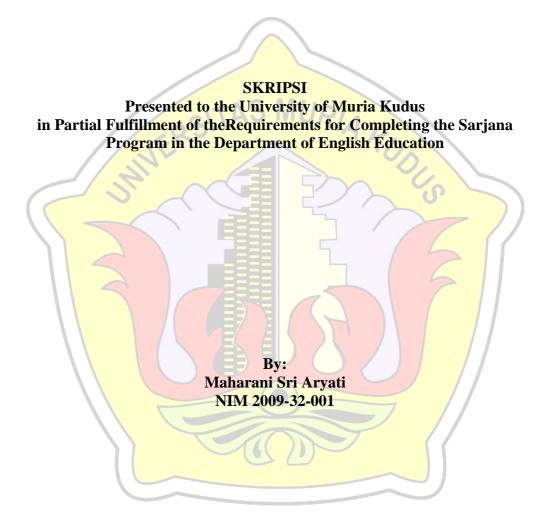# AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES
IN *THE LAND OF FIVE TOWERS* NOVEL BY A. FUADI
TRANSLATED BY ANGIE KILBANE

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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY
MURIA KUDUS UNIVERSITY
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AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES
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SKRIPSI
Presented to the University of Muria Kudus
in Partial Fulfillment of theRequirements for Completing the Sarjana
Program in the Department of English Education

By:
Maharani Sri Aryati
NIM 2009-32-001

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

- ❖ *Nothing is impossible in this world*
- ❖ *Kun fayakun (Sura Yasin, Chapter 23, Verse 82)*
- ❖ *Come out and explore your world*

DEDICATION

This skripsi is dedicated to:

- ➢ Allah SWT the almighty.
- ➢ My beloved Father and Mother (Sabari and Sri Kasih) for their pray, love, and motivation.
- ➢ My only beloved sister (Rina Dwi Astuti).
- ➢ My lovely partner who gives the motivation, love and spirit (Jaka Budi Aprilianto S.Pd).
- ➢ To my best friends Afina, Ayu, Silvi and all IC A who always support me.

ADVISORS' APPROVAL

This is to certify that the *Skripsi* of Maharani Sri Aryati (2009-32-001) has been approved by the *skripsi* advisors for further approval by the Examining Committee.

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The writer would like to say thanks to Allah because of His blessing and guidance, so that the writer can finish her skripsi entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane".

The writer also would like to express her gratitude to those who are directly orindirectly involved in completing this skripsi, they are:

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Finally, the writer also hopes that "skripsi" will be useful to the readers and those who focuses with this topic.

Maharani Sri Aryati

2009-32-001

ABSTRACT

Aryati, Maharani Sri. 2014. *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane.* Skripsi. English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Muria Kudus University. Advisors: (i) Rismiyanto, SS, M.Pd. (ii) Nuraeningsih, S. Pd, M.Pd.

Key Words: affix, derivational affixes

Morphological analysis is the main areas in studying vocabulary. Morphological analysis itself is analysis that is breaking a word into its elements (root, prefix and suffix). Meanwhile, derivational affixes is the part of morphological analysis. So, it is important for the students to study about derivational affixes. When the students are able to identify derivational affix, they can develop their vocabulary because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. Novel is a long essay in prose and contains a series of human life stories with others around them with accentuate the character and nature of the actor. The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi is a novel inspired by a true story from the author, that is Ahmad Fuadi.

Having seeing such phenomenon, the writer found that mastering English is not easy if the students are lack of vocabulary. This research aimed to find out the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. In this research the writer uses all of words that are attached prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the chapters which are the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

The result of analyzing data were gained the derivational affixes that found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi are en- (11), in- (5), un- (11), a- (2), non- (3), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes, while the suffixes are –ly (229), -able (18), -er (52), -al (53), -ous (28), -ate (2), -cy (3), -y (34), -ee (1), –tion (73), -ion (14), -ize (6), -ship (3), -ment (26), -ism (3), -ist (1), -en (9), -ful (27), -age (2), -tic (16), -ish (2), -ary (8), -cent (2), -ive (13), -ance (7), -less (5), -ence (9), -ity (22), -ant (2), -or (11), -ness (19), -ure (3), -fy (3). In The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should be apply the derivational affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words and they also find how the words built. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

ABSTRAK

Aryati, Maharani Sri. 2014. *Analisis Afiks Derivasi dalam Novel Negeri Lima Menara oleh A. Fuadi Diterjemahkan oleh Angie Kilbane*. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muria Kudus. Pembimbing: (i) Rismiyanto, SS, M.Pd. (ii) Nuraeningsih, S. Pd, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: afiks, afiks derivasi

Analisis morfologi merupakan salah satu wilayah penting dalam pembelajaran kosakata. Analisis morfologi di dalamnya mengandung analisis yang memecah sebuah kata ke dalam bagian-bagiannya (kata dasar, awalan dan akhiran). Sementara itu Derivational Affixes adalah bagian dari analisa morfologi. Jadi penting bagi siswa untuk mempelajari derivational affix. Ketika siswa mampu mengidentifikasi derivational affix, mereka akan mampu mengembangkan kosakatanya karena hanya dari satu kata saja dapat menghasilkan beberapa kata dengan kelas kata yang berbeda. Novel adalah karangan panjang dalam prosa yang mengandung beberapa seri cerita kehidupan manusia dengan yang lain disekitar mereka dengan menonjolkan karakter dan sifat dari aktor. Novel Negeri Lima Menara Oleh A. Fuadi adalah novel yang terinspirasi dari cerita nyata dari penulisnya, yaitu Ahmad Fuadi.

Setelah melihat fenomena semacam itu, penulis menemukan bahwa penguasaan bahasa inggris adalah tidak mudah jika siswa kurang dalam kosakata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan struktur kata di Novel Negeri Lima Menara oleh A. Fuadi.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dimana peneliti mencoba menggambarkan derivational affix dan kata dasar dari struktur kata di Novel Negeri Lima Menara oleh A. Fuadi tanpa menggunakan perhitungan statistik. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan semua kata yang mendapat awalan dan akhiran sebagai data. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah semua chapter yang mewakili permulaan cerita, pemunculan masalah, dan solusi dari masalah yang ada di Novel Negeri Lima Menara oleh A. Fuadi.

Hasil analisis data penelitian yaitu derivational affix yang terdapat di Novel Negeri Lima Menara oleh A. Fuadi adalah en- (11), in- (5), un- (11), a- (2), non- (3), re- (2), im- (2) sebagai awalan, sedang akhiran adalah –ly (229), -able (18), -er (52), -al (53), -ous (28), -ate (2), -cy (3), -y (34), -ee (1), –tion (73), -ion (14), -ize (6), -ship (3), -ment (26), -ism (3), -ist (1), -en (9), -ful (27), -age (2), -tic (16), -ish (2), -ary (8), -cent (2), -ive (13), -ance (7), -less (5), -ence (9), -ity (22), -ant (2), -or (11), -ness (19), -ure (3), -fy (3). Pada Novel Negeri Lima Menara oleh A. Fuadi, kata dasar yang berasal dari kata yang sudah digolongkan berdasarkan kelas kata adalah 199 kata sifat, 188 kata benda, 266 kata kerja.

Dari kesimpulan penelitian ini, penulis menyarankan bahwa untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosakatanya, pembaca hendaklah menggunakan derivational afiks yaitu dengan memecah kata ke dalam bagian-bagiannya kata

dasar dan imbuhan karena dari satu kata mereka akan mendapatkan struktur kata dan juga mereka dapat menemukan bagaimana kata tersebut terbentuk. Dengan mengetahui kata dasar, pembaca dapat membangun kata-kata.
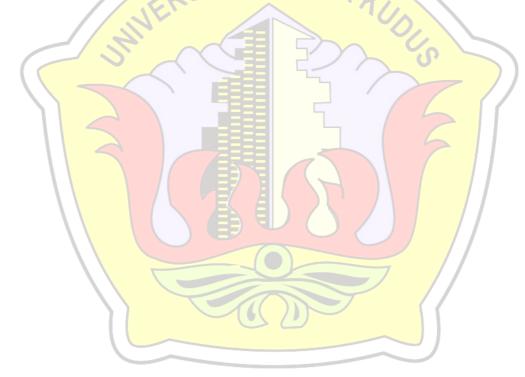
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the research, statement of the problems, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, and operational definition.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is very important for our life which take a part as a communication tool among human. People will get difficulty on expressing their ideas, opinions, and feelings without language. English is world-widely spoken to communicate each other in every fields, such as education, economy, technology, social and cultures. Therefore most countries make English as the first language studied after their native language. Indonesia as a developing country sees that studying English as foreign language is very important to survive in this globalization.

Considering the importance of English, the government has includes it as one of the compulsory subject to be taught to the student. In the newest of Indonesia education curriculum 2013, English is taught at school starting from the junior high school up to university.

The purpose of teaching foreign language, in this case, English is to master the four language skills by which learner uses for holding communication with the speaking English people. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. To gain four-skill above, we should fulfill the language components such

as the knowledge of structure, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary but that is not easy. Some students even have some problems in the language component.

It is important to study about vocabulary because when we are learning a foreign language, and we are lack of the vocabulary, we will find the difficulties in understanding the meaning of the language itself. But if we have enough vocabulary it will make us easier to learn a new language and to understand the meaning of the language itself.

According to Napa, (1991:6) vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without words. He further explains that there are three main areas in studying vocabulary; they are lexical meaning, contextual clues, and structural analysis. Those become the main areas that should be learnt by the students in studying vocabulary.

