

# ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES *-ing* and *-ed* in PARAGRAPH WRITING OF ENGLISH STUDENTS STKIP PGRI JOMBANG

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This research discusses the Adjective suffixes, which examine paragraph writing written by 2019A STKIP PGRI Jombang students. The aim of this research were to find out the category and the function of adjectives suffixes in paragraph writing. Adjective suffixes have variety of types, the scope of adjective suffixes *-ing* and *-ed*, limitation of paragraph writing 2019A STKIP PGRI Jombang. This research applied qualitative content analysis whose subject used 2019A STKIP PGRI Jombang. Researcher are the main instrument of research by documenting it as a technique for collecting data. The category of this research is to find the meaning of adding *-ing* and *-ed* which is included in the theory adjective suffixes. The function of the researcher is to look for categorizing these findings so that the words that get added *-ing* and *-ed* remain the same as a class of verb words or change into adjective suffixes.

Keywords : Derivational, Adjective suffixes, paragraph writing

## INTRODUCTION

STKIP PGRI Jombang 2019A students are freshman who are in the first semester. Usually the students of the first semester are given easy assignments by the lecturers, this time the task of the first and second meetings is paragraph writing. Paragraph writing is one of the assignments of students who have been able to in the beginning semester. This paragraph writing is to classify student writing according to a predetermined topic and structure. The students of STKIP PGRI Jombang to base their authorship then made an article that is paragraph writing. From this writing, we can correct and learn about the students' writing.

According (Plag, 2003: 94-97), adjectival suffixes that adjective derived from verb or noun. English adjectival suffixes can be divided into two groups. The first is relational adjectives. It is adjectival suffixes whose role is to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of derived adjective. Application in education, when the research analyze these words, we can find out the true meaning of those words. A student is required to learn the linguistics of derivational adjective suffix *-ing* and *-ed* because the word is simple sometimes has different meanings, but researchers here continue to focus on the significance of derivational adjective suffix material. So that, researchers here will explore

how to find out the true meaning with the addition *-ing* and *-ed*. For example distancing, learning, called, affected, etc.

The scope of this research concentrated on derivational focuses on the suffix specific of Adjective Suffix *-ing and -ed*. The limitation of this research is adjective suffixes found in descriptive paragraph writing 2019A *-ing and -ed* theme of Covid-19 of STKIP PGRI Jombang. Theoretically, this research could give understanding about theory focusing in Adjective Suffix types of *-ing and -ed*. By giving explanation with morphological process and description, the researcher wanted to show how Adjective Suffix *-ing and -ed* process could categories, know the structure word in *Paragraph writing of the student STKIP PGRI JOMBANG*. So, it was understand deeply about alteration base of word, meaning before and after deriving shown in Paragraph Writing. Practically, this research could be used for giving knowledge to the readers about Adjective Suffix process every word derived, meaning before and after deriving.

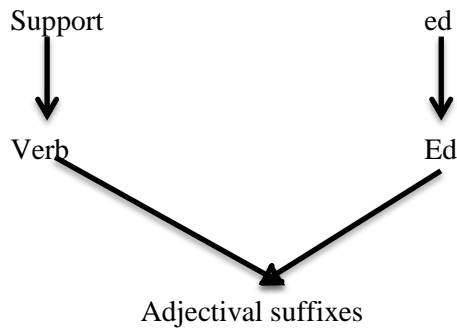
Suffixes are used either to form new words or show the function of a word. Plag (2002,109-123) were often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like. Another large group of nominal suffixes derives person nouns of various sorts. Adjective is a word that describes the return or emphasizes the function of a word in a sentence. Garner (2005:5) states that adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence. An adjective can be a single word, a phrase, or a clause. In addition, Simmon (2010:7) explains that an adjective is a word that describes, identifies, modifies, or quantifies something such as a noun or a pronoun.

Adjectival suffixes that adjective derived from verb or noun. Some of the process that derive adjectives from verbs straddle that divide between derivation and inflection in a way that we have not yet encountered. Suffixes form adjectival meaning

**a. -ed**

1.) (Confirm) + (-ed) = Confirmed (Ed.Alf.L2)

Verb + (-ed) = Adjectival suffixes

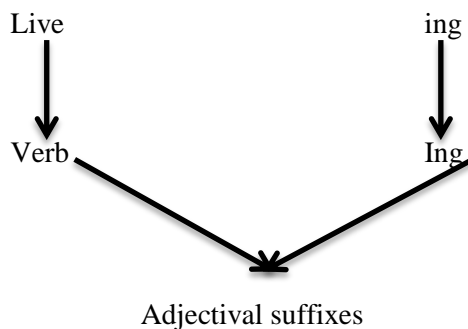


Confirm is that verb gets an additional suffix - ed changes the word class to adjectival suffixes.

**b. -ing**

1.) (Do -) + (- ing) = Doing (Ing.Abd.L2)

Verb + (- ing) = Adjective suffix



It functions primarily to present participle forms which can be used as adjectives suffix in attributive positions. Do is Verb get additional suffix -ing, so the word class changes to adjectival suffixes.

