguistic that called "morphology" is identifying basic unit of language as grammatical unit.³ It means that words is the unit that are analyzed as one morpheme or more can be studied in the morphology.

¹ Louise, Mullany and Peter Stockwell, *Introducing English Language (A Resource book for Studenst)*, (New York: Routledge, 2010), 6.

² Dina Fitria Amalia, "Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student's *Textbooks for Senior High School*," (Thesis, STAIN, Salatiga, 2013), xiii.

³ J.W.M, Venhaar, *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*, (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 2006), 10.

According to Fromkin, the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed is morphology.⁴ From this explanation, the researcher can conclude that words have internal structure, which is rule-governed. In this branch of linguistic can be known about parts of a word. A word can consist of one morpheme, two morphemes, and more than two morphemes.

Based on Fromkin, the linguistic term for the most elemental units of grammatical form is morpheme. Morpheme is derived from the Greek word *morphe*, meaning “form”.⁵ From the statement above the researcher can conclude that morpheme is the smallest bit of language that has its own meaning, either a word or a part of a word.

In this research, the researcher chooses novel as the object of derivation analysis. Because novel is one of the written language that is favorite to be read. In focus on the problems, the researcher tries to analyze word in novel *Every Silence has Story*. The novel is written by Zara Zettira Z.R that was first publisher on 2008.⁶ It is an inspirative novel, because this story show true life that can inspire people to solve their problem. Zara Zettira was born in Jakarta on August 5th 1969.⁷ She graduated from University of Indonesia in psychology faculty, but

⁴ Victoria, Fromkin, et.al, *An Introduction to Language*, (USA: Thomson Wadsworth, 2007), 77.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ <http://www.mitraahmad.net/buku-cerita-dalam-kehenangan-every-silence-has-a-story-2-dua-bahasa-ese-7673.html>, diakses 11 Juni 2014.

⁷ Ibid.

it only till fourt year, because she more choose to be a writer. Even, she also follow writing and film training course in Los Angeles, USA. Since 1998, She has lived with her husband, Zsolt Zsemba, one daughter and one son in Toronto Canada.⁸

Zara Zettira has written a prose since in fourt grade of elementary school. She wrote short story, novel and film scenario. Till now, Zara has written ten books that is published by Gramedia. She also translated many teeneger books from English into Indonesia, such as Sweet Valley Highs And Girl Talks. Some of her novels are Jejak-Jejak Jejaka (1989), Sexy Anissa (1990), Rasta dan Bella (1991), Warna Merah Pada Cinta (1993), Prahara Asmara, and Cerita dalam Keheningan/ Every Silence has a Story (2008).⁹

Some of her film Scenarios are Catatan si Boy I-V (1987), Gadis Metropolis I (1992) and Gadis Metropolis II (1994). While, one of her cinema scenario is Janjiku. Now, her film and cinema scenario more than 1000.¹⁰

Every Silence has a Story is a novel that tell about real story. It describe about the true story of the author's owner life journey. This novel persuads the reader to dive life journey of Zaira, the firts figure in this story.¹¹

Zaira Ramadhani, is a girl which born in a rich and respectable family. She settled in a luxury pavilion with his extended family. Her family not only as a

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

senior party officials but also politician and businessman. her family consist of various racial, ethnic, culture and beliefs. With its treasure pile, small Zaira went to school with changing car, adjust the color of the ribbon and uniform. She is very fortunate to have a father who loved him more than his own. But unfortunately, injuries in the past to make her mother always keeps her distance and cynical.

Her life changed since his grandfather died. His family was a mess, his car lost one by one, safe storage of money robbed, even his house confiscated. Economic limitations, Zaira family decided to move home to the river in the area of South Jakarta. In a small house that he began to write, follow her heart. Her first short story won the race in a magazine. Finally he decided to get out of his house to go to school and working part time.

From those novel, the researcher was interested to analyze the derivation of word in the novel. Specially, this research would focus more on analyzing affixes, either prefix or suffix. There were many types of prefixes and suffixes in this novel, so it makes the researcher felt interest to explain and analyze them.

Affix is categorized as bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base.¹² It is also same with prefix and suffix, because they are the types of affix. Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word, these are called prefixes.¹³ Other affixes have to be added

¹² Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 13.

¹³ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 58.

to the end of the word and are called suffixes.¹⁴ Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. From the definition can be known that both prefix and suffix can create a new word. Besides that when prefix and suffix are added in a word so it may change the meaning of a word, and word classes.

The nature of affix precedes or follows other morphemes. Thus, un- (unexpected, undress, unhappy), pre- (premarital, prejudice, pre-school), and bi- (bipolar, bisexual, bilingual) are prefixes. They occur before other morphemes. Some morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes. The examples of English suffix morphemes are -ing (sleeping, eating, running), -er (singer, performer, reader), and -ly (friendly, motherly, manly). Those constitute some examples of prefixes and suffixes.

George Yule stated that the most word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries.¹⁵ These small 'bits' are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, and -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, powerful, fatherless, boyish, animism, and happiness.¹⁶

¹⁴ Ibid, 58.

¹⁵ Ibid, 57.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Based on the brief explanation above, the researcher interested in conducting a research on analyzing of types of derivation on novel “Every Silence Has a Story” an its translation “Cerita dalam Keheningan”. The researcher also analyzes the mostly types that is found in the novel “Every silence has a story”. From those reason, the researcher is interested to choose the title of study as, “ANALYSIS OF DERIVATION IN THE NOVEL “ EVERY SILENCE HAS A STORY” BY ZARA ZETTIRA ZR (ENGLISH PREFIX AND SUFFIX).

B. Statement of the Problems

According to the background of the study, the researcher formulates problems as follow:

1. What are the types of derivation in novel “Every Silence has a Story”?
2. What are the most types of Prefix and Suffix in novel “Every Silence has a Story”?

C. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the statement of the problems above, this study has some objectives described as follow:

1. Defining the types of derivation in novel “Every Silence has a Story”.
2. Analyzing the most types of Prefix and Suffix in novel “Every Silence has a Story”.

D. Significances of the Study

Language education research is defined two kind of significances, those are theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to give contribution for linguistics field, related to the concept of word formation, especially about derivation pattern in literature works either English and Indonesian language.

2. Practically

After completing all research activities, this study is expected to give significances presented as follows:

a. For teacher

This research is expected to give teachers some benefits when they arrange teaching materials in connecting with derivational in English and Indonesia morphology.

b. For student

This researcher is expected to give students, especially the students of English Department of STAIN Ponorogo, reference in morphology study concerned on derivation.

c. For other researchers

This research is expected to give inspiration and provide reference for the next researchers who are interested in derivation.

E. Theoretical Background and Previous Study

1. Concepts of Word Formation

Word formation is formed from two words “ word” and “formation”. The meaning of word itself is a linguistic unit deserves some attention, because it is not as straightforward as one might expect. Word is defined as an uninterrupted string of letters which is preceded by a blank space and followed either by a blank space or a punctuation mark.¹⁷ While word “formation” is defined as forming or shaping or a something that which is formed. So, definition of word formation is a process of how a word is made or formed.

a. Types of English Word Formation

As the term ‘word-formation’ suggests, we are dealing with the formation of words. There are many word-formation, as follow :

1) Derivation

Derivation, as "the most common word formation process"¹⁸ builds new words by adding morphemes to stems. These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. While prefixes like un- or dis- usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, such as -ness or -ation, usually do. If you take the examples happy → unhappy and happy → happiness, it is obvious that because of the suffix -ness the lexical category of happy has changed. The meaning is

¹⁷ Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, 4.

¹⁸ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 57.

always slightly changed, but in a way that the final word is still closely related to the former word. In times of rapid changes in the world technology, new morphemes to describe new words rise, such as cyber- and nano-¹⁹.

2) Coinage

New words may be added to the vocabulary or lexicon of a language by derivational processes. New words may also enter a language in a variety of other ways. Some are created out-right to fit some purpose. Madison avenue has added many new words to English, such as Kodak, Nylon, Orlon, and Dacron. Specific brand names such as Xerox, kleenex, Jell-o, Frigidaire, brillo, and Vaseline are now sometimes used as the general name for different brands of these same types of product. Notice that some of these words were created from existing words: kleenex from the word clean and jell-o from gel, those are sometimes called word **Coinage.**²⁰

3) Compounding

Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that "does not denote two things, but one" and that is "pronounced as one unit".²¹ While, Fromkin is defined that compound is new words that is formed by stringing together other words.²²

There are four kinds of compound words:

¹⁹ Edward Finegan, *Language: Its Structure and Use*, (Boston: Thomson Wadsworth, 2007), 46.

²⁰ Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, 120.

²¹ Wisniewski, Kamil, "Word Formation", *Tlumaczenia Angielski*. n.p. 2007. Web. 22 March 2011.

²² Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, 121.

- 1) endocentric compounds: A (modifier) + B (head) = a special kind of B
(sea power)
- 2) exocentric compounds: A + B = compound with an unexpressed semantic head (paleface)
- 3) they mostly refer to deprecative properties of people.
- 4) copulative compounds: A + B = the 'sum' of what A and B denote
(bittersweet)
- 5) appositional compounds: A + B = different descriptions for a common referent (singersongwriter) (Compound (linguistics))

The difficulty with compounds is to work out which words are more heavily pronounced in their first and which ones in their second part. Another problem, also for native speakers, may be to detect which compounds are written how, because some compounds are hyphenated, others are written separately and some are written as one word.²³

4) Acronym

Acronyms are words derived from the initial of several words. Such words are pronounced as the spelling indicates. For examples of acronyms, as follows:

- a) Radar, from "Radio detecting and ranging".

²³ Wisniewski, Kamil, "Word Formation", Tłumaczenia Angielski. n.p. 2007. Web. 22 March 2011.

