



Derivational Suffixes in the Reading Textbook of Sixth Grade Elementary School by Evan Moor

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Abstract

This study focuses on derivational suffixes that are found in textbook "Sixth Grade Elementary School" by Evan Moor. This project aims to discover the types and process of derivational suffixes in the data source, the data was collected using an observation method, and it was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach. The data used in this research were analyzed using theory from Plag (2003) and McCarthy (2002). The study identified four main types of derivational suffixes: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. A total of 98 data derivational suffixes were identified. The research revealed that nominal suffixes were the most common at 58 data of suffixes included -er, -ing, -ment, -ion, -ance, -ence, and -ness. Followed by adjectival suffixes accounted 22 data, comprise suffixes like -ly, -al, -able/-ible, -ful, -ous, -less, -ive, and -ish. Adverbial suffixes with 15 instances characterized by the suffix -ly. Verbal suffixes was the least frequently found in the data analysis at 3 represented by -ize. Based on the finding indicate that derivational suffixes as the most dominant, it is relevant with the theory which is explain that the number of nominal suffixes were frequently than other suffixes. The process of derivational suffixes which is described with flat structure it really help to decide the changing of word class process happen in the data.

Keywords: *derivational, suffixes, textbook*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada sufiks derivasional yang ditemukan dalam buku pelajaran "Sixth Grade Elementary School" karya Evan Moor. Proyek ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis dan proses sufiks derivasional dalam sumber data, data dikumpulkan menggunakan metode observasi, dan dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Plag (2003) dan McCarthy (2002). Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi empat jenis utama sufiks derivasional: sufiks nominal, verbal, adjektiva, dan adverbial. Sebanyak 98 data sufiks derivasional diidentifikasi. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa sufiks nominal adalah yang paling umum pada 58 data sufiks termasuk -er, -ing, -ment, -ion, -ance, -ence, dan -ness. Diikuti oleh sufiks adjektiva sebanyak 22 data, meliputi sufiks -ly, -al, -able/-ible, -ful, -ous, -less, -ive, dan -ish. Sufiks adverbial sebanyak 15 contoh, ditandai dengan sufiks -ly. Sufiks verbal paling jarang ditemukan dalam analisis data yaitu sebanyak 3 yang diwakili oleh -ize. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sufiks derivasional paling dominan, hal ini sesuai dengan teori yang menjelaskan bahwa jumlah sufiks nominal lebih sering muncul dibandingkan sufiks lainnya. Proses pembentukan sufiks derivasional yang digambarkan dengan struktur datar sangat membantu dalam menentukan proses perubahan kelas kata yang terjadi dalam data.

Kata kunci: *turunan, sufiks, buku pelajaran*

Introduction

Textbook is an educational book that is mostly used in schools and colleges to teach a specific subject, in the textbook we can find derivational suffixes as the main concern in this research. According to English Oxford Dictionary a suffix is a letter or group of letters that is added to the end of a word to form another word, also Katamba (1993:44) states that suffix is an affix that is placed after a stem or base words such as: -er, -ly, -ist, -s, -ing and -ed. Suffixes can be used to make noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Based on Plag (2003: 86-98) that suffixes can be classified into four categories, including nominal suffixes with elements like: -ness, -age, and -al, -ship, -an, -ance, -ing, -ion, -ant, -ism, -ist, -cy/cce, -ity, -ment, -dom, -ee, -eer, -(e)ry, -ess, -full, -hood, and -er. Verbal suffixes with types included: -ate, -en, -ify, and -ize. Adjectival suffixes with forms: -able/-ible, -al, -ary, -ed, -esque, -ful, -ic/ical, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ous. And finally, adverbial suffixes with types: -ly.

There were some previous studies which have discussed derivational morpheme analysis to support current study. The first study is a thesis by Oktriyani (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes Found in English Textbook of Tenth Grade at SMA Negeri 1 Rengat Barat Pathway to English" aims to identify derivational suffixes in the data source. This previous study utilized Katamba's (2005) theory and employed descriptive qualitative method. The findings show that the "Pathway to English" textbook contains multiple derivational suffixes, including nominal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. In this case, 20 words with six formation in nominal suffixes were identified, 4 words with one formation adverbial suffixes, and 13 words with seven formation adjectival suffixes.

