THE USE OF ENGLISH HOMONYMOUS SUFFIXES IN *ORACLE* MAGAZINE

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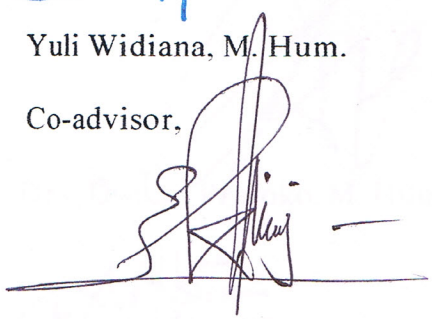

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Eko Budi Setiawan, S.S.

Dedicated to:

- The almighty God
- My dear grandmother
- My beloved parents
- My dear wife
- My daughter Putri
- My brother and sister

Motto:

Where there is a will, there is a way (proverb).

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang 5 macam sufiks homonim, yaitu sufiks *–ed*, *–en*, *–er*, *–ing*, dan *–ly*. Selain itu, dibahas juga tentang makna, tipe, serta ciri yang mengkarakterisasikan sufiks-sufiks tersebut.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif karena metode ini dianggap paling sesuai di dalam menganalisis permasalahan yang ada dalam penelitian ini. Metode ini digunakan dengan tahapan mengumpulkan, mengklarifikasi, dan menganalisis data. Sedangkan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata-kata yang mengandung sufiks homonim yang ditemukan dalam majalah *Oracle*. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan total sampling karena seluruh data yang diperoleh hanya 100 kata yang terdapat di dalam 74 kalimat, sehingga memungkinkan untuk dianalisis satu per satu.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua data dapat mewakili permasalahan yang ada. Misalnya tidak ada data yang mewakili sufiks *–er* yang bermakna *gender*. Untuk lebih jelasnya, persentase dari hasil analisis yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut: sufiks *–ed* 40 (40%), sufiks *–en* 8 (8%), sufiks *–er* 8 (8%), sufiks *–ing* 34 (34%), dan sufiks *–ly* 10 (40%).

ABSTRACT

There are 5 homonymous suffixes to discuss in this research. They are suffixes *–ed*, *–en*, *–er*, *–ing*, and *–ly*. Besides, it is also discussed about the meaning, the types, and the features which characterize those homonymous suffixes.

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive method because it is considered as the most appropriate method in relation with the problems of this research. This method uses some steps: collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. Meanwhile, the data of this research is words which contain English homonymous suffixes found in *Oracle* magazine. In fact, the population of this research is only 100 data used in 74 sentences which is not too large in number to analyze. That is why, this study applies total sampling. It means that all of the data are analyzed one by one.

The result of this research is that there is a problem which is not found in the data, namely suffix *–er* meaning gender. Moreover, the percentages on the using of those homonymous suffixes are as the following: suffix *–ed* 40 words (40%), suffix *–en* 8 words (8%), suffix *–er* 8 words (8%), suffix *–ing* 34 words (34%), and suffix *–ly* 10 words (10%).

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