Derivational Noun Suffixes Found in Dive Studios YouTube Channel Entitled "How Did I Get Here?"

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Abstract
In this research concerns with derivational noun suffixes in the Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?" episode 1. The method that used in this research descriptive quantitative method to identify the types and the progress of derivational noun suffixes that found in the data source. This research found 57 data in total that found in the data source. By using theory from Plag (2002) this theory claims there are twenty-two types of derivational noun suffixes there are *-ness*, *-age*, *-al*, *-ship*, *-an*, *-ance*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ant*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-cy/-ce*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-er*. But in this research only found five suffixes out of twenty-two. And in this study were found five types of derivational noun suffixes: *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ful*, and *-ist*.

Keywords*: morphology: derivational, youtube, suffixes*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis tentang akhiran derivasi pada kata benda yang terdapat pada Dive Studios YouTube Channel yang berjudul "How Did I Get Here" episode 1. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dan kualitatif untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis proses tentang akhiran yang terdapat pada sumber data. Penelitian ini menemukan 57 data hasil dari sumber data. Dengan menggunakan teori dari Plag (2002) yang mengemukakan ada sebanyak dua puluh dua jenis dari akhiran derivasi tentang noun yaitu akhiran: -ness, -age, -al, -ship, -an, -ance, -ing, -ion, -ant, -ism, -ist, -cy/-ce, -ity, -ment, -dom, -ee, -eer, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -er. Dan penelitian ini menyimpulkan menemukan lima jenis akhiran derivasi dari jumlah total keseluruhan yaitu -ing, -ion, -ment dan -ist.

Kata kunci*: morfologi, derivasi, youtube, akhiran*

Introduction

We have to communicate with people by language. Language provides and the meaning for us to keep us as human to take society place, it can be to express our needs and to gain information, also to learn about how people around the world communicate. In the short language means to human to live effectively, to improve our capabilities, and to fulfill human's knowledge about surrounding, Lehmann (1983:1). Word is the part of all vocabulary. Branch of linguistics concerns with the word formation is called morphology. Morphology has their functions and means for forming the new words. That's mean morphology is the form of new lexemes from old ones (Lieber, 2010:6). Morpheme is the morphological structure that blocks the

words, are explained the minimal linguistic units with lexical or grammatical significance (Booji, 2007:8). There are three types of affixes that are, prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Affixes that appear in front of a word called prefix, while the suffixes are always in the end of word. The structure blocks of words called morphemes. Morpheme has information about significance meaning. Suffixes are the types about both of the meaning and category word may change the base meaning of word. Example, the suffix *-ity* merged with word *stupid* the word can create the noun stupidity; the result of these word is being stupid, O'Grady and Archibald (2016:74-77).

According to Plag (2002:109) noun suffixes or it can be called nominal suffixes are the result, action, or related ideas. Noun suffixes can begin of various sorts with person noun. In this meaning there are related to another, and all suffix able to state more than one meaning. Here are, the types of noun suffixes based on Plag (2002) theory: *-ness*, *-age*, *-al*, *-ship*, *-an*, *-ance*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ant*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-cy/-ce*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-er*.

There are some of previous studies that supported with this study. Here are the first one is thesis from Artaningsih (2021) since her study related to this study. this previous thesis are aims to find out the types of derivational suffixes and to identifying the function that found in Rick Riordan's novel, by using theories from Plag (2003) and Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) to answer her own aims of study. The result of her study are 580 data, 276 data are to nominal suffixes, 212 data for adjective suffixes, and 83 data of adverbial suffixes. And for the function of derivational suffixes that changing the suffixes with 471 and for the class maintaining suffixes with 109 data.

The second thesis is written by Rahmawati (2021). This thesis has aims to find out about the kinds of nominal suffixes and to analyze the words classes by using morphological analysis. She used theories from Plag (2003) and Katamba (1993) to answer the problems of study. Based on the result, they are found 361 data of nominal suffixes, 236 data of derivational from verb, 72 data of derivational from adjective and 33 data of derivational from noun.