The second study is a thesis by Ariyanti (2019) entitled, "A Morphological Analysis of Suffixes Found in Pollyanna Novel by Eleanor H. Porter", aimed to identify and analyze the morphological development of suffixes in the novel "Pollyanna.". This research used Katamba's (1993) theory for inflectional suffixes and Bauer's (1983) for derivational suffixes, the study found 77% derivational and 23% inflectional suffixes. The functions of derivational suffixes included verbalizer (5.3%), nominalizer (13.9%), adjectivizer (17.7%), and adverbializer (63.1%). Inflectional suffixes had functions such as plural maker and third person singular present (22.5%), past tense and past participle (44% and 9%), progressive (30.1%), comparative (1.6%), and superlative (9%). The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods.

The third study is thesis by Andadari (2021) entitled, "A Derivational and Inflectional Affixes Found on Instagram Post of @poemsporn_", aimed to categorize and determine the meanings of derivational and inflectional affixes in Instagram posts by @poemsporn_. Utilizing theory from Fromkin et al. (2014) for analyzing affixes and Lieber (2009) for affixation processes and semantics, this study employed a descriptive qualitative method. Findings revealed 113 words in 30 posts, with 69 having inflectional affixes and 44 having derivational affixes, making inflectional

affixes the most prevalent. Quantitative affixes were the most common type, followed by negative and personal affixes.

The fourth study is an article titled "A Descriptive Study of English Morphemes in terms of Inflectional and Derivational Suffixes in Journal Articles of JDER 2023" by Putra et al (2024). The purpose of this study is to examine the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in "Journal Articles of JDER 2023". This study used qualitative and quantitative method in analyzed the data. Journal article from JDER 2023 vol. 4 number 3 are used as the data sources. This article analyzed inflectional and derivational suffixes using theory by Fromkin (2003).

The last study is an article entitled "Derivational Suffixes in the Return of Sherlock Holmes Novel: A Morphological Analysis" written by Ningsih et al (2024). The objective of this study is to investigate the reasons for the modification of each basic term and to discover the context of the alterations made. This study utilized a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. This study used the novel "Return of Sherlock Holmes" as a data source.

Based on the previous study this research were focusing on derivational suffixes that found in the reading textbook Sixth Grade Elementary School by Evan Moor and analyzed the types and the process of derivational suffixes. In analyzing the data used theory proposed by Plag (2003) as the main theory and McCarthy (2002) as the supporting theory. According to the Plag (2003) that derivational suffixes can be classified into four categories, including nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

Method

This study used the textbook of "Sixth Grade Elementary School" by Evan Moor and applied observation method in collecting data. The data of this research are all the words that consist of derivational suffixes in the textbook. The pages 13 through 174 served as the research's data source. This study used theory proposed by Plag (2003) as the main theory and McCarthy (2002) as the supporting theory. Qualitative and descriptive qualitative method were applied to analyze the data.

Derivational suffix is a suffix that creates a new word with a new meaning that is typically used in a different area of speech. These suffixes are added into words at the end with the intention of altering their meaning or class. For example the insertion of the suffix -ness to happy forms happiness its changing the category from adjective into the noun and suffix -ly to quick forms quickly changing the category adjective into the adverb.

Result and Discussion

The result of the research is presented in the table based on the types and process of derivational suffixes using the theory that proposed by Plag (2003: 86). Based on the types, derivational suffixation which consist of nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. The textbook from “Sixth Grade Elementary School” by Evan Moore shows that the total types of derivational suffixes in the data source can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Derivational Suffixes found in textbook “Sixth Grade Elementary School” by Evan Moore

No	Types	Suffixes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nominal Suffixes	-er	3	59%
		-ing	24	
		-ment	1	
		-ion	7	
		-ance	5	
		-ence	8	
		-ness	10	
2.	Verbal Suffixes	-ize	3	3%
3.	Adjectival Suffixes	-ed	1	22,5%
		-ish	1	
		-ly	1	
		-al	1	
		-able/-ible	4	
		-ful	3	
		-ous	2	
4.	Adverbial Suffixes	-ly	15	15,5%
Total			98	100%

Discussion

In this section, it provided a more thorough analysis of derivational suffixes, it shows the analysis types and process of derivational suffixes that were found in the data source using flat structure. The data analysis of this research found in the textbook of "Sixth Grade Elementary School" by Evan Moore with quoting the sentence where the data were occurred. From 98 total data were collected, only top 10 that show in the discussion.