- b) Laser, from “ light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation”.
- c) Scuba, from “self-contained underwater breathing apparatus”²⁴

5) Blending

A blending is a combination of two or more words to create a new one, usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one. So new words like spork (spoon + fork), fanzine (fan + magazine), bromance (brother + romance) or Spanglish (Spanish + English) are created. There are of course other ways to create a blending: for example, you can take both beginnings of a word (cybernetic + organism → cyborg) or take a whole word and combine it with a part of another one (guess+ estimate→ guesstimate).²⁵

Another example of combining words, in this case names, is the blending of celebrity couple names, such as Brangelina(Brad + Angelina) or Bennifer (Ben+ Jennifer).

6) Back – Formation

New words may be formed from already existing words by “subtracting” an affix thought to be part of the old word. Thus peddle was derived from peddler on the mistaken assumption that the –er was the agentive suffix. Such words are called back-formations. The verbs hawk,

²⁴ Victoria Fromkin, An Introduction to Language, 124.

²⁵ Martina Wagner, Word Formation Processes: How New Words Develop in the English Language.(2010), 5. From <http://web91.sv16.net-hosting.de/written/wfp.pdf>, diakses 08 Januari 2015

Stoke, swindle and edit all came into language as back-formation – of hawker, stoker, swindler, and editor.²⁶

7) Clipping

Abbreviations of longer words or phrases also may become “lexicalized”: nark for narcotics agent; tec (or dick) for detective; telly, the British word for television; prof for professor; teach for teacher are only a few examples of such “short forms” that are now used as whole words. Some other examples are ad, bike, math, gas, gym, phone, bus, van.²⁷

8) Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of actually borrowing words from foreign languages. The English language has been borrowing words from "nearly a hundred languages in the last hundred years" (Finegan 2007, 51), and today, French loan words are especially popular. The other way round, many countries also have taken many English words into their dictionaries, such as the well-known OKor internet. While most of the loan words are nouns, only some of them are verbs or adjectives. Mostly, the borrowed nouns are later changed or "made conform" (Finegan 2007, 52) to fit the verbal forms of the language, in speech and in writing. For

²⁶ Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, 124.

²⁷ Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, 125.

example, risk, originating in Italia, was actually a noun when borrowed, but later, in need of a verb, it was converted: to risk.²⁸

2. Concept of English Derivation

George Yule stated that the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process is called **derivation** and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries.²⁹ These small 'bits' are generally described as **affixes**. Some familiar examples are the elements **un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, ism, and -ness** which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, powerful, fatherless, boyish, animism, and happiness.³⁰

a. Concept of affixes

Before understanding prefixes and suffixes, it never hurts to know first about word and morpheme. Plag introduces the crucial notion of morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit³¹. Some words consist of just one morpheme; some consist of several. Morpheme divided into two parts; free morpheme and bound morpheme. He explains that morpheme which can stand alone and has lexical meaning is free morpheme. Whereas

²⁸ Martina Wagner, Word Formation Processes: How New Words Develop in the English Language, 6.

²⁹ George Yule, The Study of Language, 57.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ingo Plag, Word-Formation in English, 25.

bound morpheme cannot stand alone and should be attached to the root or stem or base.

Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, it can be seen that some affixes have to be added to the beginning, inside another word, or in the end of the word (e.g. un-, -belief-, -less). So, Affix is divided to three types; prefix, suffix, and infix.

a. English Prefixes

Prefix is affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word.³²

Similar with it, Bauer states that if a affix is attached before a base, it is called a prefix.³³ For examples:

Table 1.1 Example of Pefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Example
dis-, un-, anti-, (de-), in-, il-, ir-, im-	opposite, negative	disrespect, unsteady, antibiotic, (desposal), ineatable, illegal, irregular, impossible.
ex-	out, upward, previous	exclude, expand
a-	without, not	Atheist
re-	again, repeatedly (some exceptions)	Replay (remove, remote)
non-	absence, negation	non-smoker
en-, em-	Cause to become X	Enrage, empower

³² George Yule, The Study of Language,58.

³³ Laurie Baurier, Introduction Linguistic Morphology, (New York: Edinburgh University Press, 2003), 13.

Plag states that the prefixes can be classified semantically into the following groups. Those are:³⁴

a) Quantified Prefixes

There is a large group that quantify over their base words meaning, for example, **uni-** (unilateral, unification), **bi-** (bilateral, bifurcation) and **di-** (disyllabic), **multi-** (multi-purpose, multilateral) and **poly-** (polysyllabic, polyclinic), **semi-** (semiconscious, semi-desert), **micro-** (micro-surgical, microwave), **macro-** (macroeconomics, macro-biotic), **hyper-** (hyperactive, hypermarket) and **over-** (overestimate, overtax).

b) Locative Prefixes

There are numerous locative prefixes such as **circum-** (circumnavigate, circumscribe), **counter-** (counterbalance, counterexample), **endo-** (endocentric, endocrinology), **epi-** (epiglottis, epicentral), **inter-** (interbreed, intergalactic), **intra-** (intramuscular, intravenous).

c) Temporal Prefixes

There are temporal prefixes expressing notions like **ante-** (antechamber, antedate), **pre-** (preconcert, predetermine,

³⁴ Ingo Plag, Word-Formation in English, 123-127.

premedical), **post-**, (post-structuralism, post-modify, postmodern) and **neo-** (neoclassical, Neo-Latin).

d) Negation Prefixes

The fourth group consists of prefixes expressing negation **a-**(achromatic, asexual), **de-** (decolonize, deplete), **dis-** (disassociate, disconnect), **in-, il-, ir-** (illegal, irregular), **non-** (nonbiological, non-commercial), **un-** (unhappy, unsuccessful)

b. English Suffixes

Suffixes is affixes have to be added to the end of the word. Bauer also states similar meaning, if it is attached after a base it is called a suffix³⁵. For example:

Table 1.2. Examples of Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
er, -or, -ar	creates an agent noun	designer (one who designs)
-ness, -ation, -ment	verb-to-noun derivation	sadness, hesitation, treatment
-less	lack of	Merciless
-ize, -ate	creates verbs	terrorize, hyphenate
-al, -able, -ary, -ful	creates adjectives	accidental, believable, imaginary, peaceful

All English words formed by this derivational process either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, recall has a prefix, hopeless has suffix, unthinkable has both a prefix and suffix.³⁶

³⁵ Laurie Baurier, Introduction Linguistic Morphology, 14.

³⁶ George Yule, The Study of Language, 58

Plag divided suffix into several types, they are.³⁷

a) Nominal Suffixes

In Plag opinion, nominal suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derives person nouns of various sorts. Very often, these meanings are extended to other, related senses so that practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning, with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping. There are the examples of nominal suffixes. They are: – **age** (marriage, coverage), **-al** (approval, arrival), **-ance** (and with its variant –ence/-ency/ancy) (performance, independence), **-ant** (applicant, defendant), **-ee** (employee, interviewee), **-er** (performer, actor), **-ess** (stewardess, waitress), **-ful** (cupful, handful), **-ing** (running, building), **-ion** (education, connection), **-ist** (novelist, scientist), **-ment** (development, treatment), **-ness** (happiness, darkness), **-ship** (friendship, relationship).

b) Verbal Suffixes

There are four suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns), **-ate**, **-en**, **-ify** and **-ize**. The

³⁷ Ingo Plag, Word Formation In English, 109.

examples of them are: **-ate** (dominate, irritate), **-en** (harden, lengthen), **-ify** (identify, magnify), **-ize** (feminize, Americanize).

c) Adjectival Suffixes

Adjectival suffixes are the suffixes that can form adjective meaning. The word that can change into adjective is noun and verb. Suffixes form adjectival meaning from verb is **-able, -ive**. From noun into adjectival meaning, the suffixes are **-al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -less, -ly, -ous, -y**.

This is the examples of these suffixes in a word. From verb into adjectival meaning, **-able** (avoidable, readable), **-ive** (offensive, productive). Example of a word which has adjectival meaning from noun by adding suffixes; **-al** (informal, criminal), **-ed** (air-minded, bearded), **-ful** (grateful, helpful), **-ic** (al) (heroic, economical), **-ing** (surprising, boring), **-ish** (foolish, childish), **-less** (hopeless, priceless), **-ly** (manly, daily), **-y** (noisy, dirty), **-ous** (ambitious, nervous).

d) Adverbial Suffixes

There are three suffixes which form adverb meaning. That is the examples of them, **-ly** (slowly, aggressively), **-wise** (clockwise, weather-wise).

b. Concept Of Derivation In Word Classes

This chapter will be concerned with how adjectives can be derived from nouns, nouns from verbs, and so on (it will be explained in next problem). It is important therefore that terms for word classes such as ‘adjective’, ‘noun’ and ‘verb’ should be properly understood. (What researcher has just called word classes are the same as what in traditional terminology are called parts of speech and what many contemporary linguists call lexical categories.)³⁸

In school, student may once have been told that verbs are ‘doing words’, while nouns are ‘thing words’ and adjectives ‘describing words’. The trouble with these meaning-based definitions is that, if one takes them seriously, they require us to lump together lexemes whose grammatical behaviour is quite different, and distinguish between ones whose grammatical behaviour is similar. Consider again the lexeme perform, which looks like a prototypical ‘doing word’, denoting something that actors and musicians do.³⁹

1) Noun

a) Noun Derivated from Nouns

Not all derivational processes change word class. English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as ‘small X’, ‘female X’, ‘inhabitant of X’, ‘state of being an X’ and ‘devotee of

³⁸ Andrew Carstairs and Mc Carthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, (Britain : Edinburgh University Press, 2002), 45.