Structural analysis is one of the main areas in studying vocabulary. Structural analysis itself is analysis that is breaking a word into its element (root, preffix and suffix). Every word in English has a basic meaning. A word normally begins with a root which perhaps the complete word, or perhaps a part of complete word. To this root may add a prefix (a word – part that appears in front of a root) or a suffix (word – part that appears in the end of a root). When root is added by prefix or suffix it will be a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. Affixation can change a word's part of speech (*friend* vs. *friendly*) or a word's meaning within its part of speech (*dark* vs. *darkness*)

Gleason (1980:59) says "affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such constructions as words". Root are frequently longer than affixes, and generally much more numeorus in the vocabulary. Crowley (1995:6) says "affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme". There are two kinds of affixes : inflectional and derivational. At http://reference-definitions.blurtit.com/70827/what-is-an-affix, an affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English -ness and pre-, or inflectional, such as English plural -s and past tense –ed. According to Rachmadie (1992:23) affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes.

There are some ways to enrich our vocabulary. One of them is by reading. It can be by reading book, short story, newspaper, fable or even novel. So in this analysis, the writer uses The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi as data source, because from this novel we can increase our knowlegde of history, culture and science and there are many derivational affixes. When the students are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. So it is very important for the student to study about vocabulary especially derivational affixes.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the problem can be stated as follow:

"What are the derivational affixes found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi?"

1.2 Objective of the Research

Based on the statement of the problem, the writer determines the objective of the research as follow:

"To know the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi."

1.3 Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that this research gives the useful information for the readers. The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

1. Theoretical

This research helps in learning affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech.

2. Practical

The result of this research is expected to give precious contributions to lecturers, university students and future researcher. For the lecturers, this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary. For the university students, this research hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; inflectional and derivational not only from their hand book but also from novel. For the future researcher, the result of this research is expected to be a previous research for those who are interested in doing similar field of research.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The writer has a limited the problem of the research, so the problem which is investigated not too wide and the research are effective to be studied. Here, the writer analyzes the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. The novel consists of 46 chapters. The writer analyzes all the novel which are the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution to find out the structure of words that consist of the roots of words and derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel.

1.5 Operational Definition

Based on the title of the research above, the writer would like to give the definition of term which is used in this research.

1. The analysis in this research means a scientific process breaking the words into its element (root and affixes) of the new words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

2. Derivational affixes are the affixes that change the part of speech of a root or base.

3. Bases or roots mean in this research is morpheme that serve as the basic for words.

4. The land of Five Towers Novel translated by Angie Kilbane is the first book in trilogy written by A. Fuadi –a former TEMPO and VOA reporter, photography buff and a social enterpreneur.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is going to write the statements of any literature that have something to do with this research.

Morpheme

Before discussing derivational affixes, it is appropriate to explain morpheme firstly. According to Rachmadie (1990:9) says "it is clear that words do not always constitute the smallest parts. These smaller parts are called morphemes".

The concept of morpheme differ form the concept word, as may morphemes cannot stand as words on their own. A morpheme is free if it can stand alone, or bound if it is used exclusively along side a free morpheme. Such as *-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/* are called bound morpheme.

English example: the word "*unbreakable*" has three morphemes "*un-*" (meaning not X) a bound morpheme, "*-break-*" a free morpheme and "*-able*". "*un-*" is also a prefix, "*-able*" is a suffix. Both are affixes.

Based on the statement above, the writer concludes that morpheme is the smallest part that construct words.

2.1.1 Types of Morpheme

According to Crowley (1995:4), there are a number of different types of morpheme, depending on how they behave in a word. The following table presents the four main categories into which morphemes can be placed:

Table 2.1.1 Types of Morpheme

	Free	Bound
Root	Free root	Bound root
Non root	Free non root	Affix

Morpheme can first of all be classified according to whether they are free or bound.

1. **Free Morpheme**

A free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronouncable as a word. Thus, words made up of only one morpheme, such as cat, elephant, are necessarily free morpheme. Of course, this does not mean that free morphemes always occur on their own, with no other morphemes attached for example cat forms such as cats and catty and elephant we also have elephants and elephatine.

The point is that form such as cat and elephant do not require the presence of another morpheme in order to be pronounceable in isolation in English.

2. **Bound Morpheme**

A bound morpheme is one which cannot stand alone as a freely pronounceable word in a language, but which requires the presence of some morphemes. Thus, morpheme in English such as –ed "past", -s plural (more than one), re- (again, back) or mis- (wrongly) are bound morphemes. None of these forms are never pronounced on their own by speaker of English. There are always

attached to some morphemes, and occur in words such as kill-ed, dog-s,re-write and mis-hear.

Morpheme can also be classified according to whether they are roots or not. A root is a morpheme which has the potential of having other morpheme attached to it. A non-root, on the other hand, can never have any other morpheme attached to it. The classification of morphemes into free and bound morphemes, and into roots and non-roots, is cross-cutting classification. This means that there are either free roots or bounds.

1. A free root

A free root is root which can occur as a free morpheme, but which can also have other morphemes attached to it. Thus, the English word cat and elephant are morphemes of this particular type. These are morphemes because they can occur by themselves as the sole constituent of a word. They are also roots because they have the potential for other morphemes to be attached to them.

2. A bound root

A bound root is root which cannot occur as a free morpheme, but which is still clearly recognize as the semanitc and structural core of the word in which it occurs. Such roots are bound because they are always attached to some other morpheme. For example the word disgruntled, which clearly contains the initial dis-, and the final morpheme –ed. What is left is the root grunted, but this never occurs on its own.

Just as there are two kinds of root morpheme, there are also two kinds of non root morpheme.

1. Free non root

Free non root is a morpheme that can stand by itself as the sole constituent of a word, but which can never occur with another bound morpheme attached to it. Free morphemes which fall into this category in English include forms such as the following at, to, if, well, from, and, but, whose.

2. A bound non root

A bound non root is referred to especially as an affix. Affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. Affixes from bound roots in that the typically limit, modify, or in some other way change or add the meaning of the root to which they are attached, but they do not have clearly definable lexical meaning of their own, while roots constitute the semantic and structural core of a word, an affix represents something that is added to a root, both structurally and semantically.

Meanwhile, Yudi (2001:18), categories type of morphemes into:

1. Bound vs Free Morphemes

Bound morphemes are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, about which are typically attached to another form, e.g. re-, -ist, -ed, -s, -ly in word such as return, typist, wanted, books, and manly. Certain bound morphemes are known as affixes. They include prefixes and suffixes (further discussion is presented in the next module). The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be divided into two types, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes (further discussion is presents at the last part of the module).

Free morphemes are morphemes are which can stand by themselves as single words, *e.g. open, tour, tree, teach, tough, and.* Free morphemes alsofall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs which carry the "content" of messages a speaker conveys. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes *e.g. boy, man, house, tiger, sad, sincere.* The other group of free morphemes are calls functional morphemes, *e.g. end, but, when, because, on, near, in, the.* So, from the explanation above you can learn that the word "<u>man</u>" consists of one free morpheme but "<u>manly</u>" two: one free and one bound morphemes. Where as "<u>dishonestly</u>" consists of there: one free and two bound morphemes.

2. Root vs Nonroots

Roots constitute nuclei (or the core central parts) of all words. There are may be more than one root in a single word, e.g. blackbirds, catfish and breakwater. Some roots may have unique occurences. For example, the unique element *cran-* in *cranberry* does not constitute the nucleus of any other word, but it occurs in the position occupied by roots such as in *redberry, blueberry, blackberry* and *breakwater.*

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between roots and nonroots. This is because some roots become nonroots and vice vers. The nonroots *–ism* in *pragmatism, communism, fasism for instance,* has become a full root in a sentence such as : *I'm disgusted with all these isms.* This ism fills the position of both a root and a nonroot – as a suffix it is a nonroot and as a noun it is a root. On the

other hand, the root like become the nonroot –*ly,* for instance, *man-like* become *manly.*

3. Roots and Stems

A stem is composed of (1) the nucleus consisting of one or more roots, or (2) the nucleus plus any other nonroot (bound) morphemes. The form "man" in "manly" is at the same time a root and a stem. The form "breakwater" is the stem of "breakwater", but it is not a single root. There are two root morphemes break and water.

4. Nuclei vs Nonnuclei

The nucleus of morphological construction consists of (1) a root or (2) a combination of root. The nonnucleus is made up of nonroots. In *boyisheness* the element *boy* is the nucleus and –*ishness* constitute the nonnucleus. In breakwater the nucleus *breakwater* consists of two roots.

5. Nuclear vs Peripheral Structure

A nuclear structure consists of or contains the nucleus. A peripheral morpheme usually consists of a nonroot and is always "outside" of the nuclear contitutent. In the word *formal*, the nuclear element is form and the peripheral element is –al. In the word *formalize* the nuclear structure is formal- and the peripheral element is –ize. In *formalizer, formalize-* is the nuclear and –*er* is the peripheral.

6. Derivational vs Inflectional

Some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. Other

morpheme change neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of word are called as the inflectional morphemes.

2.2 Affixes

Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

2.2.1 Definition of Affixes

Rachmadie (1990:13), says "morpheme that here as the basic for words are sometimes called roots or base. Thus, morphemes such as *happy, quick, tidy, print* are roots. On the other hand, morpheme such as *–ly, -ness, un-, ir-* is non roots. They are usually called affixes". Crowley (1995:6) said that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that must always be attched to a root morpheme.

Meanwhile Procter (1980:15) says " affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word". At http://reference-definitions.blurtit.com/70827/what-is-an-affix, an affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word. Affix is something that is very derivational like English -ness and pre-, or inflectional, such as English plural -s and past tense –ed.

Based on the statement above, the writer consludes that affixes are morphemes which are not clearly lexical meaning and it is attached in root morpheme.

2.2.2 Types of Affixes

Affixes have several types; the following are the explanation from several reference:

Napa (1992:5) argues that there are three types of affixes; they are Prefix, Suffix, and Multiflix in English.

