DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN ONLINE BROCHURES PRODUCED BY ENGLISH STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

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Abstract

This research focuses to finding out (1) Types of derivational suffixes (2) Describe the morphological process (3) Explain the function of derivational suffixes in online brochures produced by ESA. The researcher used qualitative method with content analysis design to investigate derivational suffixes in online brochures produced by ESA. The data of this study is words which contain derivational suffixes. The technique for collecting the data is documentation. The research finding shows 42 data of derivational suffixes. They are classified into three types of derivational suffixes as follows: First types of noun derivational suffixes which are found - *er,- Ion, -Ing, - ate, - ship, - ies, - ance.* Second types of verb derivational suffixes which are found *–er, -*

Ing, - ed. Third types of Adjective derivational suffixes which are found – *al, -ment, -ed, -ar, -ing, -ies, -ive.* There are seven morphological process those are: noun to noun, verb to noun, adjective to noun, verb to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adjective and verb to adjective. And two function of derivational suffixes those are: The function makes actions or process become concepts and show the Qualities.

Key Words: Derivational suffixes, Online brochures.

Introduction

Language plays an important role in our daily communication because it takes a part as a communication tool among human. Language can be understood by listeners and speakers, since it has certain patterns that are known by both of them. For holding communication, the people save millions and even billions of words in their brain and used in their life both on speech and writing. The study of word is in the field of morphology. Morphology is the study of word structure. Many words are morphologically simple. Lieber (2009: 15) says that morphology is the study of word and word formation, including the ways new words was coined in the languages of the world. When we learn the word, we will found a term morpheme.

Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. One of main branches of English Morphology is Bound Morpheme which needed the process of affixation. Bound Morpheme is divided into derivational and inflectional. A derivational suffixes usually applies to words of one syntactic category and changes them into words of another syntactic category. For example, the English derivational suffix -ly c hanges adjectives into adverbs (slow → slowly).

Based on observation the researcher choose the subject of this research is online brochure that produced by English Students Association, It is because brochures from ESA use as a one information sources that explain about their event, contents or others related to the organization . The language that use in brochures must attract the attention of the readers. By using this interesting language, it will be possible to find out a lot word in English vocabularies with different part of speech which may increase the knowledge of it.

Research Methods

In this research, the researcher used content analysis design of qualitative method. The researcher chooses content analysis as research design to obtain information which delivered in the form of document. The researcher used this design to analyzes the data about derivational suffixes in online brochures produced by English Students Association. The data of this research are all of words in which contain derivational suffix found in online brochures produced by English Students Association. The data are collected by using following steps: The researcher uses non participant observer to collect the data, Download the brochures from instagram of English Students Association, Read the source of data, Finding out the data and Making group.
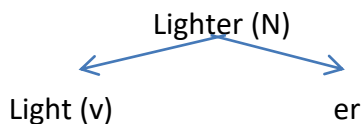
Results and Discussion

Based on the research analysis, the researcher founds 3 types of derivational suffixes, 7 morphological process and 2 function of derivational suffixes in online brochures produced by English Students Association:

A. **Types of derivational suffixes found in online brochures produced by English Students Association.**

1. Noun derivational suffixes which are found *- er,- ion, -ing, -ate, - ship, - ies, -ance, point, or, ment, ship, ner, ity, and tion.* It occurs when the root of word as a verb and an adjective changes become a noun because add suffix- *er,- Ion, -Ing, -ate, - ship, - ies, -ance, point, or, ment, ship, ner, ity, and tion.* Example Light (verb) is added by suffix 'er' become lighter (noun), Human (adj) is added by suffixes 'ity'.

2. Verb derivational suffixes which are found : *–es, -ing, - ed.* It occurs when the root of word as a noun and an adjective changes to be a verb. Example go (verb) is added by suffix 'es' become goes (verb), Advance (adj) is added by suffixes 'ed' become advanced (verb).

3. Adjective derivational suffixes which are found: *–ed, , -ar,, -ies, -ive.* It occurs when the root of word as a verb and an adjective changes to be adjective. Example graduate (verb) is added by suffix 'ed' become graduated (adj), Intense (Adj) is added by suffixes 'ive' become intensive (adj).

B. **Morphological process of derivational suffixes found in online brochures produced by English Students Association.**
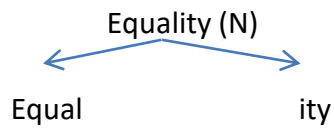
1. Verb to noun

Lighter (N)

Light (v)   er

The word '*light*' + (-er) ⟶ Lighter

The word 'lighter' as a verb add by suffixes 'er' become 'lighter' as a Noun. From the data above the pattern is (Verb) + (-er) ⟶ Noun
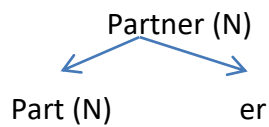
2. Adjective to noun

        Equality (N)
       ↙   ↘
    Equal   ity

The word *'equal'* + (-ity) ——————→ Equality

The word 'equal' as an adjective add by suffixes 'ity' become 'equality' as a noun.