³⁹ Ibid.

or expert on X'. Here are some examples – though by no means a complete list, either of the affixes or of their possible meanings:⁴⁰

(1) 'small X': **-let, -ette, -ie**

e.g. droplet, booklet, cigarette, doggie

(2) 'female X': **-ess, -ine**

e.g. waitress, princess, imagine

(3) 'inhabitant of X': **-er, -(i)an**

e.g. Londoner, Indonesian

(4) 'state of being an X': **-ship, -hood**

e.g. friendship, ladyship, motherhood, childhood

(5) 'devotee of or expert on X': **-ist, -ian**

e.g. novelist, excorcist, politician, historian

b) Nouns derived from members of other word classes

Nouns derived from adjectives and from verbs are extremely numerous, and it should be easy for you to think of many other examples on the lines of those given here. Here are some suffixes used to derive nouns from adjectives and verbs.

a) Noun derived from adjective

Following suffixes have meaning "Property of Being X":

(1) **-ity**, e.g. purity, community, curiosity, sensitivity

(2) **-ness**, e.g. business, togetherness, gratefulness, forgiveness

⁴⁰ Ibid, 49.

(3) **-ism**, e.g. animism, dinamism, jurnalism.

b) Noun derived from verb

Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs.

Here are just a few:⁴¹

(1) **-ance, -ence**, e.g. performance, appearances, preference, difference

(2) **-ment**, e.g. investments, commitment, development, punishment.

(3) **-ing**, e.g. painting, writing, shopping, reading.

(4) **-((a)t)ion**, e.g. foundation, domination, organisation, expression.

(5) **-al**, e.g. magical, cultural, additional, committal

(6) **-er**, e.g. painter, leader, beginner, teller

The suffixes in **-ance, -ence, -ment, -ing, -ation**, and **-al**, all have much the same function (they form abstract nouns meaning ‘activity or result of X’). Whereas, the suffix **-er** in that example is the one most generally used for forming nouns denoting a person performing the action of the corresponding verb (agent nouns).⁴²

⁴¹ Ibid, 51.

⁴² Ibid, 51.

2) Verb

a) Verbs derived from verbs

b) This section is unusual in that all the affixes that I will mention in it are prefixes. Most prominent are re- and the negative or 'reversive'

prefixes **un-**, **de-** and **dis-**,⁴³ as in the following examples:

- (1) **Re-** + paint = repaint, **re-** + call = recall
- (2) **Un-** + paid = unpaid **un-** + Protected = unprotected
- (3) **De-** + Compose = decompose, **de-** + sensitive = desensitise
- (4) **Dis** + appear = disappear **dis-** + Owned = disowned

Semantically, the examples in (a)–(d) are mostly straightforward, although those with **de-** are less so: to decompose is not to undo the creative work of a musical composer!⁴⁴

c) Verbs derived from members of other word classes

Verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous.

(1) Verbs derived from nouns

Some affixes for deriving verbs from nouns are:

- (a) **de-**, e.g. debug, deforest, delouse
- (b) **-ise**, e.g. organise, patronise, terrorise
- (c) **-(i)fy**, e.g. beautify, gentrify, petrify⁴⁵

⁴³ Ibid, 54.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 55.

A meaning for **de-** at (a) is clearly identifiable, namely 'remove X from' (compare its function in deriving verbs from verbs, e.g. desensitise). However, neither **-ise** nor **-ify** has a clearcut meaning apart from its verb-forming function (organise does not share any obvious element of meaning with organ, for example).

(2) Verbs derived from adjective.

The suffixes **-ise** and **-ify** can derive verbs from adjectival bases too, as in realise and purify. Hence, when the roots to which they are attached are bound (e.g. sanitise, satisfy, mahnify), it is often impossible to decide whether these roots are fundamentally nominal or adjectival.⁴⁶

The suffix **-ate** shows the same sort of ambivalence. Words such as generate, locate. Clearly contain a root and a suffix, because the same roots crop up elsewhere (e.g. in . However, because most of the bases to which **-ate** is attached are bound roots, it does not clearly favour either adjectival or nominal bases.

It will be evident by now that suffixes play a larger role than prefixes in English derivational morphology. But there is still one prefix to be mentioned: **en-** (with its allomorph **em-**), which forms

⁴⁶ Ibid.

verbs meaning ‘cause to become X’ or ‘cause to possess or enter X’ from a few adjectives and nouns: enslave, empower, enrage.⁴⁷

3) Adjective

a) Adjectives derived from adjectives

The only suffix of note is –ish, meaning ‘somewhat X’, as in foolish and snobbish ‘rather remote’. By contrast, the prefix un- meaning ‘not’ is extremely wide- spread: for example, unknown, unspoken. Because it is so common, most dictionaries do not attempt to list all un- adjectives. Another negative prefix is in- with allomorphs indicated by the variant spellings il-ir-and im -as in intangible, illegal, irresponsible and impossible.⁴⁸

b) Adjectives derived from verbs

Suffixes that commonly form adjectives from verbs, with their basic meanings, are:

- (1) -able ‘able to be Xed’: breakable, readable, reliable, watchable
- (2) -ent,-ant ‘tending to X’: repellent, expectant, conversant
- (3) -ive ‘tending to X’: repulsive, explosive, speculative⁴⁹

c) Adjectives derived from noun

Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous. Here are some:

⁴⁷ Ibid, 55.

⁴⁸ Ibid, 52.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

- (1) -ful, e.g. joyful, hopeful, helpful, meaningful
- (2) -less, e.g. joyless, hopeless, helpless, meaningless
- (3) -al, e.g. original, normal, personal, national
- (4) -ish, e.g. boyish, loutish, waspish, selfish

4) Adverbs derived from adjectives

Some introductory treatments of English grammar talk as if not just many but all adverbs end in -ly. If that were true, it would be an unusual word class, all of its members being derived.⁵⁰

3. Concepts of Novel

a. Definition of Novel

Novel is a long prose contains a series of one's life story with people around her/him by accentuating the character each figure.⁵¹ Novels also explain about a relatively long fictional prose narrative with more or less complex plot or pattern of events, about actions, feelings, motives, etc. of a group of characters.⁵² In other words, Novel is a text types which most readers feel familiar, but it has several important attributes, such as novels are long enough to allow significant development of wide range of characters, novel tend to explore a significant passage of time, novels usually offer a detailed

⁵⁰ Ibid, 48.

⁵¹ John Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Critism*, (London: Macmillan Education Ltd, 1984), 102.

⁵² Michael Agnes, *Webster's New World College Dictionary*, (Macmillan USA: America, 1999), 988.

analysis of the society on which they are commenting, and novels are able to provide a detailed and often richly symbolic description of setting (physical, geographical, social and psychological).⁵³

Every novel is unique, but for each one there will be a writer, of a particular gender and age, who lived or is living at a particular time and in a particular place. This individual has ideas and attitudes to life which will be expressed in the novel because she or he wrote it. The novel is written in language which is structured into sentences, paragraph, and (probably) chapters.⁵⁴ Nugriyantoro stated that prose in literature is called as fiction or narrative text. Fiction here means unreal story or imaginative story.⁵⁵ While novel is a fiction work that offer a world, the world that is created by author, imaginative world that is built by many kind of intrinsic elements, such as event, plot, character, setting, point of view, and so forth that all of them is imaginative.⁵⁶

Based on the explanation above, it can be conclude that the novel and prose are similar. Both of them are fiction story or imaginative story. So the novel is describe about someone and people around that consist of many

⁵³Suzanne Patman, *Cambridge Checkpoints 2006- 10*, (Australia: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 11.

⁵⁴Helen Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 156.

⁵⁵Burhan, Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013), 4.

⁵⁶*Ibid*, 4

event, place and time. The novel has some kinds of intrinsic element that even, plot, character (actor), characteristics of actor, and point of view.

b. Kinds of Novel

Novel as a fiction or imaginative story is divided into some kinds.

Nugriyantoro stated that novel is divided into two kinds as follows:

1) Popular Novel

Popular novel is a novel that popular in its time and has so many readers, especially the teenagers, this novel also not difficult to be followed. It displays actual problems. Popular novel is easy to read and easier to be enjoyed. Popular novel follows the readers' taste and entertainment the readers.⁵⁷Its mean that, popular novel is a novel that is known at the time and date, and are warm-heatedly discussed by Swain novel outside or inside the country, such as Tetra logy novel (Harry Potter), Twilight by Stephanie Meyer and so on.

2) Serious Novel

Serious novel is a novel that does not follow the readers' taste. It has a few readers but it is nothing. Reading a serious novel, if we want to understand it takes a high concentration of power is accompanied by willingness for it. This novel beside entertainment the readers also implied

⁵⁷ Burhan Nugriyantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi, 19.

purpose of gives moral value experience to the readers.⁵⁸ Serious novel will be not outdated the whole year. The love problem also often adapted into serious novel, but that is not the one important and interesting problem to be told, because the life problem is not only about love story but also social relationship, theology, and so forth.⁵⁹ In additionally, serious novel in the wrong way, that is as a document or case history, as what for its own purposes of illusion in sometimes professes to be a confession, a true story, a history of a life and time.⁶⁰ Based on the above description of the novel Every Silence has a Story categorized as serious as there are various things, such as the Every Silence has a Story should be read with a high concentration to be able to understand it easily, there is also a love scene though not completely, and a lot of moral value can be in take from Every Silence has a Story about the education, social, and romance that can be beneficial.

4. Previous Study

Some related thesis on translation are briefly reviewed here to support this study: (1) “Ni Wayan Sadiyani, 2011. Thesis : The Translation Of Indonesian Passive Voice Into English With Reference To “Bawang Merah Dan Bawang

⁵⁸Ibid, 18

⁵⁹Ibid, 20-21

⁶⁰Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, *Theory of Literature*, (New York: New Harcourt, Brace, and company, 1942), 219.