1. Prefix

    Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. Fore example: *ab*-normal, *dis*-agree, *ex*-change, *im*-material, *re*-act, etc.

2. Suffix

    Suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word. For example: ideal-*ize*, hoori-*fy*, execut-*ion*, capital-*ism*, care-*less*, etc.

3. Multifix

    Multifix is the affixes which can be added of both the prefix and suffix to any word. For example: *dis*-agree-*able*, *il*-legal-*ity*, *im*-migrat-*ion*, inaccuracy, misapplication, etc.

On the other hand at http://www01sil.org/linguistic/GlossaryOflinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAffixLinguistics.htm affixes are divided into several types depend the relationship to root on stem. Here is a table showing some kinds of affixes with example**:**

Table 2.2.2 Types of Affixes

Affix	Relationship to root or stem	Example
Prefix	Occurs in the front of a root or stem	*Un*happy
Suffix	Occurs at the end of a root or stem	Happi*ness*
Infix	Occurs inside of a root or stem	b*um*ili 'buy' (Tagalog, Philippines)
Circumfix	Occurs in two parts on both outer edges of a root or stem	*ka*baddang*an* 'help' (Tuwali Ifugao, Philippines)
Simulfix	Replaces one or more phonemes in the root or stem	m*an* + plural > m*e*n
Suprafix	Superimposed on one or more syllables in the root or stem as a suprasegmental	stress in the words 'produce, *n.* and pro'duce, *v.*

Crowley (1995:6) argues that there are two most common types of affixes, they are Prefixes and Suffixes.

1. Prefix

These are affixes which come before a root. The following English words all contain prefixes (presented in bold type), and these are separated from the root by means of hyphen:

re-act   un-holy

dis-believe   non-smoking

in-sincere   a-symmetry

pre-view   co-operate

2. Suffixes

These are affixes that are added after a root. The following English words contain suffixes.

cat-s	man-ly
kill-er	kind-ness
green-ish	eat-ing
laugh-ed	king-dom

2.3 Inflectional Affixes

Rachmadie (1990:31) said that some affixes when attached to the root or base do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new words. They only have certain grammatical function. These affixes are usually called inflection affixes. In English we have inflectional affixes to indicate the following:

1. Plural form, such as:

-s	book	book<u>s</u>
	glass	glass<u>es</u>
-en	ox	ox<u>en</u>
	child	child<u>ren</u>

2. Possession, such as:

Amir<u>'s</u> book

Amir and Nita<u>'s</u> book

A cat<u>'s</u> tail

3. Third singular verb maker, for example:

Mother always cook<u>s</u> rice

Rizal go<u>es</u> to school

He never watch<u>es</u> TV

4. Tense maker, such as:

He work<u>ed</u> hard yesterday. (past tense)

I have repeat<u>ed</u> the lesson. (past participle)

We are study<u>ing</u> English. (present progressive)

Sari (1988:82) argues that morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word, are called inflectional morphemes. And English has eight inflectional affixes; all other affixes are derivational. The eight inflectional affixes are listed in the following table, along with the type of root that each one attaches to, and a representative example.

Table 2.3 Kinds of Inflectional Affixes

INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES	ROOT	EXAMPLE
Plural	Noun	boy*s*
Possessive	Noun	boy*'s*
Comparative	Adjective	old*er*
Superlative	Adjective	old*est*
Present	Verb	walk*s*
Past	Verb	walk*ed*
Past Participle	Verb	Driv*en*
Present Participle	Verb	driv*ing*

Below are listed four charcteristics of inflectional affixes:

a. Do not change meaning or part of speech e.g. big and bigger are both adjective.

b. Typically indicate syntatic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence e.g. the present tense morphemes –s in *waits* shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).

c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.

d. Typically occur at the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

2.4 Derivational Affixes

As we know that a word sometimes is built by joining of affixes and root together, sometimes it can form a new word with the new meaning and it also can change the part of speech of root which is called derivational affixes. The following are the more explanation of derivational affixes.

2.4.1 Definition of Derivational Affixes

Rachmadie (1990:23) said that derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivatonal affixes serve as an important means by which new words may be created in English. At http://www-01.sil.org/linguistic/GlossaryOflinguisticTerms/WhatIsADerivatonalAffix.htm A derivational affix is an affix by means of which one word is formed (derived) from another. The derived word is often of a different word class from the original. Based on the statements above, the writer concludes that derivational

affixes are affixes that change part of speech of root. And there are some type of derivational affixes, they are:

1. Productive affix

   A productive affix is a derivational affix that is currently used in the derivation of new formations. For example, the prefix non- is a productive affix, as demonstrated in the following new coinage:

   - The only *non-upended* chair in the ransacked room.

2. Unproductive affix

   An unproductive affix is a derivational affix which is no longer used to form new words.

2.4.2 Characteristic of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristic of derivational affixes. According to Rachmadie (1990:23), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

1. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix –ment and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with –ure to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the diffferent suffixes –ment, -er, -ee to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).

2. In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an

adjective by addition of –ive, and to the adjective active we could add – ate, making it verb activate.

3. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

Below are listed four characteristics of derivational affixes, according to Yudi (2001:23):

1. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.

2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme –full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

3. Typically acour with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neightbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.

4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

2.5 Novel as a Literary Work

Nurgiyantoro in Lia (2004:24) defines that literary work is the aesthetic work which the function entertain, give emotional enjoyment and intellectual. Literary work can be viewed as a means of communication as works of art which has aesthetic purpose, of course has certain way to convey moral messages.

Literary may give some information for reader in the form of reading. Therefore, the readers will get the knowledge such as moral values and some lessons that the works are taught trough reading.

Literary work is expression of feeling, thought and an actions life which expressed through language. Therefore, by reading literary work especially a novel, the readers can increase their vocabulary and improve their mastery of grammar.

As one of literary works, the novel "The Land of Five Towers" gives some information for readers such as moral values and some lessons connected with life. Through the novel "The Land of Five Towers", the readers are hoped can take the lesson from moral messages through the character's attitude or behavior.

Nurgiyantoro in Lia (2004:26) states that literacy work is created by creator to be enjoyed, to be understood, and to be used by the society. There are several kinds of literacy works. There are novel, drama, poetry and short story.

From the explanation above, it is concluded that novel is a literary work. It can help the student to study English.

2.6 The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi

The Land of Five Towers Novel is the first book in a trilogy written by Ahmad Fuadi-a former TEMPO and VOA reporter, photography buff, and social entrepreneur. This novel is inpired by a true story. The story tells about family, simple life of people, culture, love, dreams, and friendship. In this novel, there is

the powerful phrase "*MAN JADDA WAJADA*", he who gives his all will surely succeed.

Ahmad Fuadi (born in Bayur Maninjau, West Sumatra, December 30, 1972, age 40 years) is a novelist, social worker and former journalists from Indonesia. His fiction of this novel considered to foster a passion for achievement. Although still fairly new publication, the novel has entered the ranks of the best seller of 2009. After that, he grabs *Indonesian Readers Award 2010* and the same year was also nominated for the *Equator Literary Award*, so PTS Litera, one in the neighboring country Malaysia publishers interested in publishing in the country in the Malay language version. For the second novel of the trilogy after *The Land of Five Towers*, *The Earth of 3 Colors* have been published since January 23, 2011 and the final novel of the trilogy, *Rantau 1 Estuary*, was launched symbolically in Washington DC in May 2013. Both novels become best selling in Indonesia. Fuadi founded the Community Towers, a charitable foundation to help underprivileged public education, especially for pre-school age. Currently, Community Tower has a pre-primary school free in Bintaro, South Tangerang.

He starts his secondary education at KMI Pondok Modern Darussalam roommate Ponorogo and graduated in 1992. Then he continued studying International Relations at Padjadjaran University, after graduating as a Tempo journalist. His first journalism class lived in reporting tasks under the guidance of senior journalists Tempo. In 1998, he received a Fulbright scholarship to study S2 in the School of Media and Public Affairs, George Washington University. Migrated to Washington DC with Yayi, who is also his wife --- Tempo journalist-

was his childhood dream come true. While in college, they became correspondent TEMPO and VOA reporters. The historic news events of 11 September 2001 as reported to them both directly from the Pentagon, White House and Capitol Hill.

2.7 Review Of Previous Research

The previous research is skripsi written by: Arum Isti Andayani (2011) that has done a research with the title: AFFIXATION FOUND IN THE SKRIPSI OF STUDENTS IN ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT MURIA KUDUS UNIVERSITY IN YEAR 2010.

The theme of analysis in her skripsi and my skripsi is similiar. It concerns with affixes. But, the skripsi of Arum Isti Andayani analyzes more about affixes and in the writer's skripsi only analyzes the derivational affixes. The next distinction is the data source of the research. In Andayani's skripsi, she identifies affixes found in the final project of students of English Education Department Muria Kudus University especially in the background of study. While in here, the writer would like to identify the derivational affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

There are many definitions about derivational affixes. But, the contents of all definition are same. For example, At http://www-01.sil.org/linguistic/GlossaryOflinguisticTerms/WhatIsADerivatonalAffix.htm A derivational affix is an affix by means of which one word is formed (derived) from another. The derived word is often of a different word class from the original. Yudi (2001:18) argues that some morpheme derive or create new words

by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. The writer also uses the theory of Rachmadie (1990:23) that derivational affixes are affixes that change the part of speech of the root or base.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter explains the method of this research, which includes the design of the research, data source, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data in order to bring accurate and valid result to the study.

3.1   Design of the Research

This research is in domain of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Shodiq (2003) states that qualitative research does not include any calculation and inferential statistic. Moleong (1991:11) says that methodology qualitative as procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from person or activity which is researched. This research also belongs to descriptive study since it just collects and analyzes the derivational affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

Descriptive research is non hypothesis research, so in the research procedure, it does not need hypothesis (Arikunto, 1998:245). It means the method is intended to make a systematic and accurate description concerning the fact and the features of research data. This research is accumulation of basic data in descriptive way, not explains about correlation or hypothesis testing. It means that descriptive studies are designed to obatin information that concerns the status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as existing at the time of study.