The third is an article written by Desmara Kusumawati and Qomar (2022). This writing to find out the form out of derivational suffixes of the song lyrics for their data source. Their research was focused on types and the function. By using theory from Plag (2002) to identify the data source. In the research are found 36 derivational suffixes into 3 types, 21 nominal suffixes. And the suffix -ly is most suffix that founded in their research.

The fourth is the article written by Narasuari and Rahayuni (2020). Their study, are focused to classification the types and to identifying the function of derivational suffixes, by using theory from Plag (2022:109) and using Merriam Webster dictionary to support their study to analyze words class suffixes. And the result of their study showed there are four types of suffixes, nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

The fifth is an article written by Putra (2020). His study are aims to identify and explaining the morphological process of word, by using theories from Katamba (1993) and McCharty (2002). And the result of his study are 64 data for total, 7 data using prefixes, and 57 data using suffixes. The most data are 40 that contained of class

words changing and for a little data each of prefix re-, miss-, and im-, has one data only. The previous study and this study found the similar topic to discuss about derivational and the difference between while study used derivational suffixes and the previous study discuss about derivational affixes.

And according to the previous study this research was focused only on derivational noun suffixes that found in Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?". This is a video about podcast that talked about daily life, so in every episode talked about different things. Park Jaehyung or his stage name is Jae from Day6 was the host for this show. The reason for the research chosen the derivational noun suffixes to be analyzed is because from this study all the readers can be helped to understanding about derivational suffixes especially about noun suffixes and it can increase the readers knowledge.

Method

In this part helps the researcher to finding the derivational noun suffixes that found in Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitle "How Did I Get Here?". This data source is from Dive Studios YouTube Channel is the channel about podcast programming that used K-pop artist as the host and Jae is the host for this podcast entitled "How Did I Get Here?" he is the K-pop artist that fluent using English because he was born in Argentina. This channel talked about daily life, or only Jae the host has his own idea to talked about. And the data was collected by using qualitative and quantitative methods. There are three steps that the researcher used for this study to analysis the data source, data collecting and data analysis. The data was collected from Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?". In this video found many of derivational noun suffixes especially in episode 1 which are interesting to analysis. The process of collecting the data, the research used observation method in this study. Watching the video with subtitle and listen carefully and repeated to make sure the corrected between the speaker and the subtitle are valid and intensively in order finding the derivational noun suffixes then write them. And the last step is data analysis. After the data we're collected then the researcher groups the data based on their types of noun suffixes. Then the researcher we're analysis the data descriptively based on the Derivational Theory from Plag (2002).

To explain the finding in this research the researcher using two methods formal and informal method are combined to present the finding and to describe the result of the data analysis that used in this research. The first method, formal method that the researcher used is because to presented the table and tree diagram to process the data analysis. And for the informal method used in this research is to presented the words and description.

Result and Discussion

In this research the data were collected from Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?" in episode 1. This research found many of noun

suffixes in Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?" in episode 1. The data finding in this research can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Derivational Noun Suffixes found in Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?" in episode 1

Derivational Noun Suffixes Types	Total Data	Percentage
-ing	50	88%
-ion	3	5%
-ment	1	2%
-ful	2	3%
-ist	1	2%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Based on the table above, the result showed the types of derivational noun suffixes using the theory from Plag (2002), there are twenty-two types of derivational noun suffixes there are *-ness*, *-age*, *-al*, *-ship*, *-an*, *-ance*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ant*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-cy/-ce*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-er*. For the total types of derivational noun suffixes that found in this research is only founded five out of twenty-two types, that can be seen in the table above.

The process of the derivational noun suffixes that found in Dive Studios YouTube Channel entitled "How Did I Get Here?" is discussed in this discussion part. According to Plag (2002) theory to analysis the structure and tree diagram to analysis the progress of derivational noun suffixes. The progress of derivational noun suffixes in this research was using descriptive quantitative methods, the method in this research was using to explaining the data analysis that using the tree diagram model. For the progress can be seen below.

