THE MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH NOUN FORMATION

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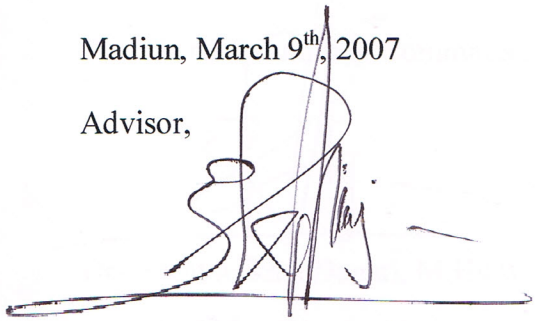

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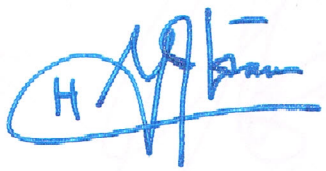

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Dedicated to:

- The Almighty God
- My beloved parents
- My beloved sister
- My dearly loved fiancée
- My dear best friends
- My Alma Mater

MOTTO:

The will to do, the soul to dare.

(Sir Walter Scott)

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ABSTRAK

Kata dalam bahasa Inggris sebagian besar terbentuk dari unit-unit dasar yang disebut morfem. Morfem sendiri terbagi menjadi dua jenis yaitu: morfem bebas dan morfem terikat. Morfem terikat adalah imbuhan yang bisa berbentuk awalan atau akhiran. Dalam bahasa Inggris, kata benda dapat dibentuk dengan menambahkan akhiran pada kata kerja, kata sifat, dan kata benda. Akhiran yang biasanya digunakan untuk membentuk kata benda tersebut adalah: akhiran –ion, akhiran -or, akhiran -ment, akhiran -ism, akhiran -ness, akhiran -er, akhiran -ist, akhiran -ity, akhiran -ery, akhiran -ing, akhiran -ance, akhiran -ship, akhiran -eer, akhiran -hood, akhiran -ty, akhiran -cy, akhiran –ee, dan akhiran –dom.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif karena metode ini dianggap paling sesuai untuk menganalisis permasalahan tersebut. Metode ini digunakan dengan tahap mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasi, dan menganalisis data. Oleh karena itu, data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah akhiran derivasional pembentuk kata benda yang terdapat dalam majalah Newsweek edisi 30 September 2002.

Analisis terhadap data dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa persentase penggunaan akhiran derivasional pembentuk kata benda adalah sebagai berikut: akhiran -ion 58 data (33,1%), akhiran -or 11 data (6,3%), akhiran -ment 20 data (11,4%), akhiran -ism 3 data (1,7%), akhiran -ness 7 data (4%), akhiran -er 23 data (13%), akhiran -ist 7 data (4%), akhiran -ity 17 data (9,7%), akhiran -ery 1 data (0,6%), akhiran -ing 13 data (7,4%), akhiran -ance 5 data (2,9%), akhiran -ship 2 data (1,1%), akhiran -eer 1 data (0,6%), akhiran -hood 3 data (1,7%), akhiran -ty 1 data (0,6%), akhiran -cy 1 data (0,6%), akhiran -ee 1 data (0,6%), dan akhiran –dom 1 data (0,6%). Dengan demikian, penggunaan akhiran kata kerja yang paling produktif adalah akhiran -ion sebanyak 58 data atau 33,1%.

ABSTRACT

The smallest meaningful unit of utterance is called morpheme. There are two kinds of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Bound morphemes are affixes: prefixes and suffixes. English noun can be formed by the addition of certain suffixes to verb, adjective, or noun. The suffixes intended are: suffix *-ion,* suffix *-or,* suffix *-ment,* suffix *-ism,* suffix *-ness,* suffix *-er,* suffix *-ist,* suffix *-ity,* suffix *-ery,* suffix *-ing,* suffix *-ance,* suffix *-ship,* suffix *-eer,* suffix *-hood,* suffix *-ty,* suffix *-cy,* suffix *–ee,* and suffix *–dom.*

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive method because this method is considered more suitable with the problems of this research. This method is used with some steps: collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. While, the data of this research are derivational suffixes in noun formation found in Newsweek magazine, September 30th, 2002 edition.

The data analysis shows that the percentage of the use of those derivational suffixes in noun formation are as follows: suffix *-ion* 58 data (33,1%), suffix *-or* 11 data (6,3%), suffix *-ment* 20 data (11,4%), suffix *-ism* 3 data (1,7%), suffix *-ness* 7 data (4%), suffix *-er* 23 data (13%), suffix *-ist* 7 data (4%), suffix *-ity* 17 data (9,7%), suffix *-ery* 1 datum (0,6%), suffix *-ing* 13 data (7,4%), suffix *-ance* 5 data (2,9%), suffix *-ship* 2 data (1,1%), suffix *-eer* 1 datum (0,6%), suffix *-hood* 3 data (1,7%), suffix *-ty* 1 datum (0,6%), suffix *-cy* 1 datum (0,6%), suffix *-ee* 1 datum (0,6%), and suffix *–dom* 1 datum (0,6%). Therefore, the most productive usage of noun suffix in noun formation is suffix *-ion* for 58 data or 33,1%.

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