By using this method, the writer would like to collect, arrange and analyze the derivational affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

3.2 Data and Data Source

Data are material which are used in some researches (Sudaryanto,1998:8). Data is informations of parts, to be analyzed. Subroto (1992:7) explains that the data can be obtained from magazines, newspaper, books, etc. The data in this reasearch is all of the word that are attached derivational affixes covered in 46 chapters starts from the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

The source of the data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained (Arikunto,1998:20). The data source is The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

3.3 Data Collecting

In the qualitative research, the collected data is in the form of words or pictures, so the qualitative researcher collects the data in detail and complex (Alsa, 2003). Furthermore, Alsa (2003:51) also states that qualitative research especially contains extensive data, which are use to reveal the complex phenomena and process.

In collecting data, the writer takes these following steps:

1. Finding the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

2. Reading all the contents of the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

3. Finding dan Listing all the word contains derivational affixes.

3.4 Data Analysis

Analysis of derivational affixes is an action of analyzing the word attached by derivational affix in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. This study is descriptive; therefore, it just describe the derivational affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It requires some data, which are qualitative data.

To analyze those data the writer uses non-statistical analysis, which is taken from the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. The writer analyzes the derivational affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi by doing some following steps :

1. Listing the word in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

2. Finding out the words in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. This is going to employ table to describe it.

3. Describing the derivational affixes of the word in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

4. Classifying the bases of roots in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi depend on their part of speech.

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes		Note
					Prefix	Suffix	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adj.		-ness	Noun Maker

CHAPTER IV

FINDING OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the writer will serve the finding of the research of derivational affixes and the bases or root of word in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

The Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi

The objective of this research is to know the derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. And the words itself consist of root or base added by derivational affix that has been changed the part of speech.

The data of this research was taken from the chapter that represent the beginning of the story, rising the case and the solution covered in 46 chapters. After reading those chapters in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, the writer found 656 words which attached derivational affixes.

After presenting the words which is found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, the writer presents the table which is going to show the derivational affixes.

This table below is going to show the words, bases or roots, part of speech, derivational affixes, and note which is found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

