

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the novel ideas of the researcher in interpreting the research finding, especially interpreting the relations among pattern which found in data analysis. Besides, it also explains the position of finding of the present research to the existing body of knowledge or theories, by comparing or contrasting them with the previous findings or the current theories which are relevant. It will be elaborated into subclasses; the types of derivational and inflectional affixes used by One Direction in *This Is Us* Movie Subtitle.

A. The Types of Derivational affixes used by One Direction in *This Is Us* Movie Subtitle.

From the total data on the derivational affixes, 13 of them are prefixes, two types of them are prefix belong to change the lexical category of base from verb into adjective like prefix *a-* in word *asleep*, *apart* and noun into verb like prefix *be-* in word *befriend*, *behold*. Then, 3 of them failed to change the lexical category like prefix *in-* in word *incredible*, *un-* in word *uncomfortable* and *super-* in word *superfans*. Those finding data above is related with the theory of Brinton.

Suffix is an element added in the end of a root word. There are 120 of suffixes that change the category of speech and 10 of them are change the meaning only. Below is the further explanation about each of the types of derivational suffixes found in the movie subtitle.

1. Nominal Suffixes

From the research finding in chapter IV based on theory stated by Plag, we can see that the total of using nominal suffixes *-er* and *-ion* are equal. This is, only a sub-class of *-er* derivatives, and there is a wide range of forms with quite heterogeneous meanings. However, they using suffix *-er* in this case mainly derived from verb (deverbal *-er* noun) to denote performer of an action, like the word *singer*, and *dancer*. From here, it proofs that the suffix *-er* is most productive one amongst the three (*-ist*, *-er*, *-id*) because almost any verb in English can take this affix and give an ‘agentive noun’.

Besides, suffix *-ion* in derivation denote events or results of processes. When attached to a verb ending in *-ate*, the writer found *-ion* (accompanied by a change of the base-final consonant from [t] to [ʃ], *situation*). Phonologically, all *-ion* derivatives are characterized by having their primary stress on the penultimate syllable, which means that *-ion* belongs to the class of suffixes that can cause a stress shift and additional vowel or changing a consonant to sound more natural (*perception*, *attention*, *dedication*, etc).

Next, the using of suffix *-ity* and *-ness* most frequently derived from adjective (*security*, *loneliness*) while suffix *-ment*, *-tion*, and *-ance* from verb (*judgment*, *attention*, *performance*).

In addition, noun is one of open word classes, so it can be broad to unlimited word class and also can be derived from other word class. The writer found one suffix causing in two different form in derivation (noun

and adjective), that is suffix *-ing*. In this case, the writer mostly found them in gerund form such as the word *building*, *working* and *feeling*. For adjective form it will be discussed in the following part.

2. Adjectival suffixes

Adjectival suffixes derived from noun are the most frequently used in this finding data performed by One Direction is single suffix *-y* which denotes characterized by X (*funny*, *lucky*, *sexy*, *scary*). The following are two suffixes that also can attached to inflectional suffixes but have different function; *-ing* and *-ed*. Here, they appropriately change the syntactical category of the base since they failed to change the grammatical function (present progressive or simple past tense). The adjectival phrases have great sense of this. Even though they added to verb, they can't change the tenses in such utterances but the function is as modifier/head of the preceding/following word. Let consider utterance below:

Datum 40

Noun + {-ing} >Adj

No	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	They just come from normal,
2		working -class families.

Suffix *-ing* (*working*) in datum 40 line 2 has failed to change the grammatical function as in present progressive although it comes from *verb + -ing*, since this kind of suffix modifying the word *class* as the head. So, when they are joined they will create a new meaning; *working-class*: a

social group that consists of people who earn little money, often being paid only for the hours or days that they work, and who usually do physical work.

The similar case is adjectival suffix *-ed* such in this utterance below:

Datum 39

Noun + {-ed} >Adj

No	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	for our ruggedly handsome,
2		magically talented ,

In this example, in word **talented**, it is hard to say if that word also has the function as past tense marker rather than adjective because the word *talented* above as the head adjective ends the adjective phrase.

3. Adverbial Suffixes

Third is adverbial suffixes. The most adverbial suffixes are frequently used is suffix *-ly* which all derived from adjective. Both adverb and adjective itself have same suffix *-ly*. However, in this case there is a difference in meaning between the adjective and the adverb derived by *-ly* attachment. In adverb, *incredibly*, *lately* and *extremely* are all derived from adjective base which denotes ‘in the manner of X’. The utterance below might give more explanation.

Datum 41

Adjective + {-ly} >Adv

No	Character	Utterance
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1 Zain Malik So my mum **physically** pulled me

The suffix *-ly* in bold word *physically* is known as an adverb, since it comes from adjective and emphasizes to the audience how Zain's mother pulled him. Lets we looking at this second example below:

No	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	We're incredibly <i>excited</i>

The italicized word *excited* is an adjective because it describes the pronoun 'we'. The bold word **incredibly** is an adverb describing *excited* in the term of 'manner'. By this, it is clear that the adverb **incredibly** describes to *what degree* 'we' (Niall and friends) is excited.