Putih” And It’s Translation ‘Miss Onion And Miss Garlic’.⁶¹Translation Studies in Applied Linguistics. Postgraduate Program Udayana University. Denpasar”. The conclusion of the first research are: First, among the passives, in Indonesian which can be identified in SL, most are marked by prefix di- (prefix di- + verb base + agent phrase; prefix di- + verb base + suffix + agent phrase); several marked by prefix ter- to adjective and noun (prefix ter- + verb base / adjective/noun) and there more passives not marked either by prefix di- or ter-.

Second, the results of data analysis clearly show that most passives are marked by the attachment of both prefix di- (di- + verb base and di- + verb base + suffix) and prefix ter- (ter- + verb and ter- + adjective/noun) which are also translated into passive in English (be+ past participle) + stated or implied agent by phrase and the rest are translated into actives. This clearly reveals that some passives in SL are retained, namely translated into passives in English and some others are translated into actives.

Third, in translating Indonesian passives into English shifts inevitably take place on grammatical level, above all, on the aspect of tense, since English has several tenses whereas Indonesian does not. Nearly all Indonesian passive voices which are formed by: (1) prefix di- + Verb base data; (2) prefix di- + Verb base + Suffix; and (3) prefix ter- + verb base/Adjective/noun which are translated

⁶¹ Ni Wayan Sadiyani, “The Translation of Indonesian Passive Voice Into English With Reference to “Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih” and Its Translation ‘Miss Onion and Miss Garlic’,” (Thesis, Universitas Udayana, Denpasar, 2011), ix. From http://www.pps.unud.ac.id/thesis/pdf_thesis/unud-367-901619314-thesis.pdf, diakses 08 Januari 2015

into past tense with either (1) Be + Past participle or (2) S + P (Verb II) + O).

(2) Dina Fitria Amalia, 2013. Thesis : Contrastive Analysis On English And Indonesian Prefixes And Suffixes In The Narrative Texts Of Student's Textbooks For Senior High School. English Department of English of Education Faculty State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga.⁶² The conclusions of this research are : (1) English prefixes that mostly found in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school are negation prefixes, and the suffixes are nominal suffixes and adjective suffixes.(2) Indonesian prefixes that mostly found in the narrative text of student's textbooks for senior high school are prefix that forming verb, and the suffixes are suffix that forming noun.

(3) The similarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes are both of their prefixes have the same type that is prefix that shows a quantity. Then, the same types of English and Indonesian suffixes are both of them have suffixes that forming noun, verb and adjective. (4) The differences of English and Indonesia prefixes are in their types. In English prefixes have types; locative, temporal, and negation. The types of Indonesian prefixes are forming verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative. Their kinds are so different in the meaning when added in a word. In English suffixes have adverbial suffixes. It is not own in Indonesian suffixes. However in Indonesian suffixes have types suffixes that

⁶² Dina Fitria Amalia, " Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Student's Textbooks for Senior High School,"(Thesis,STAIN,Salatiga,2013),77. From <http://eprints.stainsalatiga.ac.id/275/1/NARRATIVE%20TEXTS%20OF%20STUDENT%E2%80%99S%20TEXTBOOKS%20FOR%20SENIOR%20HIGH%20SCHOOL-STAIN%20SALATIGA.pdf>, diakses 08 Januari 2015.

forming numeral and interrogative, and in English suffixes do not have these types. (5) The pedagogical implication of this study are this result can be an authentic materials for students in language learning, contrasting of English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes make the students more understand the prefixes and suffixes and the teachers can help the students to acquire the L2.

Based on those researches conclusion above, the researcher take the different focus on word formation, especially in derivation. In this case, the researcher constuct between different pattern of english derivation and indonesia derivation in novel “ Every Silence has a Story” and its translation “ Cerita Dalam Keheningan” by Zara Zettira ZR.

5. Research Methodology

a. Research Approach

There are three kinds of research based on the location of the research i.e library research, labolatory and field research.⁶³ While, in the literature research, Nyoman said that based on its purpose, research location is devided into two types, those are field research and library research.⁶⁴ Typically of

⁶³Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik serta Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Lainnya*, (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2005),40.

⁶⁴ Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), 39.

library research in literature due to the nature of the work, on the other hand as an autonomous world, on the other side as the activity of the imagination.⁶⁵

In this study, the researcher conducted library research, the type of this research is descriptive research with qualitative approach methodology and morphosyntaxis study. Qualitative studies are a distinctive type of research in education and the social sciences that can produce vivid and richly detailed accounts of human experiences.⁶⁶

Denzin and Lincoln defined qualitative research as multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts- that describe routine and problematic moment and meaning in individuals' lives.⁶⁷

Based on the explanation above, the researcher took conclusion that qualitative research is research that is used to examine in natural object condition, and its result more emphasis meaning than generalization.

⁶⁵Ibid, 39.

⁶⁶ Donald Ary, et.al, Introduction to Research in Education, (Canada: Wadsworth, 2010), 446.

⁶⁷ Norman K.Denzin and Yuonna S. Lincoln, Handbook of Qualitative Research,(United Stated of America: SAGE, 1994), 2.

In descriptive research, the researcher worked hard to make problem solving based on data, afterward, the researcher providing, analyzing and interpreting data. Descriptive research purposes to solve problems sistematically and factual about facts and popularity.⁶⁸

Qualitative descriptive studies are arguably the least theoretical of the spectrum of qualitative approaches, in that researchers conduct such studies are the least encumbered by pre-existing theoretical and philosophical commitments.⁶⁹ The general view of descriptive research as a lower level form of inquiry has influenced some researchers conducting qualitative research to claim methods they are really not using and not to claim the method they are using: namely, qualitative description.⁷⁰ Qualitative descriptive studies have as their goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. Qualitative descriptive designs typically are an eclectic but reasonable combination of sampling, and data collection, analysis, and re-presentation techniques. Qualitative descriptive study is the method of choice when straight descriptions of phenomena are desired.⁷¹

Based on the statements above, the researcher conducts qualitative descriptive studies stay close to their data and to the surface of words and

⁶⁸ Ibid, 2.

⁶⁹ Margarete Sandelowski, "Whatever Happened Qualitative Description", *Research in Nursing & Health*, 23 (2000), 337. From <http://www.wou.edu/~mcgladm/Quantitative%20Methods/optional%20stuff/qualitative%20description.pdf>, diakses 08 Januari 2015.

⁷⁰ Ibid, 337.

⁷¹ Ibid, 334.

events. Through this qualitative descriptive, the researcher can solve many problems systematically and factual about facts and popularity characteristics, not only in reality life but also in literary.

b. Data Source

The data term refers to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they study; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis.⁷² Data includes materials the people doing the study actively record, such as interview transcripts and participant observation fieldnotes. Data also includes what others have created and the researcher finds, such as diaries, photographs, official documents, and newspaper articles.⁷³ While, source is place or thing that you get something from or where something starts. From that explanation, it can be concluded that data source is materials that researcher got from basis of analysis where and when the research started.

According to the data source, data collection can use primary and secondary data source.

1) Primary Data Source

Primary sources are result of research or papers of original research or theory.⁷⁴ Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen stated that if a document is written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the

⁷² Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education; an Introduction to Theory and Methods*, (United Stated of America, 1992), 106.

⁷³ Ibid, 106.

⁷⁴ Ibnu Haidar, *Dasar-Dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif dalam Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1996), 83.

phenomenon under study, it is considered a primary source. In other word primary source is the main source that used by researcher to analyze data.

Sugiyono stated that primary data source is a data source that gives data to the researcher directly.⁷⁵ This source is a direct description of reality by individuals who make observations or witnessed the incident or by individuals who proposed the first theory.⁷⁶ In educational research, the description of an investigation is analyzed by the researchers themselves. This resource contains the text of the report of research or theory fully, or completely, detailed, and technical.⁷⁷ From this explanation, it can be known that primary data source is direct description of people reality.

The main data source is taken from Novel “ Every Silence has a Story” written by Zara Zettira ZR and its translation “Cerita dalam Keheningan” translated by Ronaldo. The novel part become this data source is word that related with derivation and focus on affixes (e.g. Prefixes and Suffixes)

2) Secondary Data source

A secondary source is a secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others but did not

⁷⁵ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,(Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006), 308.

⁷⁶ Ibid,

⁷⁷ Ibnu Haidar, Dasar – Dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Pendidikan,83.

directly experience it.⁷⁸ Researcher cannot assume that documents always provide accurate accounts of events or settings. Other sources of data should be used whenever possible to corroborate the conclusions presented in the document.⁷⁹

Sugiyono stated that secondary data source is a data source that gives data so the researcher indirectly.⁸⁰ Secondary sources are materials written and published by authors who does not directly observe or participate in the fact that she describes or not invent the theory. This resource contains the result of the synthesis of materials that are derived from primary sources, both empirically and theoretically. But in general, technical information about each of the primary sources have been eliminated. This is due to give a review of secondary sources only a glimpse of the knowledge areas that are still common, not technically, about what has been done on the topic. Beside that, this source also combines the information obtained from several primary sources into a single unified framework; so that it can provide a brief review of the development of research in specific topics. Reading books, textbooks, and encyclopedias, are examples of secondary sources.⁸¹

⁷⁸ Ibid, 83.

⁷⁹ Ibid,83.

⁸⁰ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, 308.

⁸¹ Ibnu Haidar, Dasar – Dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Pendidikan, 84-85.

The secondary data sources in this research are books, journals, dictionary and data from internet that related to analysis derivational of the novel.

c. Techniques of Data Collection

The next step is to choose the data collection methods that will be used. The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are (1) observation, (2) interviewing, and (3) document or artifact analysis.⁸² Artifacts may include audio and video recordings, photographs, games, artwork, or other items that provide insight related to the context or participants. The researcher may use one or more of these methods in a study.⁸³

In this study, the researcher only used document in collecting the data. In most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual that describes his or her action, experience, and belief.

Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual

⁸² Donald Ary, et.al, Introduction to Research in Education, 431.

⁸³ Ibid,431.

materials, including what other authors may term artifacts.⁸⁴ Document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or of nonwritten records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches.⁸⁵

Document is the one of techniques of collecting data in this research. The document that the researcher used is novel *Every silence has a Story* and its translation *Cerita dalam Keheningan* by Zarra Zettira. Word that related to derivational included infixes, prefixes, and suffixes also are used as document.

d. Techniques of Data Analysis

Bogdan stated that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that researcher accumulate to increase her/his own of them and to enable the researcher to present what you have discovered to others.⁸⁶

Examining records and documents are an unobtrusive approach to qualitative research and can be conducted as part of a study that includes other forms of data collection or alone. The specific analytic approach is called

⁸⁴ Ibid, 442.

⁸⁵ Ibid, 442.

⁸⁶ Bogban and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Educational*, 153 .

content analysis.⁸⁷ Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.⁸⁸

Based on the statement above, data analysis was conducted when the researcher collects data and the data analysis can be conducted when the researcher completes the process of collecting data.

Based on Miles and Huberman, the stage of analysis applied in this research are presented as follows:⁸⁹

a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions.⁹⁰ Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Data reduction / transforming process continues after fieldwork until a final report is completed.⁹¹

In this research, the data obtained through documentation about translation study would be reduced by selecting the primary data. The data that selected only the data that will be analyzed, in this case is only on word formation on translation of novel “ Every Silence has a Story”.

⁸⁷ Donald Ary, et.al, Introduction to Research in Education, 443.

⁸⁸ Ibid, 29.

⁸⁹ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis, (London : SAGE, 1994), 10.

⁹⁰ Ibid, 10.

⁹¹ Ibid, 10.

b. Data display

Generically, a display is an organized compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Looking at display helps us to understand what is happening and to do something – either analyze further or take action-based on that understanding.⁹²

c. Drawing Conclusion

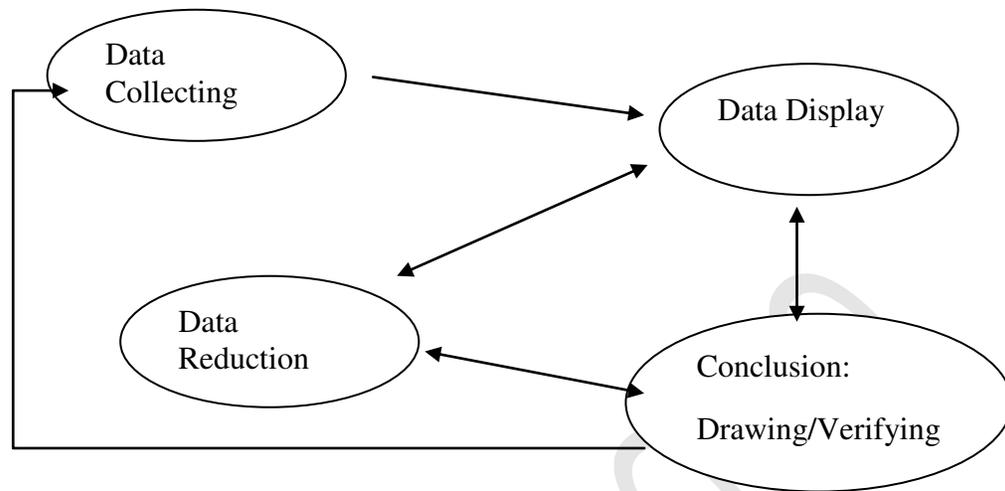
The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification.⁹³ From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean- is noting regularities patterns, explanation, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. The component researcher holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, inchoate and vague at first, the increasingly explicit and grounded.

Based on the explanation above, there are three steps; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing- as relation pre, while, and post data collecting in parallel form, to arrange common domain that is called analysis.⁹⁴ Those three steps can be described as follows:

⁹² Ibid, 11.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid, 12.



Draft 1.1 : Component of data analysis : Interactive Model⁹⁵

6. Organization of the Thesis

The thesis will be divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter I : INTRODUCTION.

This chapter discusses about background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, theoretical background, previous study, research methodology, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II: RESULT AND DISCUSSION I

This chapter discusses types of English prefix and suffix.

⁹⁵ Ibid, 12.

Chapter III: RESULT AND DISCUSSION II

This chapter discusses about the mostly types of English prefix and suffix that is found in Novel.

Chapter IV: CLOSING

This chapter discusses about conclusion and recommendation.

STANPONOROGO

CHAPTER II

RESULT AND DISCUSSION I

In this chapter, the researcher was going to analyze data through data categorizing into their kinds of English derivation.

A. Analysis of English Derivation

Here, the researcher tried to analyze words in the novel “every silence has a Story”, and presented the analysis in the form of table. The analysis based on the kinds of English derivation.

1. English Derivation

a. English Prefixes

English Prefixes have four types, those are quantified prefixes, locative prefixes, temporal prefixes and negation prefixes. The researcher shows the data of prefixes as the table below.

Table 2.1 Types of English Prefix

No.	Types of Prefix	Total in Number
1.	Quantified Prefix	4
2.	Locative Prefix	0
3.	Temporal Prefix	0
4.	Negation Prefix	8

From all of the English data of prefixes, the researcher does not find the words that categorizing locative prefix and temporal prefix in the novel. Follow is detail of quantified prefix and negation prefix:

Table 2.2 Quantified Prefix in the Novel

No.	Word	Page	Prefix
1.	<u>Any</u> body	15	Any-
2.	<u>Some</u> body	15	Some-
3.	<u>Every</u> body	45	Every-
4.	<u>Under</u> go	106	Under-

Anybody = any- (prefix) + body (suffix)

Base body (N) that mean “ the whole physical structure that forms person or animal”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by prefix any- (anybody/pronoun) that as a pronoun.

Undergo = under- (prefix) + go (base)

Base go(V) that mean “to travel or more to another place”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by prefix under- (undergo/V) that mean “ to experience something which is unpleasant or which involves a changes”.

Table 2.3 Negation Prefix in the Novel

No.	Word	Page	Prefix
1.	<u>Dis</u> like	3	Dis-
2.	<u>Dis</u> belief	61	Dis-
3.	<u>Im</u> patient	209	Im-
4.	<u>In</u> definite	16	In-
5.	<u>Un</u> known	40	Un-
6.	<u>Un</u> spoken	42	Un-
7.	<u>Un</u> paid	96	Un-
8.	<u>Un</u> usual	136	Un-

Prefix Dis-

This prefix uniquely offers the possibility to negate the base verb in much the same way as clausal negation does: disagree ‘not agree’, disbelief ‘not belief’, dislike ‘not like’. The explanation further more is:

Dislike = (prefix) dis- + like (base)

Base like that mean “to like someone or something”. In this case that have different meaning because it added by prefix dis- (dislike) that mean “to not like someone and something”.

Prefix in- and im-

This negative prefix is exclusively found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning ‘not’: (prefix in-) indefinite, (prefix im-) impatient.

Indefinite = (Prefix) in- + definite (base)

Base definite (adj.) that mean “fixed, certain, or clear”. In this case that have different meaning because it added by prefix in- (indefinite/adj.) that mean “not exact, not clear or without clear limits”.

Impatient = (Prefix) im- + patient (base)

Base patient (adj.) that mean “having patience”. In this case that have different meaning because it added by prefix in- (impatient/adj.) that mean “easily annoyed by someone’s mistakes or because people have to wait”.

Prefix un-

un- can attach to verbs and sometimes nouns (mostly of native stock) to yield a reversative or privative ('remove X') meaning: unknown, unspoken.

Unknown = (prefix) un- + Known (base)

Base known (V) that mean "to have information in mind". In this case that have different meaning because it added by prefix un- (unknown/V) that mean "not known or familiar".

b. English Suffixes

The second analysis is the type of English suffixes. There are four types of suffixes; nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. The writer showed the suffixes data in the table form.

Table 2.4 Types of English Suffix

No.	Types of Suffix	Total of Words
1.	Nominal suffixes	200
2.	Verbal suffixes	4
3.	Adjectival suffixes	72
4.	Adverbial suffixes	54
Total		330

The table below is the detail information of nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes in the novel :

1) Nominal Suffixes

There were 200 words that added suffixes and classified in nominal suffixes as the table below:

Table 2.5 Nominal Suffixes in the Novel

No.	Suffixes	Total
1.	-er	36
2.	-ing	58
3.	-ness	11
4.	-ation / -ion	38
5.	-ment	13
6.	-ence / -ance	11
7.	-ity	9
8.	-ian	7
9.	-ism	4
10.	-hood	2
11.	-nese	4
12.	-ist	4
13.	-age	2
14.	-ette	1
Total		200 Words

From the table above, researcher concluded that total of nominal suffixes are 200 words. These analysis conducted eighteen nominal suffixes, they are; -er,-ing,-ness, -ation/-ion, -ment, -ence/ -ance, -ity, -ian, -ism, -hood, -nese, -ist, -age, -ette.

The table below is the detail information of nominal suffixes.