Table 4 Derivational Affixes

No	Word	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes		Note
					Prefix	Suffix	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Religious	Adj.	Religion	Noun		-ous	Adj. Maker
2.	Bashfully	Adv.	Bash	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. Maker
3.	Merely	Adv.	Mere	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
4.	Nonreligious	Adj.	Religi	Noun	Non-	-ous	Adj. Maker
5.	Graduation	Noun	Graduate	Verb		-tion	Noun Maker
6.	Traditional	Adj.	Tradition	Noun		-al	Adj. Maker
7.	Colorful	Adj.	Color	Noun		-ful	Adj. Maker
8.	Immediately	Adv.	Immediate	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
9.	Atypically	Adv.	Atypical	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
10.	Prescription	Noun	Prescripe	Verb		-tion	Noun Maker
11.	Apprehensive	Adj.	Apprehend	Verb		-ive	Adj. Maker
12.	Payment	Noun	Pay	Verb		-ment	Noun Maker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13.	Cautiously	Adv.	Caution	Noun		-ous -ly	Adv. Maker
14.	Consequently	Adv.	Consequent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
15.	Leader	Noun	Lead	Verb		-er	Noun Maker
16.	Preacher	Noun	Preach	Verb		-er	Noun Marke
17.	Increasingly	Adv.	Increase	Verb		-ly	Adv. Maker
18.	Critical	Adj.	Critic	Noun		-al	Adj. Maker
19.	Sorrowfully	Adv.	Sorrow	Adj.		-ful -ly	Adv. Maker
20.	Goodness	Noun	Good	Adj.		-ness	Noun Maker
21.	Manager	Noun	Manage	Verb		-er	Noun Maker
22.	Possibly	Adv.	Possible	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
23.	Piteously	Adv.	Pity	Adj.		-ous -ly	Adv. Maker
24.	Honorable	Adj.	Honor	Noun		-able	Adj. Maker
25.	Infrequently	Adv.	Frequent	Adj.	in-	-ly	Adv. Maker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
26.	Discussion	Noun	Discuss	Verb		-ion	Noun Maker
27.	Clearly	Adv.	Clear	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
28.	Shiny	Adj.	Shine	Verb-		-y	Adj. Maker
29.	Quickly	Adv.	Quick	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
30.	Shortly	Adv.	Short	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
31.	Defender	Noun	Defend	Verb		-er	Noun Maker
32.	Frustration	Noun	Frustrate	Verb		-tion	Noun Maker
33.	Immeasurable	Adj.	Measure	Verb-	im-	-able	Adj. Maker
34.	Greatly	Adv.	Great	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
35.	Independence	Noun	Depend	Verb	in-	-ence	Noun Maker
36.	Divider	Noun	Divide	Verb		-er	Noun Maker
37.	Wooden	Adj.	Wood	Noun		-en	Adj. Maker
38.	Currently	Adv.	Current	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
39.	Suggestion	Noun	Suggest	Verb		-ion	Noun Maker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
40.	Difference	Noun	Differ	Verb		-ence	Noun Maker
41.	Heartedly	Adv.	Heart	Noun		-ly	Adv. Maker
42.	Silence	Noun	Silent	Adj.		-ence	Noun Maker
43.	Rarely	Adv.	Rare	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Maker
44.	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adj.		-ness	Noun Maker
45.	Agreement	Noun	Agree	Verb		-ment	Noun Maker
46.	Completely	Adv.	Complete	Verb		-ly	Adv. Maker
47.	Information	Noun	Inform	Verb		-tion	Noun Maker
48.	Enrollment	Noun	Enroll	Verb		-ment	Noun Maker
49.	Forgiveness	Noun	Forgive	Verb		-ness	Noun Maker
50	Beautiful	Adj.	Beauty	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
51	Collective	Adj.	Collect	Verb		-ive	Adj. Marker
52	Invitation	Noun	Invite	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
53	Curiously	Adv.	Curious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
54	Examination	Noun	Exam	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
55	Rigorous	Adj.	Rigor	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
56	Preparation	Noun	Prepare	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
57	Exhaustion	Noun	Exhaust	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
58	Worriedly	Adv.	Worry	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
59	Throughly	Adv.	Through	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
60	Clumsily	Adv.	Clumsy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
61	Tightly	Adv.	Tight	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
62	Excitement	Noun	Excite	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
63	Loudly	Adv.	Loud	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
64	Mighty	Adj.	Might	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
65	Powerful	Adj.	Power	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
66	Magical	Adj.	Magic	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
67	Energetic	Adj.	Energy	Noun		-tic	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
68	Nimbly	Adv.	Nimble	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
69	Conductor	Noun	Conduct	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
70	Rainy	Adj.	Rain	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
71	Impatiently	Adv.	Patient	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
72	Faintly	Adv.	Faint	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
73	Friendly	Adv.	Friend	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
74	Cheerful	Adj.	Cheer	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
75	Simply	Adv.	Simple	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
76	Postal	Noun	Post	Verb		-al	Noun Marker
77	Worker	Noun	Work	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
78	Seller	Noun	Sell	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
79	Deliberately	Adv.	Deliberate	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
80	Completely	Adv.	Complete	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
81	Popularity	Noun	Popular	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
82	Charismatic	Adj.	Charisma	Noun		-tic	Adj. Marker
83	Writer	Noun	Write	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
84	Slightly	Adv.	Slight	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
85	Introduction	Noun	Introduce	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
86	Sturdily	Adv.	Sturdy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
87	Behavior	Noun	Behave	Verb		-ior	Noun Marker
88	Naively	Adv.	Naive	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
89	Seriousness	Noun	Serious	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
90	Precisely	Adv.	Precise	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
91	Nasally	Adv.	Nasal	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
92	Creature	Noun	Create	Verb		-ure	Noun Marker
93	Generation	Noun	Generate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
94	Widely	Adv.	Wide	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
95	Emotionally	Adv.	Emotion	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
96	Physically	Adv.	Physic	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
97	Solemnly	Adv.	Solemn	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
98	Unmistakably	Adv.	Mistake	Noun	un-	-ably	Adv. Marker
99	Unanimously	Adv.	Animous	Adj.	un-	-ly	Adv. Marker
100	Spiky	Adj.	Spike	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
101	Deepen	Verb	Deep	Adj.		-en	Verb Marker
102	Luckily	Adv.	Luck	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
103	Voracious	Adj.	Predict	Verb		-ous	Adj. Marker
104	Faithful	Adj.	Faith	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
105	Hurriedly	Adv.	Hurry	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
106	Funny	Adj.	Fun	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
107	Player	Noun	Play	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
108	Proudly	Adv.	Proud	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
109	Enviously	Adv.	Envy	Verb		-ous -ly	Adv. Marker
110	Educator	Noun	Educate	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
111	Enlighten	Verb	Light	Noun	en-	-en	Verb Marker
112	Happily	Adv.	Happy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
113	Definitely	Adv.	Define	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
114	Briefly	Adv.	Brief	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
115	Solidify	Adv.	Solid	Adj.		-fy	Adv. Marker
116	Frantically	Adv.	Frantic	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
117	Sharply	Adv.	Sharp	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
118	Indiscriminately	Adv.	Discriminate	Verb	in-	-ly	Adv. Marker
119	Carefully	Adv.	Care	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
120	Possibly	Adv.	Possible	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
121	Trial	Noun	Try	Verb		-al	Noun Marker
122	Comfortable	Adj.	Comfort	Adj.		-able	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
123	Calmly	Adv.	Calm	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
124	Optimistic	Adj.	Optimist	Adj.		-tic	Adj. Marker
125	Peacefull	Adv.	Peace	Noun		-ful	Adv. Marker
126	Officially	Adv.	Office	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
127	Violation	Noun	Violate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
128	Accordance	Noun	Accord	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
129	Punishment	Noun	Punish	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
130	Permanently	Adv.	Permanent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
131	Firmly	Adv.	Firm	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
132	Seriously	Adv.	Serious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
133	Enforce	Verb	Force	Noun	en-		Verb Marker
134	Strictly	Adv.	Strict	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
135	Recommendation	Noun	Commend	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
136	Exception	Noun	Except	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
137	Violator	Noun	Violate	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
138	Unify	Verb	Union	Noun		-fy	Verb Marker
139	Repetition	Noun	Repeat	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
140	Instantly	Adv.	Instant	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
141	Flicker	Noun	Flick	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
142	Asleep	Adj.	Sleep	Verb	a-		Adj. Marker
143	Mandatory	Adj.	Mandate	Verb		-ary	Adj. Marker
144	Unfold	Verb	Fold	Verb	un-		Verb Marker
145	Artistic	Adj.	Art	Noun		-istic	Adj. Marker
146	Difficulty	Noun	Difficult	Adj.		-ty	Noun Marker
147	Lengthy	Adv.	Lenght	Noun		-ty	Adv. Marker
148	Explanation	Noun	Explain	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
149	Broadly	Adv.	Broad	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
150	Unfortunately	Adv.	Fortune	Noun	un-	-ate -ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
151	Courteously	Adv.	Courteous	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
152	Pronounciation	Noun	Pronounce	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
153	Literally	Adv.	Literal	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
154	Certainly	Adv.	Certain	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
155	Manager	Noun	Manage	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
156	Incredibly	Adv.	Incredible	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
157	Strudy	Adj.	Break	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
158	Promptly	Adv.	Prompt	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
159	Easily	Adv.	Easy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
160	Weary	Adj.	Wear	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
161	Certainty	Noun	Certain	Adj.		-ty	Noun Marker
162	Nicely	Adv.	Nice	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
163	Disciplinary	Adj.	Disclipine	Noun		-ary	Adj. Marker
164	Security	Noun	Secure	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
165	Optimistically	Adv.	Optimist	Adj.		-ical -ly	Adv. Marker
166	Abruptly	Adv.	Abrupt	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
167	Stiffly	Adv.	Stiff	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
168	Movement	Noun	Move	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
169	Stocky	Adj.	Stock	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
170	Shakily	Adv.	Shake	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
171	Comparison	Noun	Compare	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
172	Embarassement	Noun	Embarasse	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
173	Strongly	Adv.	Strong	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
174	Subsequently	Adv.	Subsequent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
175	Finally	Adv.	Final	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
176	Silently	Adv.	Silent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
177	Enforcer	Noun	Force	Noun	en-	-er	Noun Marker
178	Swiftly	Adv.	Swift	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
179	Unsurprisingly	Adv.	Surprise	Verb	un-	-ly	Adv. Marker
180	Communication	Noun	Communicate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
181	Surveillance	Noun	Survey	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
182	Initially	Adv.	Initial	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
183	Suggestion	Noun	Suggest	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
184	Noisy	Adj.	Noise	Adj.		-y	Adj. Marker
185	Apperently	Adv.	Appear	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
186	Faithfully	Adv.	Faith	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
187	Relatively	Adv.	Relate	Verb		-ive -ly	Adv. Marker
188	Hidden	Adj.	Hide	Verb		-en	Adj. Marker
189	Beautifully	Adv.	Beauty	Noun		-fully	Adv. Marker
190	Frequently	Adv.	Frequent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
191	Fellowship	Noun	Fellow	Noun		-ship	Noun Marker
192	Windy	Adj.	Wind	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
193	Confusion	Noun	Confuse	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
194	Dresser	Noun	Dress	Noun		-er	Noun Marker
195	Colonial	Adj.	Colony	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
196	Government	Noun	Govern	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
197	Continuation	Noun	Continue	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
198	Rusty	Adj.	Rust	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
199	Removable	Adj.	Move	Verb		-able	Adj. Marker
200	Abbrevation	Noun	Abbreviate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
201	Blatantly	Adv.	Blatant	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
202	Usually	Adv.	Usual	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
203	Thankfully	Adv.	Thank	Verb		-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
204	Especially	Adv.	Especial	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
205	Frivolous	Adj.	Frivol	Noun		-ous	Adv. Marker
206	Nonbeliever	Noun	Believe	Noun	non-	-er	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
207	Pressure	Noun	Press	Verb		-ure	Noun Marker
208	Excitedly	Adv.	Excite	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
209	Greatly	Adv.	Great	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
210	Impressive	Adj.	Impress	Verb		-ive	Adj. Marker
211	Nationally	Adv.	Nation	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
212	Admittedly	Adv.	Admit	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
213	Historical	Adj.	History	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
214	Feebly	Adv.	Feeble	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
215	Agreement	Noun	Agree	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
216	Uncertainly	Adv.	Certain	Adj.	un-	-ly	Adv. Marker
217	Permission	Noun	Permit	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
218	Satisfaction	Noun	Satisfy	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
219	Orderly	Adv.	Order	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
220	Assembly	Adv.	Assemble	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
221	Repeatedly	Adv.	Repeat	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
222	Existence	Noun	Exist	Verb		-ence	Noun Marker
223	Official	Adj.	Office	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
224	Enthusiastic	Adj.	Enthusiast	Noun		-ic	Adj. Marker
225	Initiator	Noun	Initiate	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
226	Audience	Noun	Appear	Verb		-ence	Noun Marker
227	Combination	Noun	Combine	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
228	Nervously	Adv.	Nerve	Noun		-ous -ly	Adv. Marker
229	Champion	Noun	Champ	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
230	Tactical	Adj.	Tactic	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
231	Greatness	Noun	Great	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
232	Eventually	Adv.	Event	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
233	Personal	Adj.	Person	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
234	Broadcaster	Noun	Broadcast	Verb		-er	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
235	Defensive	Adj.	Defend	Verb		-ive	Adj. Marker
236	Hopeless	Adj.	Hope	Verb		-less	Adj. Marker
237	Mercilessly	Adv.	Merciy	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
238	Stiflingly	Adv.	Stifle	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
239	Sticky	Adj.	Stick	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
240	Anxious	Adj.	Anxiety	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
241	Barely	Adv.	Bare	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
242	Valiantly	Adv.	Valiant	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
243	Handful	Adj.	Hand	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
244	Critical	Adj.	Critic	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
245	Concentration	Noun	Concentrate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
246	Speechless	Adj.	Speech	Noun		-less	Adj. Marker
247	Previously	Adv.	Previous	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
248	Rowdy	Adj.	Explore	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
249	Motivational	Noun	Motivate	Verb		-tion -al	Noun Marker
250	Memorization	Noun	Memory	Noun		-tion	Noun Marker
251	Weakness	Noun	Weak	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
252	Thankful	Adj.	Thank	Verb		-ful	Adj. Marker
253	Naturally	Adv.	Nature	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
254	Additional	Adj.	Add	Verb		-tion -al	Adj. Marker
255	Continually	Adv.	Continue	Verb		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
256	Nutrition	Noun	Nutrient	Adj.		-tion	Noun Marker
257	Roughly	Adv.	Rough	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
258	Prostration	Noun	Prostrate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
259	Meaningless	Adj.	Mean	Verb		-less	Adj. Marker
260	Humility	Noun	Humil	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
261	Sleppy	Adj.	Sleep	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
262	Refreshment	Noun	Fresh	Adj.	re-	-ment	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
263	Increasingly	Adv.	Increase	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
264	Silence	Noun	Silent	Adj.		-ence	Noun Marker
265	Drowsiness	Noun	Drown	Verb		-ness	Noun Marker
266	Sleppiness	Noun	Sleep	Verb		-ness	Noun Marker
267	Addiction	Noun	Addict	Adj.		-tion	Noun Marker
268	Denial	Noun	Deny	Verb		-al	Noun Marker
269	Examiner	Noun	Exam	Noun		-er	Noun Marker
270	Selection	Noun	Select	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
271	Tensely	Adv.	Tense	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
272	Nervousness	Noun	Nerve	Verb		-ness	Noun Marker
273	Momentarily	Adv.	Moment	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
274	Shaky	Adj.	Shake	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
275	Lighter	Noun	Light	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
276	Randomly	Adv.	Random	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
277	Sluggish	Adj.	Slug	Noun		-ish	Adj. Marker
278	Locally	Adv.	Local	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
279	Enthusiasm	Noun	Enthusiast	Verb		-ism	Noun Marker
280	Succesful	Adj.	Success	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
281	Laughter	Noun	Laugh	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
282	Chatter	Noun	Chat	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
283	Curiousity	Noun	Curious	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
284	Envious	Adj.	Envy	Verb		-ous	Adj. Marker
285	Declamation	Noun	Declamate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
286	Clearly	Adv.	Clear	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
287	Photographic	Adj.	Pothograph	Noun		-ic	Adj. Marker
288	Optimistic	Adj.	Optimist	Noun		-ic	Adj. Marker
289	Breezy	Adj.	Breez	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
290	Description	Noun	Describe	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
291	Justify	Verb	Justice	Noun		-fy	Verb Marker
292	Imagination	Noun	Imagine	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
293	National	Adj.	Nation	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
294	Development	Noun	Develop	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
295	Poetically	Adv.	Poetic	Adj.		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
296	Imaginary	Adj.	Imagine	Verb		-ry	Adj. Marker
297	Scientific	Adj.	Science	Noun		-ic	Adj. Marker
298	Passionately	Adv.	Passion	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
299	Argument	Noun	Argue	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
300	Interpretation	Noun	Interpretate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
301	Geographic	Adj.	Geography	Noun		-ic	Adj. Marker
302	Civilization	Noun	Civil	Adj.		-tion	Noun Marker
303	Humorous	Adj.	Humor	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
304	Civilize	Verb	Civil	Adj.		-ize	Verb Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
305	Replacement	Noun	Replace	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
306	Sweetness	Noun	Sweet	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
307	Miraculously	Adv.	Miracle	Noun		-ous -ly	Adv. Marker
308	Determination	Noun	Determinate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
309	Unexpectedly	Adv.	Expect	Verb	un-	-ly	Adv. Marker
310	Lucky	Adj.	Luck	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
311	Majority	Noun	Major	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
312	Generally	Adv.	General	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
313	Sadly	Adv.	Sad	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
314	Regularly	Adv.	Regular	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
315	Festive	Adj.	Fest	Noun		-ive	Adj. Marker
316	Toddler	Noun	Toddle	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
317	Addition	Noun	Add	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
318	Spacious	Adj.	Space	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
319	Audible	Adj.	Audio	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
320	Solidly	Adv.	Solid	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
321	Blankly	Adv.	Blank	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
322	Education	Noun	Educate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