Data 1

“The environment in which each twin grows and develops also affects many aspects of their physical *appearance* and personality”(page 20, 9th line)

The introduction of the suffix "-ance" to the basic words "*appear*" fundamentally transforms its category, converting it from verb to noun, likewise this can be concluded as nominal suffixes. As per the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), "*appearance*" originates from the verb "*appear*," which denotes to start to be seen. This addition of the suffix "-ance" means that somebody/something looks on the outside; what somebody/something seems to be. The process of derivational suffixes of the word *appearance* can be described into flat structure below:

[[Appear]_v – ance]_n

Based on the technique described above, it is clear that adding the suffix –ance in the word *appearance* alters the category and meaning, allowing it to be classified as derivational suffixes.

Data 2

“Some *buildings* that withstood the initial quake collapsed during aftershocks”(page 19, 8th line)

The insertion of the suffix -ing in the word *building* modifies the class of the base *build*. It altered the meaning of the term and transformed the base word class from verb to noun, therefore it can be categorized as nominal suffixes. Oxford English Dictionary (OED) states that the term *building* originated from the basic word *build*, which meaning to construct or make (a vehicle, device, or other object) by putting parts or materials together; to produce or manufacture, and was subsequently suffixed with –ing, denotes something that has been created or erected, especially a big, permanently-standing building that encloses an interior space with walls and a roof. The category of the term and its significant meaning are altered when the suffix -ing is added to the word *building*. The process of derivational suffixes of the word *building* can be described into flat structure below:

[[Build]_v – ing]_n

Based on the process above, it can be seen clearly, the addition of suffix –ing change the category and meaning, thus it can be classified into derivational suffixes.

Data 3

“*Wetness* can bring out a smell that you thought you had gotten rid of.” (page 89, 15th line)

In the word *wetness*, suffix -ness modifies the word class of the word base *wet*. It converted the base's word class from adjective to noun, this means it belongs in the category of nominal suffixes. According to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), *wet* means covered with or containing liquid, especially water, and then added by the suffix -ness become *wetness*, which means the fact or condition of being wet; also concrete, moisture, wet. The addition of the suffix -ness in the word *wet* affects changing the category of the word. The process of derivational suffixes of the word *wetness* can be described into flat structure below:

[[**Wet**]_{adj} – **ness**]_n

Based on the technique described above, it is clear that the addition of the suffix -ness alters the category, allowing it to be classified as a derivational suffixes.

Data 4

“The winners attend a special *celebration*”(page 24, 15th line)

The placement of the suffix -ion modifies the word class of the base *celebrate*. This belongs to the class of nominal suffixes because it converted the word class from verb to noun. Based on Oxford English Dictionary (OED), the word *celebration* came from the base word *celebrate* indicates to demonstrate that a day or an event matters by doing something special on it followed by the suffix -ion become *celebration* refers to the act of commemorating a noteworthy or joyous day or occurrence; a celebration of something. The addition of suffix -ion in the word *celebration* changes the class word and the substantial meaning of the word. The process of derivational of the word *celebration* can be described into flat structure below:

[[**Celebrate**]_v – **ion**]_n

Based on the flat structure process above, it is obvious that adding the suffix -ion changes the category and meaning, allowing it to be categorized as derivational suffixes.

Data 5

“Jeongsoo’s experience was more *enjoyable* than Samuel’s because Jeongsoo didn’t get sick.” (page 60, in the task section)

The insertion of the suffix -able to the word *enjoyable* changes the class of the word base *enjoy*. It altered the meaning of the term and transformed the base word class from noun to adjective, this means it can be classified as adjectival suffixes. Oxford English Dictionary (OED) states that the term *enjoyable* originated from the basic word *enjoy*, which meaning to get pleasure from something and was subsequently suffixed with -able. *Enjoyable* means capable of being enjoyed; affording pleasure, delightful. The category of the term and its significant meaning are altered when the suffix -able is added in the word *enjoyable*. The flat structure below can be used to explain the derivational suffixes process of the word *enjoyable*:

[[**Enjoy**]_n – **able**]_{adj}

Based on the procedure outlined above, it is evident that the addition of the suffix -able changes the category and meaning, allowing it to be categorized as a derivational suffixes.