Table 2.5.1 Suffixes -er

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Teacher	-er	1
2.	Beginner	-er	1
3.	Grader	-er	2

4.	<u>Dresser</u>	-er	3
5.	<u>Leader</u>	-er	3
6.	<u>Worshipper</u>	-er	5
7.	<u>Teller</u>	-er	6
8.	<u>Painter</u>	-er	6
9.	<u>Farmer</u>	-er	7
10.	<u>Worker</u>	-er	7
11.	<u>Villager</u>	-er	7
12.	<u>Listener</u>	-er	7
13.	<u>Reader</u>	-er	8
14.	<u>Dreamer</u>	-er	8
15.	<u>Stranger</u>	-er	8
16.	<u>Thinker</u>	-er	11
17.	<u>Scanner</u>	-er	11
18.	<u>Ruler</u>	-er	13
19.	<u>Prisoner</u>	-er	21
20.	<u>Scarier</u>	-er	21
21.	<u>Supporter</u>	-er	22
22.	<u>Gambler</u>	-er	30
23.	<u>Drawer</u>	-er	50
24.	<u>Keeper</u>	-er	51
25.	<u>Diaper</u>	-er	55
26.	<u>Lawyer</u>	-er	49
27.	<u>Murder</u>	-er	66
28.	<u>Partner</u>	-er	71
29.	<u>Intruder</u>	-er	77
30.	<u>Container</u>	-er	77
31.	<u>Teenager</u>	-er	79
32.	<u>Publisher</u>	-er	81
33.	<u>Houskeeper</u>	-er	87
34.	<u>Bolster</u>	-er	94
35.	<u>Laughter</u>	-er	204
36.	<u>Fancier</u>	-er	246

The suffix **-er** in table above is the one most generally used for forming nouns denoting a person performing the action of the corresponding verb (agent nouns). For Example:

“ My teacher told me how to write a story or an essay.” (Chapter 1,pg.1)

Teacher = teach (base) + -er (suffix)

Base teach (V) that mean “ to give someone knowledge or to train someone”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –er (teacher/N) this mean is “someone whose job is to teach in a school or college”.

Table 2.5.2 Suffixes **-ing**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Support <u>ing</u>	-ing	1
2.	Writ <u>ing</u>	-ing	1
3.	Liv <u>ing</u>	-ing	2
4.	Kid <u>ing</u>	-ing	2
5.	Think <u>ing</u>	-ing	2
6.	Consist <u>ing</u>	-ing	2
7.	Read <u>ing</u>	-ing	5
8.	Campaign <u>ing</u>	-ing	6
9.	Listen <u>ing</u>	-ing	7
10.	Sit <u>ing</u>	-ing	8
11.	Blubber <u>ing</u>	-ing	8
12.	Dat <u>ing</u>	-ing	8
13.	Shopp <u>ing</u>	-ing	9
14.	Stud <u>ing</u>	-ing	9
15.	Pay <u>ing</u>	-ing	9
16.	Mean <u>ing</u>	-ing	10
17.	Amaz <u>ing</u>	-ing	10
18.	Unit <u>ing</u>	-ing	10
19.	Interest <u>ing</u>	-ing	11
20.	Press <u>ing</u>	-ing	12
21.	Walk <u>ing</u>	-ing	12
22.	Harass <u>ing</u>	-ing	12
23.	Abus <u>ing</u>	-ing	13
24.	Occup <u>ing</u>	-ing	13
25.	Learn <u>ing</u>	-ing	13
26.	Advise <u>ing</u>	-ing	13
27.	Burn <u>ing</u>	-ing	15
28.	Block <u>ing</u>	-ing	16
29.	Explod <u>ing</u>	-ing	16

30.	Admiring	-ing	21
31.	Guessing	-ing	21
32.	Sobbing	-ing	31
33.	Caressing	-ing	33
34.	Letting	-ing	33
35.	Picturing	-ing	34
36.	Emptying	-ing	37
37.	Exercising	-ing	38
38.	Alarming	-ing	43
39.	Counting	-ing	44
40.	Neglecting	-ing	49
41.	Littering	-ing	54
42.	Breastfeeding	-ing	74
43.	Swallowing	-ing	76
44.	Gleaming	-ing	85
45.	Hunting	-ing	86
46.	Squeezing	-ing	93
47.	Yelling	-ing	94
48.	Abusing	-ing	94
49.	Investing	-ing	110
50.	Inhaling	-ing	113
51.	Vibrating	-ing	139
52.	Figuring	-ing	182
53.	Dwelling	-ing	182
54.	Showcasing	-ing	196
55.	Convincing	-ing	198
56.	Resigning	-ing	217
57.	Fulfilling	-ing	252
58.	Splashing	-ing	253

The suffixes -ing is the most general, and indeed all verbs can form nouns with it irrespective of whatever other suffixes they may use; but even -ing nouns may have semantic and grammatical idiosyncrasies (one can look at painting or a building, but one listens to a song rather than to a singing). For example:

“But, that was how I started writing”. (Chapter 1 pg. 1)

Writing = write (base) + -ing (suffix)

Base write (V) that mean “ to creat something, to marks which represent letter”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ing (Writing / N) this mean “ something which has been written or printed”.

Table 2.5.3 Suffixes –ness

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Still <u>ness</u>	-ness	0
2.	Busi <u>ness</u>	-ness	3
3.	Happi <u>ness</u>	-ness	11
4.	Togethe <u>rnness</u>	-ness	20
5.	Sad <u>ness</u>	-ness	20
6.	Weake <u>ness</u>	-ness	66
7.	Smooth <u>ness</u>	-ness	133
8.	Forgive <u>ness</u>	-ness	190
9.	Empti <u>ness</u>	-ness	201
10.	Weird <u>ness</u>	-ness	215
11.	Aware <u>ness</u>	-ness	226

Suffix -ness mean basically ‘*property of being X*’, where X is the base adjective. Suffix -ness is the most widely applicable. For example:

“Balance is the key to happiness” (Chapter 1, pg. 11)

Happiness = Happy (base) + -ness (suffix)

Base happy (Adj.) that mean “ feeling, shewing, or causing pleasure or satisfaction”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ness (happiness/ Adj.) this mean “the feeling of being happy”.

Table 2.5.4 Suffixes –**ation** / **-ion**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Foundation</u>	-ation	1
2.	<u>Domation</u>	-ation	2
3.	<u>Expectation</u>	-ation	10
4.	<u>Explanation</u>	-ation	16
5.	<u>Complication</u>	-ation	19
6.	<u>Separation</u>	-ation	20
7.	<u>Affirmation</u>	-ation	25
8.	<u>Speculation</u>	-ation	27
9.	<u>Sensation</u>	-ation	34
10.	<u>Amputation</u>	-ation	36
11.	<u>Medication</u>	-ation	76
12.	<u>Situation</u>	-ation	83
13.	<u>Renovation</u>	-ation	109
14.	<u>Salvation</u>	-ation	125
15.	<u>Imagination</u>	-ation	134
16.	<u>Destination</u>	-ation	195
17.	<u>Manifestation</u>	-ation	243
18.	<u>Fluctuation</u>	-ation	244
19.	<u>Conclusion</u>	-ion	1
20.	<u>Version</u>	-ion	5
21.	<u>Tradition</u>	-ion	5
22.	<u>Session</u>	-ion	6
23.	<u>Election</u>	-ion	6
24.	<u>Superstition</u>	-ion	8
25.	<u>Tuition</u>	-ion	9
26.	<u>Contradiction</u>	-ion	16
27.	<u>Situation</u>	-ion	17
28.	<u>Direction</u>	-ion	21
29.	<u>Exception</u>	-ion	24
30.	<u>Affection</u>	-ion	58
31.	<u>Prediction</u>	-ion	74
32.	<u>Prostitution</u>	-ion	87
33.	<u>Expression</u>	-ion	102
34.	<u>Connection</u>	-ion	127
35.	<u>Decision</u>	-ion	156
36.	<u>Assumption</u>	-ion	184
37.	<u>Production</u>	-ion	193
38.	<u>Impression</u>	-ion	230

The suffix -ion or -ation all have much the same function (they form abstract nouns meaning ‘activity or result of Xing’). For example:

“ Not with this kind of impression ” (Chapter 3, pg. 230)

Impression = impress (base) + -ion (suffix)

Base impress (V) that mean “ to cause someone to admire or respect you because of something that you have done or said”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix -ion (Impression/N) this mean “an idea or opinion of what something is like”.

Table 2.5.5 Suffixes **-ment**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Punishment</u>	-ment	2
2.	<u>Measurement</u>	-ment	18
3.	<u>Apartment</u>	-ment	32
4.	<u>Involvement</u>	-ment	48
5.	<u>Accomplishment</u>	-ment	56
6.	<u>Achievement</u>	-ment	89
7.	<u>Government</u>	-ment	94
8.	<u>Equipment</u>	-ment	96
9.	<u>Investment</u>	-ment	108
10.	<u>Excitement</u>	-ment	131
11.	<u>Commitment</u>	-ment	177
12.	<u>Embarassment</u>	-ment	228
13.	<u>Judgement</u>	-ment	265

Suffix **-ment** similar with suffix -ion or -ation that Suffix **-ment** has meaning ‘activity or result of Xing’. Example:

“ *I didn’t care about investment* ” (Chapter 2, pg. 108)

Investment = invest (base) + -ment (suffix)

Base invest (V) that mean “ to put money, effort, time, etc. Into something to make a profit or get an advantage”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ment (Investment/N) this mean “the act of invest”.

Table 2.5.6 Suffixes –ence/ -ance

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Audience</u>	-ence	8
2.	<u>Difference</u>	-ence	10
3.	<u>Guidance</u>	-ance	47
4.	<u>Allowance</u>	-ance	59
5.	<u>Patience</u>	-ence	71
6.	<u>Maintenance</u>	-ance	84
7.	<u>Preference</u>	-ence	90
8.	<u>Condolence</u>	-ence	107
9.	<u>Existence</u>	-ence	156
10.	<u>Adolescence</u>	-ence	194
11.	<u>Appearance</u>	-ance	207

Suffix –ance or -ence similar with suffix -ment that Suffix –ance or -ence has meaning ‘activity or result of Xing’. Example:

“ I like to analyze things and my father is my guidance. ”(Chapter 1, pg. 47)

Guidance = guide (base) + -ance (suffix)

Base guide (V) that mean “ to show someone how to do something difficult”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix – ance (guidance/N) this mean “ help and advise about how to do something”.

