

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher serves the finding of the study and discussion of the result of the analysis of the data. The writer exposes the data deals with Types of Affixation Found in English Textbooks for the first Grade Student of Senior High School in Tulungagung.

A. The Findings

The objective of this research is to know the types of affixation used by the first grade of senior high school. And see words consist of root or base added by affixes that has been changed the part of word.

The data of this research was taken from 44 of the reading text in four English textbook used by the first grade of senior high schools. Those are namely Pathway to english Book in in page 47-48, 72-73, 93, 104-105, 116, 122, 146, 150-151, 162, 167, 212-213, 214-215, 231-232 and 244, Be smart in English book in pages 6-7, 10-11, 42, 44-45, 72, 78, 80-81, 181-182 and 184-185, English for a Better Life in Page 54-56, 59-61, 80, 83, 152-153 and 187, the last English 1 book in pages In first semester, 3, 5, 23, 45, 58, 70, 77,78, and 84 , In second semester, 3-4, 14, 27-28, 37-38, 49-51, and 64.

After analyzing those reading text in english textbook used by the first grade of senior high school, the writer found 299 word which attached

affixes. After presenting the words which are found in the reading text, those words will also be presented in the form of table to show each types of affixation.

From the result of this study, the writer found out that there were two kinds of affixes. They were preffix and suffix. A prefix is an element added in front of a root word that changes the word's meaning. Meanwhile, a suffix is an element added in the end of a root word that changes the word's meaning.. In preffixes, they are negative preffixes and other preffixes with various meaning.

Otherwise, in suffixes, there are five formation. They were verb formation, nouns formation, adverb formation, adjective formation and no diminutive.

Besides analyzing the types of affixes found in the reading text of English text books, the researcher also analyzing the types of each affixes in both preffixes and suffixes. The result of the analysis was shown in the table 4.1 below (answer research question 2).

Table 4.1 Types of each affixation (Derivational Affixes) S found in the reading text of textbook for the first grade student of senior high school in Tulungagung.

Prefixes	Example	F
1.Negative Prefixes		
a. un-	It was <i>unreal</i> just seeing him that close	8
b. in-	Over half a million people remain	4

e. – ion	Robert wagon, a senior research associate in the America planning <i>Association</i> Research Departement.	5
f. – hood	Community unit heads and <i>neighbourhood</i>	1
g. –ian	He belonged to a very ancient <i>Egyptian</i> family.	1
h. – ist	<i>Archeologist</i> mike parker pearson	1
i. – ism	<i>Afganism</i> went even crazier	1
j. – ship	The effort so far not been based a respectful <i>partnership</i> between Haitians and the international community.	2
k. – ster		
l. – ium	Afgan was coming to town for a concert in a local <i>auditorium</i> .	1
4. Dimunitive	-	-
a. – let	-	-
b. – ling	-	-
c. – ette	-	-
5.adjective formation		
5.1 adjective derived form from nouns		
a. – y		
b. – al	Rivers are full of plastic garbage with an <i>occasional</i> corpse floating amid all this junk.	13
c. – ful	The <i>beautiful</i> Cuban rondo waterfall.	12
d. – less	Yes, I hate his being <i>careless</i>	4
e. – ary	My younger brother is an <i>elementary</i> school student.	1
f. – le		
g. – ish	She can be a bit <i>childish</i> sometimes.	1
h. – ar		
i. – en	He put dwon the three <i>golden</i> apples.	2
j. – ed	I <i>walked</i> around the park.	1
k. – ly		
l. – ous	She choose the big basket which	1

type of (-age) occurs 3 times, (-ance) occur 1 time, (-ment) occur 14 times, (-ion) occur with 30 times, (-er) occurs 5 times, (-or) occurs 3 times, (-ing) occurs 2 times, (-ity) occurs 1 times. Secondly, noun formed from adjectives with types (-ce) occurs 4 times, (-ty) occurs 3 times, (-ness) occurs 8 times, (ion) occurs 5 times, (-ing) occurs 1 time. Thirdly, noun derived from other noun with type (-ce) occurs 5 times, (-dom) occur 4 time, (-er) occurs 3 times, (-ion) occurs 5 times, (-hood) occurs 1 time, (-ian) occurs 1 time, (-ism) occurs 1 time, (-ship) occurs 2 times, (-ium) occurs 1 time, and (-ist) occurs 1 time. Then suffix in adjective formation, there are two kinds of suffix in adjective formation. Firstly, adjective formed from noun with type of (-al) occurs 13 times, (-ful) occurs 12 times, (-less) occurs 4 times, (-ary) occurs 1 time, (-ish) occurs 1 time, (-en) occurs 2 time, (-ed) occur 1 time, (-ous) occurs 1 time. secondly adjective formed from verb with type of (-able) occurs 4 times, (-ous) occurs 1 time, (-ive) occurs 2 times, (-ed) occurs 41 times, (-ing) occurs 18 times.