While adjective derived by *-ly* are all derived from noun to describe the preceding pronoun: *lonely, lovely*.

Datum 36

Noun + {-ly} >Adj

No	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	Yeah, that'd be lovely

The bold word **lovely** in the utterance above is to describe the preceding pronoun 'that' without making any description about the manner of the utterance spoken in that event.

Moreover, there is similarity between this current and previous study. In the previous study conducted by Aryati, it has shown that the most frequently present are suffix *-ly* as an adverb marker in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi which have a meaning that the author wants to make a clarity for the readers about the expression of the actor or

the condition that happened in his novel. So, in this research, the most frequently present are also suffix *-ly* as an adverbial suffix used by One Direction in *This Is Us* movie subtitle which have a meaning that the actors want to make clear about their expression or the condition that happened in this movie to the audiences/viewers.

4. Verbal suffixes

In this term of verbal suffixes, there are only two kind of this suffix has found by the writer; *-ize* and *-ate*. According to Plag (2002: 118), the verbal suffix *-ize* can express a whole range of related concepts such as locative (put into X), ornative ('provide with X'), causative/factitive ('make (more) X'), resultative ('make into X'), inchoative ('become X'), performative ('perform X'), simulative ('act like X'). Therefore, the word *realize* in the utterance below:

Datum 44

Adjective + {-ize} > Verb

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	We don't realize how much we
2		appreciate our family and hometown
3		with my stylist

The suffix *-ize* in datum 44 line 1 belongs to inchoative ('as in another meaning become aware') rather than another form. Similarly, forms ending in suffix *-ate* represent a rather heterogeneous group. There is a class of derivatives with chemical substances as bases for instance, which systematically exhibit so called ornative and resultative meanings. These can be paraphrased as 'provide with X' (ornative), or 'make into X' (resultative). However, in this utterance below:

Datum 45*Noun + {-ic} + {-ate} > Verb*

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	I tend to communicate
2		with my stylist

The verbal word communicate in that datum 45 above belongs to resultative rather than ornative (as the meaning of share information).

B. The Types of Inflectional affixes used by One Direction in *This Is Us* Movie Subtitle.

Bound morphemes that have a strictly grammatical function which mark properties such as tense, number, person and so forth are called inflection (Fromkin, 2011: 50). By the finding data in previous chapter, the writer has found that the most types frequently used of inflectional affixes is – *s* as plural marker which is attached to many singular nouns, as in *hotel/hotels* and *sign/signs*. In addition, Brinton (2000: 84) says there are also certain noun plurals are grammatically conditioned:

Ø	fish, sheep, deer
vowel alternation	mice, lice, geese
-en	children, brethren, oxen
foreign plurals	
-a	phenomena, data, criteria
-i	stimuli, alumni

So, in this finding the writer found only one word belongs to change the vowel alternation (*feet* as plural form from *foot*) and one word belongs to foreign plural (*media* as plural form from *medium*). Both, are irregular form of plural marker.

According to Fromkin, exception and suppletion is the use of two or more phonetically distinct roots for different forms of the same words. In the term of irregular (sometimes they lexically extremely changing), the writer found that there are five types of inflectional affixes including plural marker have gotten this kind of irregular or suppletive exception form; past tense, past participle, adjective comparison; comparative and superlative.

In past tense, the writer found twenty two words inserted by past tense marker then result their irregular form such as *sent, taught, brought, stole, felt* and auxiliary verb such as *was, were*. There are thirteen words in past participle like *been, done, grown, flown, fallen* including the use of passive voice such as *meant, written, born*.

Let + past participle –en > Let

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	I've just let
2		These little things

Then, the past participle of the verb *let*, as in the utterance above is still irregular suppletion although there is no changing lexically but we can notice that by the using of *have* after subject I as the past participle form (Ø inflectional affixes).

For adjective, there are two kinds of this form; comparative and superlative. In comparative, word like *better* has been changed lexically suppletive because the original word was *good*. Although it is added by suffix *-er* as comparative marker, the result is *better* as the meaning of *gooder*. And similarly adjective word like *best* (as the meaning of *goodest*) and *worst* (as

the meaning of badest) are exceptions to this inflectional rule for producing superlative form in English.

In the regular form, they have already easy to recognize because the rule of additional suffix had been well-ordered. So, they don't make any part of discussion in this section.

In conclusion, based on discussion above, they had shown us that there are a lot of types of affixes in English which sometimes their alteration of the addition of a derivational affix to a base produces a new word with one or more of the following changes like a phonological change, an orthographic change to the root and or a change in word class.

A second important, we can notice that one suffix might have different meanings in different cases, for instance, *-ly* as the adjective and adverbial suffix, *-ing* as the progressive marker, nominal and adjectival suffix, *-ed* as past tense and adjectival suffix.

Moreover, we can now that irregular form of five types of inflectional affixes in English must be learned carefully because one cannot use the regular rules of inflectional morphology to add affixes to words that are exceptions like *bad/worst* rather than *bad/baddest*, but must replace them with another word, even though they are added by such affixes actually, but the final result must be changed.