Table 2.5.7 Suffixes **-ity**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Community</u>	-ity	7
2.	<u>Reality</u>	-ity	8
3.	<u>Similarity</u>	-ity	10
4.	<u>Diversity</u>	-ity	26
5.	<u>Majority</u>	-ity	59
6.	<u>Virginity</u>	-ity	165
7.	<u>Insanity</u>	-ity	186
8.	<u>Stupidity</u>	-ity	227
9.	<u>Tranquility</u>	-ity	245

The suffix **-ity** means basically ‘property of being X’, where X is the base adjective. Example:

“I don’t want love that comes from similarity” (Chapter 1, pg. 10)

Similarity = similar (base) + **-ity** (suffix)

Base similar (Adj.) that mean “ looking or being almost, but not exactly, the same”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix **-ity** (similarity/N) this mean “when people or things look or are the same”.

Table 2.5.8 Suffixes **-ian**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Indonesian</u>	-ian	4
2.	<u>Politician</u>	-ian	6
3.	<u>Hungarian</u>	-ian	13
4.	<u>Christian</u>	-ian	24
5.	<u>Guardian</u>	-ian	38
6.	<u>Eurasian</u>	-ian	60
7.	<u>Canadian</u>	-ian	266

Suffix *-ian* above has meaning “in Habitan of X (something).

Example:

“ At that time, no too many indonesian could afford a car.” (chapter 1, pg. 4)

“*And sometimes I prayed with her too, in a Cristian way of course*”

(Chapter 1, pg. 24)

Table 2.5.9 Suffixes *-ism*

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Mysticism</u>	-ism	5
2.	<u>Animism</u>	-ism	7
3.	<u>Dinamism</u>	-ism	7
4.	<u>Journalism</u>	-ism	17

Suffix *-ism* similar with suffix *-ity*. It mean basically ‘property of being X’, where X is the base adjective. For example :

“ They are a lot of mysticisms *in the kejawen version*” (Chapter 1, pg. 5)

Mysticism = mystic (base) + *-ism* (suffix)

Base mystic (N) that mean “someone who attempts to be united with God through prayer”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix *-ism* (mysticism/N) this mean “the belief that there is hidden meaning in life or that each human being can unite with God”

Table 2.5.10 Suffixes *-hood*

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Neighborhood</u>	-hood	12
2.	<u>Childhood</u>	-hood	21

The meaning of suffix *-hood* is ‘State of being an X’. For example:

“ It just happened to be in my neighborhood, a twenty-minute walking *distance from my house.*”

Neighbourhood = neighbour (base) + *-hood* (suffix)

Base neighbour (N) that mean “ someone who lives very near to us”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix *-hood* (*neighbourhood/N*) this mean “ the area of a town that surrounds someone’s home, or the people who live in this area”.

Table 2.5.11 Suffixes *-nese*

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Javanese</u>	-nese	2
2.	<u>Taiwanese</u>	-nese	9
3.	<u>Chinese</u>	-nese	19
4.	<u>Balinese</u>	-nese	243

For example:

“*But the truth is, “Mbok” can be translated as ‘Mother’ in native javanese communities.*” (Chapter I, pg. 2)

Javanese = Java (base) + *-nese* (suffix)

Base Java (N) that mean “ name of island”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix *-nese* (*javanese/N*) this mean “language of java, or something about java”.

Table 2.5.12 Suffixes **-ist**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Journalist</u>	-ist	18
2.	<u>Scientist</u>	-ist	74
3.	<u>Novelist</u>	-ist	126
4.	<u>Buddhist</u>	-ist	223

The meaning of Suffix **-ist** is ‘devotee of or expert on X’. For Example:

“ Not even a doctor or a scientist.” (Chapter 1, pg. 74)

Scientist = science (base) + -ist (suffix)

Base science (N) that mean “ a particular subject that is studied using scientific methods”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix **-ist** (scientist/N) this mean “ an expert who studies or works in one of the sciences”.

Table 2.5.13 Suffixes **-age**

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Marriage</u>	-age	62
2.	<u>Morgage</u>	-age	110

This suffix derives nouns that express an activity (or its result). For example:

“Parents of the girl who got pregnant before marriage would either tell their daughter to abort the baby *or kick her out of the house.*” (Chapter I, pg. 62)

Marriage = marry (base) + -age (suffix)

Base marry (V) “ to become legally accepted husband or wife someone in an official or religious ceremony”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –age (marriage/N) this mean “a legally accepted relationship between a woman and a man in which they live as husband and wife”.

Table 2.5.14 Suffixes –ette

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Cigarette	-ette	51

The meaning of Suffix –ette is “Small X”. Example:

“ *He would talk and share a pack of cigarettes with the field security or keeper.*” (Chapter 1, pg. 51)

Many of words that added suffix -ette have unpredictable meanings (a cigarette is not merely a small cigar).

Cigarette = cigar (base) + -ette (suffix)

Base cigar (N) that mean “ a tube made from dried and rolled tobacco leaves, which people smoke”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ette (cigarette/N) this mean “a small paper tube filled with cut pieces of tobacco, which people smoke”.

2) Verbal Suffixes

The writer found some words that classified as adjectival suffixes among sixteen words and showed in the table below:

Table 2.6 Verbal Suffixes in the Novel

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Realize</u>	-ize	22
2.	<u>Organize</u>	-ize	4
3.	<u>Socialize</u>	-Ize	16
4.	<u>Colonize</u>	-ize	84

Derivatives in -ize show rather complex patterns of base allomorphy, to the effect that bases are systematically truncated (i.e. they lose the rime of the final syllable) if they are vowel-final and end in two unstressed syllables. Example of suffix -ize:

“ I think my father was too tired that night to realize what was going on.” (Chapter 1, pg. 22).

Realize = real (base) + -ize (suffix)

Base real (Adj.) that mean “existing in fact, not imaginary”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix -ize (realize/V) this mean “ become aware or to understand a situation, something suddenly”.

3) Adjectival Suffixes

The writer found some words that classified as adjectival suffixes among 73 words and showed in the table below.

Table 2.7 Adjectival Suffixes in the Novel

No.	Suffixes	Total
1.	-able/-ible	9
2.	-al	16
3.	-ful	9
4.	-ic	6
5.	-ish	5
6.	-ive	3
7.	-less	9
8.	-ous	15
Total		72

From the table above, researcher concluded that total of adjectival suffixes are 73 words. These analysis conducted eight adjectival suffixes, they are; -able/ -ible, -al, -ful, -ic, -ish, -ive, -less, -ous.

The table below is the detail information of adjectival suffixes.

Table 2.7.1 suffix –able/ -ible

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Miserable	-able	55
2.	Reputable	-able	77
3.	Knowledgeable	-able	96
4.	Miserable	-able	96
5.	Adorable	-able	141
6.	Reachable	-able	259
7.	Fallible	-ible	0
8.	Responsible	-ible	63
9.	Horrible	-ible	118

Example:

“In other words, by nature, we will *only end up making each other’s* life miserable *regardless of what we’re doing.*” (Chapter 1, pg. 55)

Suffix –able above have meaning as ‘able to be Xed’, but because of adding prefix un-, it has meaning negation.

Miserable = miser (base) + -able (suffix)

Base miser (N) that mean “someone who has a strong wish to have money and hates to spend it”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –able (miserable/Adj.) this mean “very unhappy”.

“ *I just hope she did not marry father just because she needed someone to be responsible for me, for her baby.*” (Chapter 1, pg. 63)

We have already encountered –able, where the variant, or allomorph, -ible is also illustrated.

Responsible = response (base) + -ible (suffix)

Base response (N) that mean “an answer or reaction”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ible (responsible/Adj.) this mean “to be controlled by someone or something”.

Table 2.7.2 Suffix -al

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Political</u>	-al	6
2.	<u>Racial</u>	-al	7
3.	<u>Magical</u>	-al	7
4.	<u>Practical</u>	-al	9
5.	<u>Universal</u>	-al	26
6.	<u>Skeptical</u>	-al	27
7.	<u>Idential</u>	-al	46
8.	<u>Residential</u>	-al	81

9.	<u>Influential</u>	-al	86
10.	<u>Commercial</u>	-al	94
11.	<u>Suicidal</u>	-al	166
12.	<u>Mechanical</u>	-al	200
13.	<u>Essential</u>	-al	219
14.	<u>Instrumental</u>	-al	241
15.	<u>Transitional</u>	-al	244
16.	<u>Spiritual</u>	-al	251

Example:

“ At that time, she had only met grandpa once, during his visit to Sumatra for political matters. ” (Chapter 1, pg. 6)

This relational suffix attaches almost exclusively to Latinate bases.

Political = politic (base) + -al (suffix)

Base politic (N) that mean “ wise and showing the ability to make the right decisions”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –al (political/Adj.) this mean “relating to politic”.

Table 2.7.3 Suffix -ful

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Powerful</u>	-ful	7
2.	<u>Wonderful</u>	-ful	13
3.	<u>Painful</u>	-ful	16
4.	<u>Beautiful</u>	-ful	22
5.	<u>Succesful</u>	-ful	47
6.	<u>Peaceful</u>	-ful	69
7.	<u>Stressful</u>	-ful	99
8.	<u>Thankful</u>	-ful	139
9.	<u>Respectful</u>	-ful	155

Example :

“ And those who find something through searching and learning, or even better, experiencing will mostly become the successful.” (Chapter 1, pg. 47)

Suffix -ful has the general meaning ‘having X, being characterized by X’.