After analyzing the types of each affixes in both prefixes and suffixes, the researcher computed the frequency of occurrence of type of each affixation found in the reading text of textbook used by first grade of senior high school in Tulungagung (answer research problem number 3).

The frequency of occurrence of type of each affixation found in the reading text of English textbook is as bellow :

$$\text{Affixation of prefixes} = \frac{38}{299299} \times 100\% = 12,70\%$$

$$\text{Affixation of suffixes} = \frac{261261}{299299} \times 100\% = 87,30\%$$

For the detail presentation of the frequency of the occurrence of the prefixes and suffixes of each types is presented in the table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 The frequency of occurrence of each type of affixation (Derivational Affixes) found in reading text for the first grade student of senior high school in Tulungagung.

V vnbhnn

Prefix	F	N	P
1. Negative Prefixes			
a. un-	8	299	2.67 %
b. in-	4	299	1.33%
c. im-	-	-	-
d. ir-	-	-	-
e. ill-	-	-	-
f. dis-	5	299	1.67%
g. de-	-	-	-
h. non-	3	299	1.00%
2. Other prefix with various meaning			
a. After	2	299	0.66%
b. Inter	3	299	1.00%
c. mis	1	299	0.33%
d. out	2	299	0.66%
e. pre	3	299	1.00%
f. pro	2	299	0.66%
g. re	3	299	1.00%
h. sub	1	299	0.33%
i. uni	1	299	0.33%

Suffixes			
1. Verb Formation			
a. -ize	3	299	1.00%
b. -ate	-	-	-
c. -ify	-	-	-
d. -en	-	-	-
2. adverb formation			
a. -ly	57	299	19.06%
b. -wise	-	-	-
c. -ward	1	299	0.33%
3. noun formation			
3.1 noun derived from verb			
a. -age	3	299	1.00%
b. -ance	1	299	0.33%
c. -ment	14	299	4.68%
d. -ion	30	299	10.03%
e. -er	5	299	1.67%
f. -or	3	299	1.00%
g. -ar	-	-	-
h. -ing	2	299	0.66%
i. -ity	1	299	0.33%
3.2 noun derived from adjectives			
a. -ce	4	299	1.33%
b. -ty	3	299	1.00%
c. -ness	8	299	2.67%
d. -ion	2	299	0.66%
e. -um	1	299	0.33%
3.3 noun derived from other noun			
a. -cy	5	299	1.67%
b. -dom	4	299	1.33%

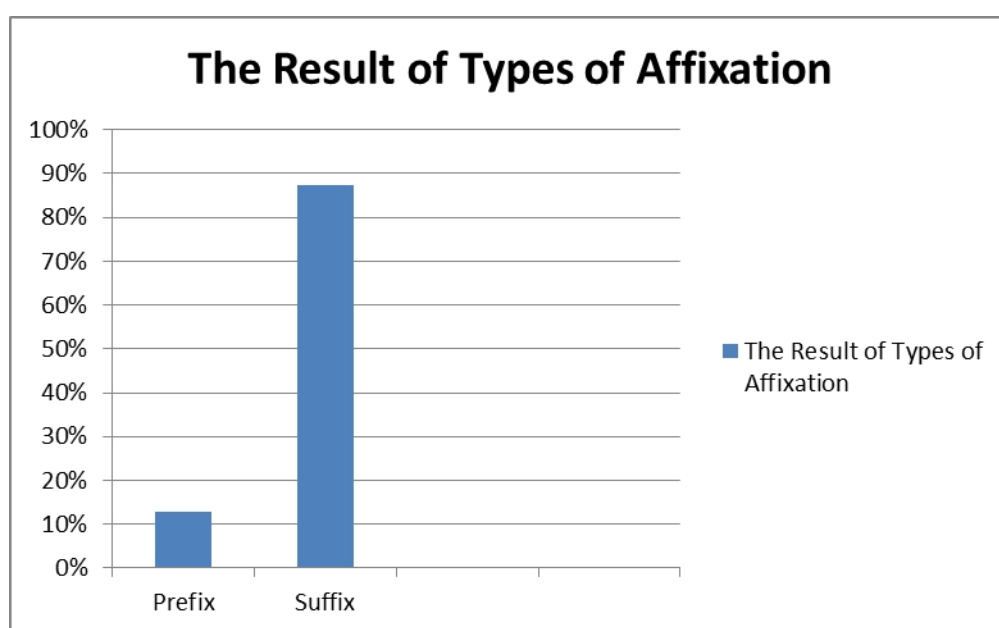
c. – ess	-	-	-
d. – er	3	299	1.00%
e. – ion	5	299	1.67%
f. – hood	1	299	0.33%
g. –ian	1	299	0.33%
h. – ist	1	299	0.33%
i. – ism	1	299	0.33%
j. – ship	2	299	0.66%
k. – ster	-	-	-
l. – ium	1	299	0.33%
4. Diminutive			
a. – let	-	-	-
b. – ling	-	-	-
c. – ette	-	-	-
5. adjective formation			
5.1 adjective derived form from nouns			
a. – y	-	-	-
b. – al	13	299	4.34%
c. – ful	12	299	4.01%
d. – less	4	299	1.33%
e. – ary	1	299	0.33%
f. – le	-	-	-
g. – ish	1	299	0.33%
h. – ar	-	-	-
i. – en	2	299	0.66%
j. – ed	1	299	0.33%
k. – ly	-	-	-
l. – ous	1	299	0.33%
5.2 adjective derived form verb			
a. – able	4	299	1.33%
b. – ous	1	299	0.33%