323	Organization	Noun	Organize	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
324	Sticker	Noun	Stick	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
325	Appreciation	Noun	Appreciate	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
326	Fairly	Adv.	Fair	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
327	Appliance	Noun	Apply	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
328	Location	Noun	Locate	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
329	Mothly	Adv.	Moth	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
330	Surprisingly	Adv.	Surprise	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
331	Attendance	Noun	Attend	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
332	Expertly	Adv.	Expert	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
333	Essentially	Adv.	Essent	Noun		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
334	Congregation	Noun	Congregrate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
335	Patiently	Adv.	Patient	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
336	Sincerely	Adv.	Sincere	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
337	Sincerity	Noun	Sincere	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
338	Festivity	Noun	Fest	Verb		-ty	Noun Marker
339	Lively	Adv.	Live	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
340	Friendship	Noun	Friend	Noun		-ship	Noun Marker
341	Festively	Adv.	Fest	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
342	Donation	Noun	Donate	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
343	Genealogical	Adj.	Genealogy	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
344	Relationship	Noun	Relate	Verb		-ship	Noun Marker
345	Briskly	Adv.	Brisk	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
346	Bitterly	Adv.	Bit	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
347	Memorable	Adj.	Memory	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
348	Partly	Adv.	Part	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
349	Unforgettable	Adj.	Forget	Verb	un-	-able	Adj. Marker
350	Pleasant	Adj.	Please	Verb		-ant	Adj. Marker
351	Joyous	Adj.	Joy	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
352	Rheotorically	Adv.	Retro	Adj.		-al -ly	Adv. Marker
353	Defensively	Adv.	Defend	Verb		-ive -ly	Adv. Marker
354	Flattery	Noun	Flat	Adj.		-ry	Noun Marker
355	Valuable	Adj.	Value	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
356	Seniority	Noun	Senior	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
357	Impenetrable	Adj.	Penetrate	Verb	im-	-able	Adj. Marker
358	Casually	Adv.	Casual	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
359	Passionate	Adj.	Passion	Noun		-ate	Adj. Marker
360	Capricously	Adv.	Caprice	Noun		-ous -ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
361	Governor	Noun	Govern	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
362	Collective	Adj.	Collect	Verb		-ive	Adj. Marker
363	Opportunity	Noun	Opportune	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
364	Perpetual	Adj.	Perpetua	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
365	Deeply	Adv.	Deep	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
366	Attractive	Adj.	Attract	Verb		-ive	Adj. Marker
367	Feasible	Adj.	Format	Noun		-ive	Adj. Marker
368	Possibility	Noun	Possible	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
369	Motivation	Noun	Motivate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
370	Reporter	Noun	Report	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
371	Coverage	Noun	Cover	Verb		-age	Noun Marker
372	Hesitantly	Adv.	Hesitant	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
373	Apologize	Verb	Apology	Noun		-ize	Verb Marker
374	Judgement	Noun	Judge	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
375	Leniciency	Noun	Lenient	Adj.		-cy	Noun Marker
376	Jealously	Adv.	Jealous	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
377	Shyly	Adv.	Shy	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
378	Cylindrical	Adj.	Cylinder	Noun		-ical	Adj. Marker
379	Technical	Adj.	Technic	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
380	Container	Noun	Contain	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
381	Sweaty	Adj.	Sweat	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
382	Tricky	Adj.	Trick	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
383	Hesitantly	Adv.	Hesitant	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
384	Cheery	Adj.	Cheer	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
385	Emergency	Noun	Emergent	Adj.		-cy	Noun Marker
386	Glossy	Adj.	Gloss	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
387	Fearfully	Adv.	Fear	Verb		-fully	Adv. Marker
388	Resignation	Noun	Sign	Noun		-tion	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
389	Frozen	Adj.	Froze	Verb		-en	Adj. Marker
390	Strategically	Adv.	Strategy	Noun		-ical -ly	Adv. Marker
391	Unmistakable	Adj.	Mistake	Noun	un-	-able	Adj. Marker
392	Endlessly	Adv.	End	Verb		-less -ly	Adv. Marker
393	Suitable	Adj.	Suit	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
394	Practical	Adj.	Practice	Verb		-al	Adj. Marker
395	Strangely	Adv.	Strange	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
396	Installment	Noun	Install	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
397	Preparatory	Adj.	Prepare	Verb		-ry	Adj. Marker
398	Restlessness	Noun	Rest	Verb		-ness	Noun Marker
399	Doubtful	Adj.	Doubt	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
400	Notification	Noun	Notify	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
401	Destination	Noun	Destine	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
402	Reminiscent	Adj.	Remind	Verb		-cent	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
403	Painful	Adj.	Pain	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
404	Reality	Noun	Real	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
405	Quitter	Noun	Quit	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
406	Vibrantly	Adv.	Vibrant	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
407	Theatrical	Adj.	Theathre	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
408	Fighter	Noun	Fight	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
409	Safety	Noun	Safe	Verb		-ty	Noun Marker
410	Maker	Noun	Make	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
411	Uniqueness	Noun	Unique	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
412	Magnificent	Adj.	Magnify	Verb		-cent	Adj. Marker
413	Automatically	Adv.	Automatic	Adj.		-ally	Adv. Marker
414	Reputation	Noun	Repute	Adj.		-tion	Noun Marker
415	Director	Noun	Direct	Adj.		-or	Noun Marker
416	Thrifty	Adj.	Thrift	Noun		-ty	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
417	Conceptualize	Verb	Concept	Noun		-alize	Verb Marker
418	Rehearsal	Noun	Rehearse	Verb		-al	Noun Marker
419	Traveller	Noun	Travel	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
420	Observer	Noun	Observe	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
421	Presentation	Noun	Present	Adj.		-tion	Noun Marker
422	Wanderer	Noun	Wander	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
423	Boundary	Noun	Bound	Verb		-ary	Noun Marker
424	Entertainment	Noun	Entertain	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
425	Intently	Adv.	Intent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
426	Manually	Adv.	Manual	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
427	Sprayer	Noun	Spray	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
428	Blower	Noun	Blow	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
429	Coordinator	Noun	Coordinate	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
430	Arrangement	Noun	Arrange	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
431	Perfomance	Noun	Perform	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
432	Optimistic	Adj.	Optimist	Noun		-ic	Adj. Marker
433	Foreigner	Noun	Foreign	Adj.		-er	Noun Marker
434	Condensation	Noun	Condense	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
435	Attendant	Adj.	Attend	Verb		-ant	Adj. Marker
436	Peacefully	Adv.	Peace	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
437	Decoration	Noun	Decorate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
438	Action	Noun	Act	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
439	Actor	Noun	Act	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
440	Recorder	Noun	Record	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
441	Gradually	Adv.	Gradual	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
442	Pensively	Adv.	Pensive	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
443	Thunderous	Adj.	Thunder	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
444	Admiration	Noun	Admire	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
445	Dubiously	Adv.	Dubious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
446	Difference	Noun	Differ	Adj.		-ence	Noun Marker
447	Recently	Adv.	Recent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
448	Stupidity	Noun	Stupid	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
449	Conclusion	Noun	Conclude	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
450	Cloudy	Adj.	Cloud	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
451	Reliever	Noun	Relief	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
452	Prideful	Adj.	Pride	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
453	Huller	Noun	Hull	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
454	Emotional	Adj.	Emotion	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
455	Dutiful	Adj.	Duty	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
456	Certainty	Noun	Certain	Adj.		-ty	Noun Marker
457	Uncomfortable	Adj.	Comfort	Adj.	un-	-able	Adj. Marker
458	Elderly	Adj.	Elder	Noun		-ly	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
459	Kindness	Noun	Kind	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
460	Salvation	Noun	Salve	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
461	Softly	Adv.	Soft	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
462	Typical	Adj.	Type	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
463	Sadness	Noun	Sad	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
464	Administrator	Noun	Help	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
465	Probably	Adv.	Porbable	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
466	Heavenly	Adv.	Heaven	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
467	Actual	Adj.	Act	Verb		-al	Adj. Marker
468	Realize	Verb	Real	Noun		-ize	Verb Marker
469	Brightly	Adv.	Bright	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
470	Honestly	Adv.	Honest	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
471	Extremely	Adv.	Extreme	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
472	Departure	Noun	Depart	Verb		-ure	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
473	Cheerfully	Adv.	Cheer	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
474	Indescribably	Adv.	Describe	Verb	in-	-able -ly	Adv. Marker
475	Solitary	Adj.	Solitare	Verb		-ry	Adj. Marker
476	Lethargically	Adv.	Lethargic	Adj.		-ally	Adv. Marker
477	Ancestor	Noun	Ancestry	Noun		-or	Noun Marker
478	Prickly	Adv.	Prick	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
479	Enjoyable	Adj.	Joy	Noun	en-	-able	Adj. Marker
480	Dangerous	Adj.	Danger	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
481	Consciousness	Noun	Conscious	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
482	Resistance	Noun	Resist	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
483	Ignition	Noun	Ignite	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
484	Appointment	Noun	Appoint	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
485	Electrifier	Noun	Electric	Adj.		-er	Noun Marker
486	Symphathetically	Adv.	Symphaty	Noun		-ical -ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
487	Victoriuos	Adj.	Victory	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
488	Injection	Noun	Inject	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
489	Pregnancy	Noun	Pregnant	Adj.		-cy	Noun Marker
490	Encounter	Noun	Count	Verb	en-	-er	Noun Marker
491	Guidance	Noun	Guide	Verb		-ance	Noun Marker
492	Witness	Noun	Wit	Verb		-ness	Noun Marker
493	Adviser	Noun	Advise	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
494	Available	Adj.	Avail	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
495	Brighten	Verb	Bright	Adj.		-en	Verb Marker
496	Mountainous	Adj.	Mountain	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
497	Mentally	Adv.	Mental	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
498	Neutralize	Verb	Neutral	Adj.		-ize	Verb Marker
499	Infamously	Adv.	Fame	Noun	in-	-ously	Adv. Marker
500	Ability	Noun	Able	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
501	Capability	Noun	Capable	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
502	Confidence	Noun	Confident	Adj.		-ence	Noun Marker
503	Empathetically	Adv.	Emphaty	Noun		-ally	Adv. Marker
504	Necessarily	Adv.	Necessary	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
505	Normally	Adv.	Normal	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
506	Illustration	Noun	Ilustrate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
507	Translator	Noun	Translate	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
508	Unmercifully	Adv.	Merciy	Noun	un-	-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
509	Learner	Noun	Learn	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
510	Imitation	Noun	Imitate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
511	Convincingly	Adv.	Convince	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
512	Psychological	Adj.	Psycology	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
513	Physical	Adj.	Physic	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
514	Winner	Noun	Win	Verb		-er	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
515	Anticaipation	Noun	Anticipate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
516	Intensive	Adj.	Intense	Noun		-ive	Adj. Marker
517	Golden	Adj.	Gold	Noun		-en	Adj. Marker
518	Philosophycal	Adj.	Philosophy	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
519	Cosmography	Noun	Cosmo	Noun		-y	Noun Marker
520	Miraculous	Adj.	Miracle	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
521	Reaction	Noun	Act	Verb	re-	-tion	Noun Marker
522	Universal	Adj.	Universe	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
523	Solidarity	Noun	Solid	Adj.		-ity	Noun Marker
524	Regression	Noun	Regress	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
525	Romanticism	Noun	Romantic	Adj.		-ism	Noun Marker
526	Dissappoinment	Noun	Dissappoint	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
527	Tremendous	Adj.	Tremendous	Adj.		-ous	Adj. Marker
528	Enterpreneurship	Noun	Enterpreneur	Verb		-ship	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
529	Cheerish	Adj.	Cheer	Noun		-ish	Adj. Marker
530	Glassy	Adj.	Glass	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
531	Responsibility	Noun	Response	Verb		-ity	Noun Marker
532	Helper	Noun	Help	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
533	Compassion	Noun	Compase	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
534	Meaningfull	Adj.	Mean	Verb		-ful	Adj. Marker
535	Enforcement	Noun	Force	Verb	en-	-ment	Noun Marker
536	Puffy	Adj.	Puff	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
537	Congratulation	Noun	Congratulate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
538	Clamorous	Adj.	Clamor	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
539	Foggy	Adj.	Fog	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
540	Dashingly	Adv.	Dash	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
541	Drainage	Noun	Drain	Verb		-age	Noun Marker
542	Foundation	Noun	Found	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
543	Separation	Noun	Separate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
544	Highly	Adv.	High	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
545	Apparently	Adv.	Apparent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
546	Staunchly	Adv.	Staunch	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
547	Coincidence	Noun	Coinci	Adj.		-ence	Noun Marker
548	Apartment	Noun	Apart	Adj.		-ment	Noun Marker
549	Obviously	Adv.	Obvious	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
550	Doctoral	Adj.	Doctor	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
551	Advisor	Noun	Advise	Verb		-or	Noun Marker
552	Steadily	Adv.	Stead	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
553	Numerous	Adj.	Number	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
554	Forgiver	Noun	Forgive	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
555	Alight	Adj.	Light	Noun	a-		Adj. Marker
556	Nationalistic	Adj.	Nation	Noun		-tic	Adj. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
557	Listener	Noun	Listen	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
558	Religious	Adj.	Religi	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
559	Bashfully	Adv.	Bash	Noun		-ful -ly	Adv. Marker
560	Merely	Adv.	Mere	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
561	Nonreligious	Adj.	Religi	Noun	non-	-ous	Adj. Marker
562	Graduation	Noun	Graduate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
563	Traditional	Adj.	tradition	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
564	Colorful	Adj.	Color	Noun		-ful	Adj. Marker
565	Immediately	Adv.	Immediate	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
566	Atypically	Adv.	Atypical	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
567	Prescription	Noun	Prescript	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
568	Apprehensive	Adj.	Apprehend	Verb		-ive	Adj. Marker
569	Payment	Noun	Pay	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
570	Cautiously	Adv.	Caution	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
571	Consequently	Adv.	Consequent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
572	Leader	Noun	Lead	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
573	Preacher	Noun	Preach	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
574	Increasingly	Adv.	Increase	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
575	Critical	Adj.	Critic	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
576	Sorrowfully	Adv.	Sorrow	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
577	Goodness	Noun	Good	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
578	Manager	Noun	Manage	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
579	Possibly	Adv.	Possible	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
580	Piteously	Adv.	Pity	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
581	Enroll	Verb	Roll	Noun	en-		Verb Marker
582	Honorable	Adj.	Honor	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
583	Infrequently	Adv.	Frequent	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
584	Discussion	Noun	Discuss	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
585	Clearly	Adv.	Clear	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
586	Shiny	Adj.	Shine	Verb		-y	Adj. Marker
587	Quickly	Adv.	Quick	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
588	Shortly	Adv.	Short	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
589	Defender	Noun	Defend	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
590	Frustration	Noun	Frustrate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
591	Immeasurable	Adj.	Measure	Verb	im-	-able	Adj. Marker
592	Greatly	Adv.	Great	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
593	Independence	Noun	Depend	Verb	in-	-ence	Noun Marker
594	Divider	Noun	Divide	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
595	Wooden	Adj.	Wood	Noun		-en	Adj. Marker
596	Currently	Adv.	Current	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
597	Suggestion	Noun	Suggest	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
598	Difference	Noun	Differ	Verb		-ence	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
599	Heartedly	Adv.	Heart	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
600	Silence	Noun	Silent	Adj.		-ence	Noun Marker
601	Rarely	Adv.	Rare	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
602	Happinees	Noun	Happy	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
603	Agreement	Noun	Agree	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
604	Completely	Adv.	Complete	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
605	Information	Noun	Inform	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
606	Enrollment	Noun	Roll	Verb	en-	-ment	Noun Marker
607	Forgiveness	Noun	Forgive	Verb		-ness	Noun Marker
608	Freshly	Adv.	Fresh	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
609	Lovely	Adv.	Love	Verb		-ly	Adv. Marker
610	Impolitely	Adv.	Polite	Adj.		-ous	Adv. Marker
611	Mighty	Adj.	Might	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
612	Counter	Noun	Count	Verb		-er	Noun Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
613	Frigthen	Verb	Fright	Noun		-en	Verb Marker
614	Lavishly	Adv.	Lavish	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
615	Manly	Adv.	Man	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
616	Actually	Adv.	Actual	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
617	Encircle	Verb	Circle	Noun	en-		Verb Marker
618	Compartment	Noun	Compare	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
619	Temporarily	Adv.	Temporal	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
620	Strangely	Adv.	Strange	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
621	Doctoral	Adj.	Doctor	Noun		-al	Adj. Marker
622	Hesitation	Noun	Hesitate	Adj.		-tion	Noun Marker
623	Depiction	Noun	Depict	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
624	Argument	Noun	Argue	Verb		-ment	Noun Marker
625	Confidently	Adv.	Confident	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
626	Slowly	Adv.	Slow	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
627	Surely	Adv.	Sure	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
628	Accumulation	Noun	Accumulate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
629	Strongly	Adv.	Strong	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
630	Dedication	Noun	Dedicate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
631	Instantly	Adv.	Instant	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
632	Clamorous	Adj.	Clamour	Noun		-ous	Adj. Marker
633	Laughter	Noun	Laugh	Verb		-er	Noun Marker
634	Sickness	Noun	Sick	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
635	Successfully	Adv.	Success	Noun		-fully	Adv. Marker
636	Encourage	Verb	Courage	Noun	en-		Verb Marker
637	Hopefully	Adv.	Hope	Noun		-fully	Adv. Marker
638	Education	Noun	Educate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
639	Deeply	Adv.	Deep	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
640	Fatherly	Adv.	Father	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker

Table 4 Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
641	Sheepishly	Adv.	Sheep	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
642	Destination	Noun	Destinate	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
643	Employee	Noun	Employ	Verb		-ee	Noun Marker
644	Transportation	Noun	Transport	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker
645	Fiercly	Adv.	Fierce	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
646	Suddenly	Adv.	Sudden	Adj.		-ly	Adv. Marker
647	Darkness	Noun	Dark	Adj.		-ness	Noun Marker
648	Exception	Noun	Except	Verb		-ion	Noun Marker
649	Fortunately	Adv.	Fortune	Noun		-ly	Adv. Marker
650	Bushy	Adj.	Bush	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
651	Salty	Adj.	Salt	Noun		-y	Adj. Marker
652	Truly	Adj.	True	Adj.		-ly	Adj. Marker
653	Noticeable	Adj.	Notice	Noun		-able	Adj. Marker
654	Speaker	Noun	Speak	Verb		-er	Noun Marker

655	Nonstop	Adj.	Stop	Verb	non-		Adj. Marker
656	Observation	Noun	Observe	Verb		-tion	Noun Marker

As the objective of the research which is going to find out the derivational affixes and the bases or roots of the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, the table above is showing how to find out the derivational affixes and the roots. It can be seen that the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi are analyzed by separating the derivational affixes and the roots, so it was clearly obtained derivational affixes and the roots of the words.