Successful = success (base) + -ful (suffix)

Base success(N) that meaning “ the achieving of the results wanted or hoped for”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix -ful (successful/Adj.) this mean “ achieving the results wanted or hoped for”.

Table 2.7.4 Suffix -ic

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Diabetic</u>	-ic	76
2.	<u>Domestic</u>	-ic	77
3.	<u>Gigantic</u>	-ic	87
4.	<u>Dramatic</u>	-ic	100
5.	<u>Lunatic</u>	-ic	216
6.	<u>Olympic</u>	-ic	251

Example:

“ He had been following a diabetic diet as much as he could.”

Chapter 1, pg. 76)

Derivatives in -ic are stressed on the penultimate syllable, with stress being shifted there, if necessary.

Diabetic = diabetes (base) + -ic (suffix)

Base diabetes (N) that mean “ a disease in which to body cannot control the level of sugar in the blood”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ic (diabetic/Adj.) this mean “relating to diabetes”.

Table 2.7.5 Suffix -ish

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Snobbish	-ish	3
2.	Selfish	-ish	42
3.	Brownish	-ish	45
4.	Foolish	-ish	73
5.	Demolish	-ish	85

Example:

“ It might sound foolish, *but that’s what it is.*” (Chapter 1, pg. 73)

Suffix –ish in adjectival have meaning to convey the concept of ‘somewhat X, or vaguely X’.

Foolish = fool (base) + -ish (suffix)

Base fool (N) that mean “ a person who behaves in a silly way without thinking”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ish (foolish/Adj.) this mean “ unwise, stupid or not showing good judgment”.

Table 2.7.6 Suffix -ive

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Abusive	-ive	13
2.	Perspective	-ive	156
3.	Conservative	-ive	176

Abusive = abuse (base) + -ive (suffix)

Base abuse (N) that mean “ rude and offensive words said to another person”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix -ive (abusive/Adj.) this mean “using rude and offensive words”.

Table 2.7.7 Suffix -less

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Point <u>less</u>	-less	4
2.	Hope <u>less</u>	-less	8
3.	Home <u>less</u>	-less	38
4.	Clue <u>less</u>	-less	41
5.	Power <u>less</u>	-less	50
6.	Use <u>less</u>	-less	112
7.	Speech <u>less</u>	-less	120
8.	End <u>less</u>	-less	163
9.	Weight <u>less</u>	-less	226

Example :

“ Or don't bother at all because it is pointless.” (Chapter 1, pg. 4)

Semantically, -less can be seen as antonymic to -ful , with the meaning being paraphrasable as ‘without X’.

Pointless = point (base) + -less (suffix)

Base point (N) that mean “ an idea, opinion or piece of information that is said or written”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix -less (pointless/Adj.) this mean

“something that is pointless has no purpose and it is a waste of time doing it”.

Table 2.7.8 Suffix -ous

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	<u>Dangerous</u>	-ous	23
2.	<u>Poisonous</u>	-ous	27
3.	<u>Luxurious</u>	-ous	50
4.	<u>Contiguous</u>	-ous	52
5.	<u>Superstitious</u>	-ous	55
6.	<u>Fabulous</u>	-ous	61
7.	<u>Georgeous</u>	-ous	61
8.	<u>Prestigious</u>	-ous	66
9.	<u>Tremendous</u>	-ous	89
10.	<u>Suspicious</u>	-ous	111
11.	<u>Cautious</u>	-ous	154
12.	<u>Mysterious</u>	-ous	171
13.	<u>Miraculous</u>	-ous	178
14.	<u>Hazardous</u>	-ous	208
15.	<u>Tremendous</u>	-ous	220

Example:

“ *Sometimes, a still surface of water can be more dangerous.*”

(Chapter 1, pg. 23)

This suffix derives adjectives from nouns and bound roots, the vast majority being of Latinate origin.

Dangerous = danger (base) + -ous (suffix)

Base danger (N) that mean “the possibility of harm or death to someone”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix –ous (dangerous/Adj.) this mean “ describes a person, animal, thing or activity that could harm anyone”.

4) Adverbial suffixes

There are 54 words that found by writer as the adverbial suffixes, as the table below.

Table 2.8 Adverbial Suffixes in the Novel

No.	Word	Suffix	Page
1.	Finally	-ly	1
2.	Mostly	-ly	5
3.	Likely	-ly	5
4.	Genuinely	-ly	5
5.	Obviously	-ly	6
6.	Exactly	-ly	8
7.	Totally	-ly	10
8.	Merely	-ly	11
9.	Actually	-ly	12
10.	Dearly	-ly	13
11.	Honestly	-ly	17
12.	Elderly	-ly	19
13.	Apparently	-ly	21
14.	Safely	-ly	26
15.	Deadly	-ly	27
16.	Simply	-ly	32
17.	Slightly	-ly	42
18.	Deliberately	-ly	44
19.	Randomly	-ly	50
20.	Smoothly	-ly	57
21.	Legally	-ly	61
22.	Confidently	-ly	63
23.	Eventually	-ly	71
24.	Gladly	-ly	77
25.	Especially	-ly	83
26.	Suddenly	-ly	95
27.	Barely	-ly	98
28.	Mentally	-ly	106

29.	Freshly	-ly	108
30.	Patiently	-ly	113
31.	Casually	-ly	118
32.	Wildly	-ly	121
33.	Instantly	-ly	122
34.	Strangely	-ly	123
35.	Surely	-ly	127
36.	Spectacularly	-ly	130
37.	Temporarily	-ly	137
38.	Perfectly	-ly	147
39.	Hesitantly	-ly	151
40.	Intensely	-ly	152
41.	Fairly	-ly	159
42.	Lately	-ly	160
43.	Certainly	-ly	161
44.	Frequently	-ly	168
45.	Blankly	-ly	187
46.	Politely	-ly	188
47.	Extremely	-ly	214
48.	Constantly	-ly	222
49.	Worriedly	-ly	234
50.	Abruptly	-ly	237
51.	Sparkly	-ly	253
52.	Accordingly	-ly	253
53.	Vibrantly	-ly	262
54.	Softly	-ly	264

Example of suffix -ly are:

“ Finally, you top it off with a roof, which is the climax, and then close it with a conclusion.” (Chapter 1, pg. 1)

Finally = final (base) + -ly (suffix)

Base final (N) that mean “last”. In this case, that have different meaning because it added by suffix -ly (finally/Adv.) this mean “after a long time/some difficulty”.

The presence of this exclusively de-adjectival suffix is for the most part syntactically triggered and obligatory, and it can therefore be considered inflectional. However, in some formations there is a difference in meaning between the adjective and the adverb derived by -ly attachment: shortly, hardly and dryly are semantically distinct from their base words and hotly, coldly and darkly can only have metaphorical senses.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION II

B. Analysis of the mostly found English Derivation in Novel

From the analysis data in the chapter two, the researcher recognize the most types of English prefix and suffix in the novel “Every Silence has a Story”.

1. English Prefix

The english prefix type that is mostly found in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” is negation prefix. It has 8 words from 13 words total of english prefix in that novel. The researcher presented percentage of English prefix in the table below.

Table 3.1 Percentages of English prefix Types

No.	Types of English Prefix	Total	Percentage
1.	Quantified Prefix	4	$4/12 \times 100\% = 33,3 \%$
2.	Locative Prefix	0	0%
3.	Temporal Prefix	0	0%
4.	Negation Prefix	8	$8/12 \times 100\% = 66,7 \%$
Total		12	100%

Based on the table above, it can be known that in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” there are two types of english prefix, those are quantified prefix and negation prefix. Quantified prefix has 33,3%. Negation prefix has

66,7%. It means that negation prefix more exist than qualified prefix. While, locative prefix and temporal prefix was not found in this novel.

2. English Suffix

The mostly type of english suffix that is found in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” is nominal suffix. The researcher presented percentage of English suffix in the table below.

Table 3.2 Percentages of English Suffix Types

No.	Types of English Suffix	Total	Percentage
1.	Nominal Suffix	200	$200/330 \times 100\% = 60,61\%$
2.	Verbal Suffix	4	$4/330 \times 100\% = 1,21\%$
3.	Adjectival Suffix	72	$72/330 \times 100\% = 21,82\%$
4.	Adverbial Suffix	54	$54/330 \times 100\% = 16,36\%$
Total		330	100%

Based on the table above, researcher conclude that in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” have four types of English suffixes. Those are nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix, and adverbial suffix. Nominal suffix has 60,61%, verbal suffix has 1,21%, adjectival suffix has 21,82%, and adverbial suffix has 16,36%. From this percentages, the researcher concludes that nominal suffix is mostly found in that novel.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

From the previous explanation of the analysis data, the researcher can conclude that:

1. English prefixes that found in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” are quantified prefix (4 words/33,3%) and negation prefix (8 words/66,7%). Types of locative and temporal prefix was not found in this novel. While, in English suffix all of types exist in this novel. They are nominal suffix (200 words/60,61%), verbal suffix (4 words/1,21%), adjectival suffix (72 words/21,82%), and adverbial suffix (54 words/ 16,36%).
2. The most types of English prefix that is found in the novel “Every Silence has a Story” is negation prefix (8 words/66,7%). While the English suffix that is found in the novel is nominal suffix(200 words/60,61%).

B. Recommendation

1. Derivation is kind of word formation which uses to new meaning, or different word classes. Derivation is simple something, but in this research, the researcher explain about how importance using derivation in the sentence. In other word, every students of language department must learn further more about derivation especially and morphology generally.
2. This research does not final, because research about literature grew up everyperiod. So, if someone who want to take same theme, he/she must take focus to the smallest unit of derivation, such affixes (prefix or suffix)