From the data above the pattern is (Adj) + + (-ity) ——————→ Noun

3. Noun to Noun

        Partner (N)
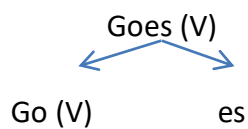   ↙   ↘
    Part (N)   er

The word *'part'* + (-ner) ——————→ Partner

The word 'part' as a noun add by suffixes 'ner' become 'partner' as a noun. From the data above the pattern is (Noun) + (-ner) ——————→ Noun
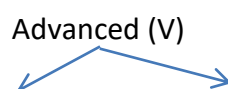
4. Verb to verb

        Goes (V)
       ↙   ↘
    Go (V)   es

The word *'go'* + (-es) ——————→ Goes

The word 'go' as a verb add by suffixes 'es' become 'goes' as a verb. From the data above the pattern is (Verb) + (-es) ——————→ Verb

5. Adjective to verb

        Advanced (V)
       ↙   ↘

Advance (Adj)   ed

The word '*advance*' + (-ed) ──────────→ Advanced

The word 'advance' as an adjective add by suffixes 'ed' become 'advanced' as a verb. From the data above the pattern is (Adj) + (-Ed) ──────→ Verb

6. Adjective to adjective

Intensive (Adj)

Intense (Adj)   ive

The word '*intense*' + (-ive) ──────────→ Intensive

The word 'intense' as an adjective add by suffixes 'ive' become 'intensive' as an adjective. From the data above the pattern is (Adj) + (-ive) ──────→ Adjective

7. Verb to adjective

Inviting (Adj)

Invite (V)   ing

The word '*invite*' + (-ing) ──────→ Inviting

The word 'invite' as a verb add by suffixes 'ing' become 'inviting' as an adjective. From the data above the pattern is (Verb) + (-ing) ──────→ Adjective

C. **Function of derivational suffixes found in online brochures produced by English Students Association.**

1. **Nominalization makes actions or process (verbs) become concepts (nouns)**

   Datum 1 "East blast" (Be lighter, advanced, Spectacular)

   In the datum, there is a 'lighter', the function of this word become a concepts rather than an action or process. It's because by nominalizing a verb 'light' can re-expressed as a noun 'lighter' by adding the suffixes 'er' in the end of word.

   Datum 2 Facilities**: Id card, *certificate,* lunch.**

   In datum above, There is word 'certificate', the function changes from actions or process become concepts. By nominalization the process of a verb 'certify' become a concepts 'certificate' by adding the suffixes 'ate' in the end of word.

   Datum 3 *Payment* via transfer

   From the datum above, there is a word 'payment', the function of this word makes an action become concepts. It's because the word pay can re-expressed with nominalization by adding the suffixes 'ment' in the end of word become payment.

2. **Nominalization show the Qualities (adjective).**

   Datum 1 *Equality* for *Humanity*

   On datum above, the process of 'equal and human', as adjective become a noun 'equality and humanity', the function of both word above expressed with the qualities (adjective) 'equal and human'. It's because with nominalization the word 'equal and human' can re-expressed

become with two nominalization 'equality and humanity' by adding the suffixes 'ity' in the end of the word.

Datum 2 Long *Distance*

On datum above, when an adjective 'distant' is nominalized become a noun 'distance', the function expressed with the qualities (adjectives) distant. It's because with nominalization the word 'distant' can re-expressed become 'distance' by adding the suffixes 'ce' in the end of the word.

Datum 3 Sub theme *morality*.

On datum above, when an adjective 'moral' is nominalized become a noun 'morality', the function expressed with the qualities (adjectives) moral. It's because with nominalization the word 'moral' can re-expressed become 'morality' by adding the suffixes 'ity' in the end of the word.

Conclusion

There are three types of derivational suffixes from fourty two data found in online brochures produce by English Students Association. They are Noun Derivational suffixes, Verb Derivational suffixes and Adjective Derivational Suffixes. There are Seven morphological process which are : Verb to noun , Adjective to noun, Noun to noun, Verb to verb , Adjective to verb, Adjective to adjective, and Verb to adjective. And two function of derivational suffixes which are: Makes actions or process (verbs) become concepts (nouns) and show the qualities (adjective).

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