Data 5 Suffix -ing
"But not ***knowing*** more at the same time." (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 1:29)

Process:

Knowing **(Adj)**

```
            V
            |
          Know            -ing
```
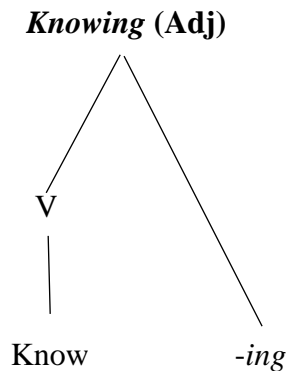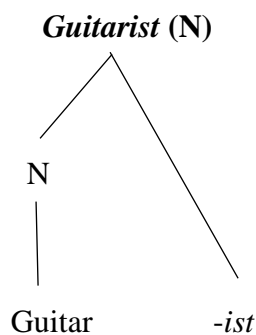
The word **know** here was categorized as verb, but when the word contains with the suffix **-ing** in the end of the word, the word class changed into noun. The word, **know** here mean about understand the topic or be familiar with it and the word **knowing** means to the act about some meaningful it can be about place, story or etc. So, the suffix -*ing* in this word changed the class words know from verb in to noun.

Data 6 Suffix -*ist*
"My name is Jae. I am currently the electric *guitarist* and a vocal in band called DAY6" (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 1:37)

Process:

Guitarist **(N)**

```
            N
            |
         Guitar          -ist
```
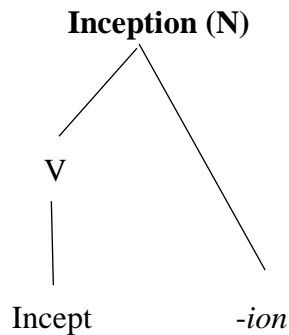
The word **guitar** here was categorized as noun., then after the word contains with suffix -*ist* in the end of the word, the word class doesn't change and still noun word class. The word **guitar** here refers to object this is one of the most instruments that used in band, and for the **guitarist** refers to the person so the person who can playing the **guitar** called **guitarist**. So, the suffix -*ist* in this word doesn't change the class words.

Data 13 suffix -ion
"So, I think it's kind of Like a matrix **inception** kind of thing" (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 3:35)

Process:
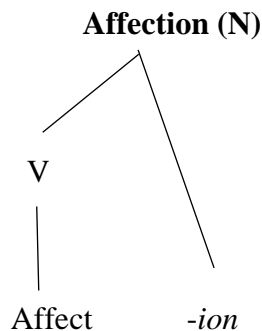
Inception (N)

V

Incept   *-ion*

The word **incept** here was categorized as verb, but when the word contains with the suffix *-ion* in the end of the word, the word class changed into noun. **Incept** means to the first step or something that will begin (Oxford Language Online Dictionary) and the word inception means about start something beginning about thing.

Data 22 Suffix -ion
"like for those of you who don't know what the Bernstein bears is you may not be getting the **affection**" (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 6:09)

Process:

Affection (N)

V

Affect   *-ion*

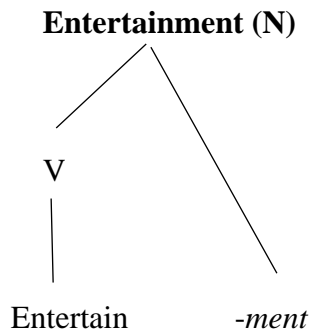The word **affect** here was categorized as verb, but after the word contains with the suffix *-ion* in the end of the word, the word class changed into noun. **Affect** means about to give someone motivation so it can be affect their life or something and **Affection** means to the dearest, love.