c. -ive	2	299	0.66%
d. -ed	41	299	13.71%
e. -ing	18	299	6.02%

The tables above give us information that the type of each affixation; prefix and suffix have several types. From the analysis based on the table above, we can know that the types of affixation especially in suffix most frequently in forty four reading text in english textbook used by the first grade of senior high school are dominated by the types of verb formation (-ize) with 1.00%, adverb formation of (-ly) 19.06% and (-ward) 0.33%. Then noun formation, there are types of noun derived from verb with types of (-age) and (-or) have the same frequency of the occurrence (1.00%), (-ance) and (-ity) have the same frequency of the occurrence (0.33%), (-ment) 4.68%, (-ion) 10.03%, (-er) 1.67% , (-ing) 0.66%. noun derived from adjectives with types of (-ce) 1.33%, (-ity) 1.00%, (-ness) 2.67%, (-ion) 0.66%, (-ing) and (-um) have the same frequency of the occurrence (0.33%). nouns derived from other noun (-cy) and (-ion) have the same frequency of the occurrence (1.67%), (-dom) 1.30%, (-er) 1.00%, (-hood), (-ian), (-ism),(-ium), and (-ist) have the same frequency of the occurrence 0.33%, (-ship) 0.66%. adjective formation, there are types of adjective formed from noun with types of (-al) 4.34%, (-ful) 4.01%, (-less) 1.33%, (-en) 0.66%, (-ary), (-ish),(-ed), (-ous) have the same frequency of the occurrence 0.33%. Adjective formed from

verb with types of (-able) 1.33%, (-ous) 0.33%, (-ive) 0.66%, (-ed) 13.71% and the last (-ing) 6.02%.

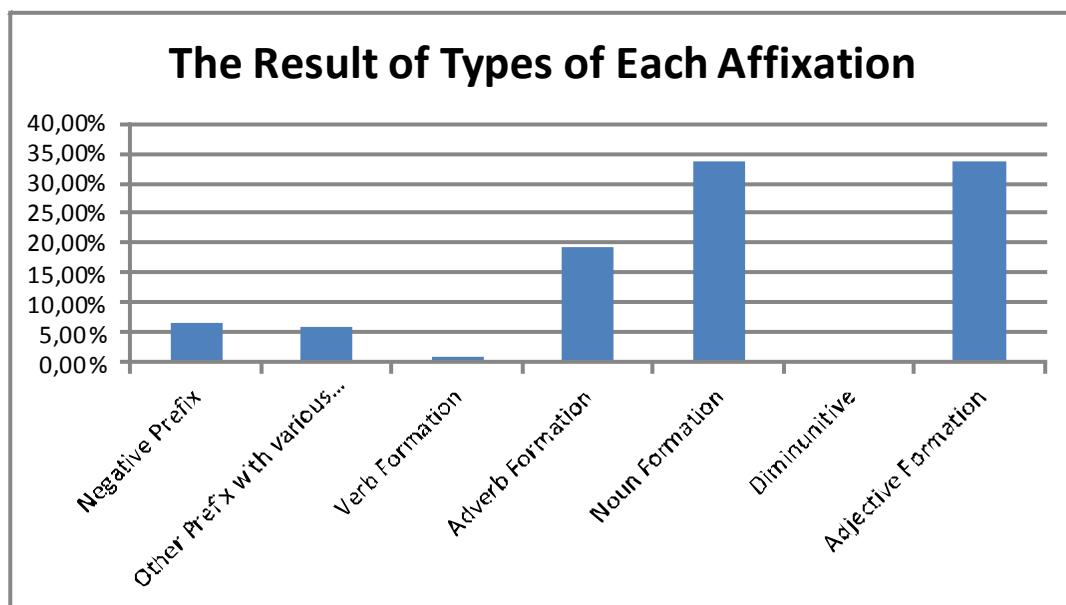
In order to make the reader easy to understand the finding of this study, the researcher presented the types of the use of affixes based on the table 4.1 in figure 4.1



From the diagram above, the writer found out there were two kinds of affixes. They were prefix and suffix. There are affixes which are mostly used in reading text in English textbook at the first grade of senior high school with the frequency of the occurrence 12.70% for prefix and 87.30% for suffix or fifty four types of affixation. There is dominant of Suffixes.