**METHOD**

This research applied qualitative content analysis in which the data of this study are taken from amount of Paragraph Writing of the Students in STKIP PGRI Jombang. The qualitative design is a process of research aimed at understanding human behavior and analyzing words rather than numbers, by reporting the detailed views of the participants who have been studied. Such research is conducted in setting where people naturally interact, as opposed to specially design laboratories or clinical/experimental settings (Latief,2015:78).

This research used method called content analysis, because of according to Hancock et al (2009:14) the most methodologies is used on counting/frequency where researchers

calculated occurrences of a word, phrase or theme by creating rules for coding. Data sources in this Paragraph Writing of the Students in STKIP PGRI Jombang with the Covid-19 theme, including a descriptive text.

This data was taken from the writing paragraphs of STKIP PGRI Jombang, accounting to 39 students and there were 5 students whose data could not be analyzed because they did not contain material adjective suffixes. Researchers are the main instrument of research by documenting it as a technique for collecting data. In qualitative studies, researchers are the only instrument for analyzing data. Research instruments are tools or facilities that can help researchers in collecting data more easily, getting complete and systematic results.

## **FINDINGS**

### **1. Category *-ing* and *-ed* in paragraph writing**

The Category in research findings is derivational adjective suffixes – *ing* and – *ed*. The words contained in the category – *ing* and – *ed* are the words that enter in the derivational adjective suffixes. Ingo plag theory has a few words that enter the adjective suffixes category, but in the study also found adjective suffixes in paragraph writing class 2019A.

This category grouped into two – *ing* and – *ed*. Then, once grouped according to the category we analyze there is a change in the word class what is not in the word. Verb to be verb or verb to be adjective suffixes. This study did not categorize gerunds, participles, etc. Because the theory in this study uses the plag book and based on the theory it discusses the change in word classes instead of grammar.

### **2. Function *-ing* and *-ed* in paragraph writing**

The function of analyzing paragraph writing 219A STKIP PGRI Jombang using theory adjective suffixes is to determine the use of words in each sentence. Either the word remains a verb word class or does it change to adjective suffixes. In pronunciation so that we know the function of the speech that we have used to speak true or false speech with the addition of the words *-ing* and *-ed*.

In the book Ingo Plag page 121 Researcher found an example – *ing* with the word changing, which has the word change then get extra – *ing* then it says it

turns into changing and has a different meaning change is "*mengubah*" while changing is "*dirubah*" then the class of word used also change is verb change to changing is adjective suffixes.

However, in the discovery of research adjective suffixes-ing is widely found in paragraph writing 2019A There are 39 words that have additional-ing. One example is give (-*ing*) = giving, the meaning of the word give is "*memberi*" when it gets extra – *ing* becomes giving that means "*pemberian*" then the class is said to change to adjective suffixes.

In the book of Ingo Plag year 2002 page 120 researchers found the example (-*ed*) i.e. the first example mind *ed* = minded that initially mind has the meaning of "*pikiran*" after gaining an additional-ed changed meaning to "*mengingat*" so from the adjective suffix (-*ed*) = adjective suffix. The second example of the word head *ed* = headed in this book explains that the head of an an adverb word class means "*kepala*" then gets extra – *Ed* then becomes a headed meaning "*pemimpin*" so that the word an adverb class transforms into adjective suffixes.

While on the findings of researchers analyzed through paragraph writing class 2109 A has three word classes i.e. verb to be adjective suffix found there are 14 words, then verb to be verb there are 12 kinds of words and the 2 an adverb words that turn into adjective suffix. An example of a word class on the researchers findings verb to be adjective suffix is Require (-*ed*) = Required which initially requires to have a meaning of "*memerlukan*" when it gets extra – *Ed* then the meaning of the said is changed to be required the meaning of "*diperlukan*". Class said it changed verb to be adjective suffixes. An example of the verb to verb class is call (-*ed*) = called which means call is "*memanggil*" when it gets added – *Ed* becomes called then the meaning remains the same i.e. calling so that no word class changes. The latter example is an adverb to be an adjective suffix i.e. experience (-*ed*) = Experienced. The meaning of the word experience is "*pengalaman*", when it gets extra (-*ed*) then the meaning turns into an experienced is "*berpengalaman*" then the class is changed to adjective suffixes.

The function of classifying the theory taken from the theory Ingo plag with the invention of the researcher is that there is a difference in the word class in these two differences. Start from changing the word class to the meaning. If any of these functions we can look for how the initial word class gets added – *ing* and – *ed*. The pronunciation or writing of the word in paragraph has no meaning.

## **Conclusion**

From the data analysis, the categories found in the 2019A paragraph writing of STKIP PGRI Jombang students and the ingo plag book, noun or verb words that get added -ing and -ed classes, can change because they have different meanings, but there are some words whose class of words remains and has the same meaning so that every word verb or noun when it gets additional –ing and –ed word class can be the same or change to be adjective suffixes. The function of this research can be concluded if we write or say words that get additional –ing and –ed must understand because the meanings of these words can be different.

There are some processes of derivation which change grammatical classes such as verb to be adjective suffixes and adverb to be adjective suffixes. while for derivation without changing grammatical classes are verb to be verb. The examples of processes and the intended meaning of derivation are kindness as verb + (*-ing*) = adjective suffixes, verb + (*-ing*) = verb. Second is the verb + (*-ed*) = adjective suffixes, verb + (*-ed*) = verb, adverb + (*-ed*) = adjective suffixes.

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