Data 7 Suffix -ment
 "My name is Jae. I am currently the electric guitarist and a vocal in band called DAY6 under JYP **entertainment**" (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 1:39)
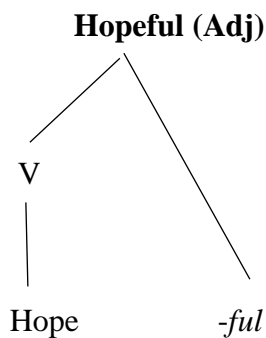
Process:

Entertainment (N)

V

Entertain   *-ment*

The word **entertain** here was categorized as verb, but when the word contains with the suffix *-ment* in the end of the word, the word class changed into noun. The word **entertain** here means to some activity to show the talents and the word **entertainment** means to the place or it can be agency that manage the artist activities.

Data 23 Suffix -ful
"So we're gonna go and look at some examples of the Mandela effect and **hopeful** can educate the others" (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 06:25)
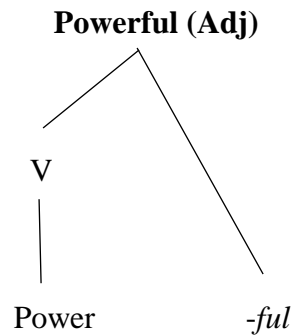
Process:

Hopeful (Adj)

V

Hope   *-ful*

The word **hope** here at first was categorized as verb, but the word contains with the suffix *-ful* in the end of the word, the word class changed into adjective. **Hope** here means to dream or to believe about something that can happen in the future and the word **hopeful** refers about the dream that will happen.

Data 3 Suffix -ful
"We want to know more knowledge its power and to be **powerful.** You need to have knowledge." (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 1:12)

Process:

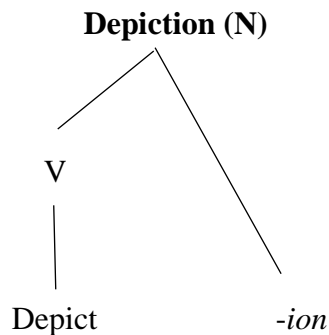**Powerful (Adj)**

V

Power   *-ful*

the word **power** here at first was categorized as verb, but when the word contains with the suffix *-ful* in the end of the word, the word class changed into Adjective. The word **power** here means about strength or it can mean strong and the word **powerful** here means to the maximal strength the capability to be stronger.

Data 34 Suffix -ion
"So, everyone seems to be conflating his **depiction** with that Mr. peanut, the Planters mascot." (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 8:26)

Process:

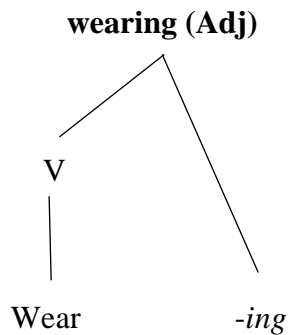**Depiction (N)**

V

Depict   *-ion*

The word **depict** here was categorized as verb, but when the word contains with the suffix *-ion* the word class changed into noun. **Depict** means to describe about something and **depiction** means about the progress about drawing.

Data 25 Suffix -ing
"What was he **wearing**? He was wearing a suit.**"** (HDIGH, EP 1. Minutes to 7:05)

Process:

wearing (Adj)

V

Wear   *-ing*

The word **wear** here was categorized as verb, but when the word contains with the suffix *-ing* in the end of the word class changed into Adjective. The word **wear** here means to use or put on something like t-shirt etc and **wearing** means about already using something.

Conclusion

       Based on the analysis above, It can be concluded that all the types of derivational noun suffixes found in the data source, and there are also include the tree diagram process in analyzing the progress of derivational noun suffixes that already analyzing in the previous chapter. In the total of data source there was 57 data, the data of derivational noun suffixes that found in this research are: for suffixes *-ing* 50 data ((88%), 3 data (5%) suffixes *-ion,* 1 data (2%) for suffix *-ment,* 2 data (3%) suffixes for *-ful,* and 1 data (2%) for suffix *-ist*. For the most data that appear was the suffixes -ing and the lowest data were suffix -ment and -ist. Because in this study the data source taken from first episode only. From twenty-two types of derivational noun suffixes only five types that found in this study.

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