In order to make the reader easy to understand the finding of this study, the researcher presented the frequency of the use of each affixes based

on the table 4.2 in figure 4.2



From the diagram above, the writer found out the types of each category of affixes. There is prefixation of 6.67 % of negative prefix and 5.97 % of other prefix with various meaning. Then suffixation of 1.00 % of verb formation, 19.39 % of adverb formation, 33.67 % of noun formation.. Then 33.71 % of adjective formation. There is no diminutive

B. Discussions

This stage discuss about the summary of the findings from the research and theory related to the research. The result of the analyze “Types of Affixation (derivational affixes) found in reading text in English Textbooks for The First Grade Of senior High Schools in Tulungagung.

Affixation is very important to be learned by every learner because

it helps students to develop student's general understanding in reading text, so the students will easily understand the meaning of unfamiliar words in the text. Therefore students should learn affixation to make them more easily to understand the contents of a text properly and avoid misunderstanding the meaning of the sentence. Cambridge advance learner Dictionary, 2008 as stated that a letter or group of letters which are added to the beginning or end of a word to make a new word is affixes.

From the finding of the research, there are types of each affixation. Here is the example of changing the word class that found in the reading text in English textbook for first grade of senior high school in Tulungagung:

A. Prefixes

According to Ebest, et al (2004:434) states that A prefix is an element added in front of a root word that changes the word's meaning.

1. Here examples about negative prefixes based on Oxford Dictionary, university press. Negative prefix can be made by adding prefix Un-, Dis-, etc.

for example : -un unreal

 -dis disappear

2. Here examples about other prefixes with various meaning Hidayat (1997:139-144). Other prefix with various meaning

for example : -out outlook

-pro procedure

B. Suffix

According to Ebest, et al (2004:492) states that A suffix consists of one or more letters or syllable added to the end of a word to change its meaning or grammatical function.

1. Here examples about verb formation (Mas'ud, 2002:252) . Verb formation can be made by adding suffix –ize, -ate,etc

for example : real (adjective) ---- > realize (verb)

apology (adjective) -- > apologize (verb)

3. Here examples about adverb formation (Latief:1992:13) and Plag (2002: 12-13) .Adverb formation is normally made by adding suffix –ly to the adjective

for example : actual (adjective) --- > actually (adverb)

sudden (adjective) --- > suddenly (adverb)

4. Here some examples about Noun Formation (Napa, 1992:35-38). Noun formation can be made by adding – dom or –ism to the noun derived from other noun or by adding –ion, -ment, and –age by to the noun derived from verb and by adding –ness or -ce to the noun derived from adjective.

for example : king (noun) -- > kingdom (noun)

afgan (noun) -- > afganism (noun)
 govern (verb) -- > government (noun)
 locate (verb) -- > location (noun)
 sad (adj) --- > sadness (noun)
 resistant (adj) --- > resistance (noun)

5. Here some examples about Adjective formation (Latief:1992:39) and (Mas'ud:2002:253). Adjective formation can be made by adding -ful, -al and -ish to the adjective derived from noun and by adding -ive, -ed and -ous to the adjective derived from verb.

for example : power (noun) --- > powerful (adj)
 doctor (noun) --- > doctoral (adj)
 child (noun) --- > childish (adj)
 sport (verb) -- > sportive (adj)
 exhaust (verb) --- > exhausted (adj)
 ridicule (verb) --- > ridiculous (adj)

In analyzing the form of affixation found in reading text of the English textbook, the writer present some result. There is prefixation of 20 prefixes of negative prefix and 18 prefixes of other prefix with various meaning. Then suffix of 3 suffixes verb formation, 58 suffixes of adverb formation, 99 suffixes of noun formation include noun derived from verb,

noun derived from adjectives and nouns derived from other nouns. Then 101 suffixes of adjective formation include adjective derived from nouns and adjective derived from verb. After analyzing the form of affixation found in the reading text in English textbook used by the first grade of senior high school. The researcher found that there is affixes which are mostly used in reading text in English textbook at the first grade of senior high school with the frequency of the occurrence 12.70% for prefix and 87.30% for suffix or fifty four types of affixation. There is dominant of Suffixes.