

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The research entitled *A Study on the Use of English Derivational Affixes in Time Magazine* focuses on two problems namely, the categories of the derived words and of their bases and the kinds of affixes which may serve double/multiple function.

This research is descriptive in nature. It involves the following steps: collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. The source of the data is the *Time* magazine of July 5th, 2010; February 27th, 2012; February 6th, 2012; and March 5th, 2012. The population of this research is all of the sentences containing derivational affixes within them. To obtain the sample, this research applies purposive sampling.

The analysis method applied to describe the categories of the derived words and of their bases is top down technique. While, to investigate the affixes which may serve double/multiple function, top down technique is also used.

Furthermore, there are four kinds of derived word found in the magazines namely, derived noun, derived verb, derived adjective, and derived adverb. The result of this data analysis shows that there are (255) items which are included into derived words formed through affixational processes. In this case, derived noun is the most productive in derivational processes. Derived nouns (143) items while, derived verbs are (24) in number, derived adjectives are (79) in number, and derived adverbs only 9 in number. Hence, among the four data here derived

noun is the most productive. The prefix which is often used is *dis-* while, the suffix is *-er*. In addition, derived adverb is the least of all and the most productive suffix is *-ly*.

Next, affixes which may serve double/multiple function include suffixes and prefixes. The prefixes that are often used in derivational affixes are *dis-* *un-*, and *en-*. Then, the suffixes that are often used in derivational affixes are *-dom*, *-ist*, *-al* and *-ent*.

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