Data 6

“Her wings *motionless* and her legs pointing toward the sky”(page 20, 9th line)

The word class of the base *motion* is changed when the suffix -less is added to the word *motionless*. It modified the base's word class from noun to adjective, therefore this comes into the category of adjectival suffixes. Based on Oxford English Dictionary (OED), the word *motionless* came from the base word *motion* means the act or process of moving or the way something moves then added by suffix -less become *motionless* means not moving; still. The placement of suffix -less in the word *motionless* changes the category of word and the substantial meaning of the word. The process of derivational of the word *motionless* can be described into flat structure below:

[[**Motion**]_n – **less**]_{adj}

Based on the process explained above, it is clear that the addition of the suffix -less alters the category and meaning, allowing it to be classified as derivational suffixes.

Data 7

“To solve the problem, one *creative* inventor designed a vacuum cleaner dogs might actually like”(page 73, 9th line)

In the word *creative*, suffix -ive modifies the word class of the word base *create*. It converted the word class from verb to adjective, this means it belongs in the

category of adjectival suffixes. According to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), which means to cause something to happen or exist, and the suffix *-ive* is added to become *creative*, which denotes the application of skill and imagination to create something new or a piece of art. The addition of the suffix *-ive* in the word *create* affects the category of the word as well as the significant meaning of the word. The process of derivational suffixes of the word *creative* can be described into flat structure below:

[[Create]_v – ive]_{adj}

Based on the technique described above, it is clear that the addition of the suffix *-ive* alters the category, allowing it to be classified as a derivational suffixes.

Data 8

“He *slowly* walked around the hummingbird, trying to understand the odd behavior.”(page 20, 11th line)

The insertion of the suffix *-ly* in the word *slowly* modifies the class of the base *slow*. It altered the meaning of the term and transformed the base word class from adjective to adverb, therefore it can be categorized as adverbial suffixes. Oxford English Dictionary (OED) states that the term *slowly* originated from the basic word *slow*, which meaning to assert that not fast; taking long time, and was subsequently suffixed with *-ly*, means is not quickly; at a slow speed. The category of the term and its significant meaning are altered when the suffix *-ly* is added to the word *slowly*. The process of derivational suffixes of the word *slowly* can be described into flat structure below:

[[Slow]_{adj} – ly]_{adv}

Based on the process above, it can be seen clearly, the addition of suffix *-ly* change the category and meaning, this it can be classified into derivational suffixes.

Data 9

“But they can’t *neutralize* the smell completely.”(page 89, 15th line)

Suffix *-ize* in the word *neutralize* changes the word class of base word *neutral*. It changed the word class of the base from adjective to verb, therefore this comes into the category of verbal suffixes. Based on Oxford English Dictionary (OED), the word *neutralize* derived from the base word *neutral* meaning without backing or helping either side in a conflict or competition, then added by suffix *-ize* become *neutralize*

means neutralize something to stop something from having any effect. Adding the suffix -ize to the word *neutralize* affects its category and significant meaning. The process of derivational of the word *neutralize* can be described into flat structure below:

[[**Neutral**]_{adj} – **ize**]_v

Based on the process explained above, it is clear that the addition of the suffix -ize alters the category and meaning, allowing it to be classified as a derivational suffixes.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the study mentioned above, this study came to the conclusion that there were 98 data types related to derivational suffixes in this analysis. These data types included 58 data nominal suffixes such -er, -ing, -ment, -ion, -ance, -ence, and -ness. 3 data verbal suffixes such as -ize. 22 suffixes for adjectival suffixes, including -ed, -ish, -ly, -al, -able/-ible, -ful, and -ous. Finally, there were 15 data points related to adverbial suffixes, like suffix-ly. Nominal suffixes were the most often occurring type of suffixes in this study, adjectival and adverbial suffixes were the next most common types, and verbal suffixes were the least prevalent type.

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