From the table above, analyzing the structure of words, there are derivational affixes that can be found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It will be shown in the table below.

Table 4.1 The Number Derivational Affixes

No	Derivational Affixes		The Number of Derivational Affixes
	Prefix	**Suffix**	
1.	in-		5
2.	en-		9
3.	un-		11
4.	a-		2
5.	non-		3
6.	re-		2
7.	im-		2
8.		-ly	249
9.		-able	18
10.		-er	52

Table 4.1 Continued

11.		-al	53
12.		-ous	28
13.		-ate	2
14.		-cy	3
15.		-y	34
16.		-ee	1
17.		-tion	73
18.		-ion	14
19.		-ize	6
20.		-ship	3
21.		-ment	26
22.		-ism	3
23.		-en	9
24.		-ful	27
25.		-age	2
26.		-tic	16
27.		-ish	2
28.		-ary	8
29.		-cent	2
30.		-ive	13
31.		-ance	7
32.		-less	5
33.		-ence	9
34.		-ity	22
35.		-ant	2
36.		-or	11
37.		-ness	19
38.		-ure	3
39.		-fy	3

From the table above, it show that there are *en-* (9), *in-* (5), *un-* (11), *a-* (2), -*non-* (3), *re-* (2), *im-* (2) as prefixes, while the suffixes are –*ly* (249), -*able* (18), -*er* (52), -*al* (53), -*ous* (28), -*ate* (2), -*cy* (3), -*y* (34), -*ee* (1), –*tion* (73), -*ion* (14), -*ize* (6), -*ship* (3), -*ment* (26), -*ism* (3), -*en* (9), -*ful* (27), -*age* (2), -*tic* (16), -*ish* (2), -*ary* (8), -*cent* (2), -*ive* (13), -*ance* (7), -*less* (5), -*ence* (9), -*ity* (22), -*ant* (2), -*or* (11), -*ness* (19), -*ure* (3), -*fy* (3) and many derivational affixes found in The Land of five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It shows that suffix –*ly* as derivational affixes which is the most frequently present.

From the table above, the writer also can obtain the root of the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, they are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb). It shows that the part of speech classification of the bases or roots in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi is mostly presented in verb.

After analyzing the derivational affixes, the writer finds that derivational affixes also have the function such as verb maker, noun maker, adjective maker and adverb maker found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It is shown in the table below.

Table 4.2 The Number of The Function of Derivational Affixes

No.	The Function of Derivational Affixes	The Number of The Function of Derivational Affixes
1.	Verb Maker	18
2.	Noun Maker	229
3.	Adjective Maker	208
4.	Adverb Maker	249

From the table above, it shows that there are verb maker (18); noun maker (229); adjective maker (208); and adverb maker (249) as the function of derivational affixes found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It shows that adverb maker which is most frequently present.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer will discuss the finding of the research in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.

The Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi

From data finding of the research, there are derivational affixes and roots that can be found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. Here is the word of changing the part of speech that found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi:

1. Adverb

   An Adverb is normally made by adding the suffix –*ly* to the adjective.

   For example: quick   (adjective)

                quickly (adverb)

2. Adjective

   An adjective can be made by adding –*ful* to the noun or by adding –*ive, -ing, -ed, -able, -less* to the verb.

   For example: hope   (noun) -hopeful   (adjective)

                act   (verb) -active   (adjective)

                agree   (verb) -agreeable   (adjective)

                dance   (verb) -dancing   (adjective)

                exhaust   (verb) -exhausted   (adjective)

3. Verb

A verb can be made by adding –*fy* to the noun or by adding –*en* to the adjective or by adding *en-* to the noun.

For example: beauty (noun)   -beautify (verb)

wide (adjective)   -widen   (verb)

danger (noun)   -endanger (verb)

4. Noun

A noun can be made by adding –*ist or –ism* to the noun or by adding –*ion, -ment, -er* to the verb or by adding adding –*ness, -ity* to the adjective.

For example: tour   (noun)   -tourism   (noun)

decide (verb)   -decision   (noun)

state   (verb)   -statement   (noun)

play   (verb)   -player   (noun)

happy (adjective)   -happiness   (noun)

able   (adjective)   -ability   (noun)

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer found the function on her note in the table 4 Derivational Affixes. The descripton of those findings will be clearly described as follwos:

1. Verb maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be verb.

The affixes that make a verb in this research are *en-, un-,* as prefix and –*en, -ate,* as suffix.

Example: Rich (adjective) ⟶ Enrich (verb)

     (Here, suffix –*en* has the function as verb maker because it changes the part of speech adjective to be verb).

2.   Noun maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word formation to be noun.

The affixes that make a noun in this research are pre- as prefix and –*tion, -ity, -er,* -ment, *-ance, -ion, -y, -cy, -ship, -or, -ness, -ure* as suffix.

Example: Communicate (verb) ⟶ Communication (noun)

     (Here, suffix –*tion* has the function as noun maker because it change the part of speech verb to be noun).

3.   Adjective maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be adjective.

The affixes that make an adjective in this research are –*ical, -ive, -ful, -ous, -al, -able, -ary, -ish* as suffix.

Example: Prospect (noun) ⟶ Prospective (adjective)

     (Here, suffix –*ive* has the function as adjective maker because it changes the part of speech noun to be adjective).

4.   Adverb maker is used when the part of speech in root changes the part of speech in word to be adverb.

The affix that makes an adverb in this research is –*ly* as suffix.

Example: Slow (adjective) ⟶ Slowly (adverb)

     (Here, suffix –*ly* has the function as adverb maker because it changes the part of speech adjective to be adverb).

Based on finding of the research, we know that suffix –*ly* is mostly used in a words as an adverb marker. Here, an adverb marker gives those sentences clearer explanation about the expression of the actor or the condition that happened in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. It means that the author wants to make a clarity for the readers. It will be clearly explained as follows:

- Amak continued <u>cautiously</u>, "Let your Amak say something first. Try to listen."

The word <u>cautiously</u> explains about the carefulness of Amak when she continues her word.

- Public high school –the dream world I had built up in my head for so long <u>slowly</u> rattled, and then collapsed into dust in the blink of an eye.

The word <u>slowly</u> explains about the condition of Alif's dream which collapses little by little.

- While looking up in my direction and lifting his lense a bit, Father answered <u>shortly</u>, "Enough, do what Amak says, that's what's the best."

The word <u>shortly</u> explains about the explicitness of Father's answer that he reveal quickly.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the writer discusses about conclusion and suggestion of this study entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.* The conclusion is drawn from the finding and discussion that had been analyzed by the writer. This chapter also included suggestion related to the study.

6.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research elaborated in chapter IV, the writer can conclude several conclusions.

Derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi are *en-* (9), *in-* (5), *un-* (11), *a-* (2), *non-* (3), *re-* (2), *im-* (2) as prefix, while suffix are *–ly* (249), *-able* (18), *-er* (52), *-al* (53), *-ous* (28), *-ate* (2), *-cy* (3), *-y* (34), *-ee* (1), *–tion* (73), *-ion* (14), *-ize* (6), *-ship* (3), *-ment* (26), *-ism* (3), *-ist* (1), *-en* (9), *-ful* (27), *-age* (2), *-tic* (16), *-ish* (2), *-ary* (8), *-cent* (2), *-ive* (13), *-ance* (7), *-less* (5), *-ence* (9), *-ity* (22), *-ant* (2), *-or* (11), *-ness* (19), *-ure* (3), *-fy* (3) and many others. It shows that have 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.

The function of derivational affixes in In The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi is noun maker (229), verb maker (18), adjective maker (208), adverb

maker (249). In The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi, the bases or roots of words that had been classified into the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

6.2 Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the writer recommends some suggestions. The following suggestions are:

1. For the students

   The writer suggests that the students should learn derivational affixes because from this affixes can change the part of speech and also create a new meaning that can improve their vocabulary.

2. For the teachers or lecturers

   The writer suggests the teachers or lecturers to apply the derivational affixes by separating the roots and the affixes clearly to the students in mastering vocabulary. This research can be used as their reference to teach vocabulary.

3. For further researchers

   The researcher suggests the other researchers to develop this research with different data source and better technique.

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AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN *THE LAND*

***OF FIVE TOWERS* NOVEL BY A. FUADI**

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat sebagai syarat untuk mengajukan

permohonan ujian terakhir.

Kudus, February 6th

2014

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State that this skripsi is indeed the scientific work of mine, not that of others. I only make some certain quotations from others' as references I need to support my skripsi.

I am fully responsible for this statement

Kudus,   February 2014

The writer

Maharani Sri Aryati

CURRICULUM VITAE

My name is Maharani Sri Aryati, I was born on November 10th in Kudus. I am the first daugther of my parents. My father is Mr. Sabari and my mother is Mrs. Sri Kasih. I have only one sister named Rina Dwi Astuti. I live in Bakalan Krapyak Rt. 04 Rw. 04, Kaliwungu Kudus. I like playing basketball and travelling so much.

I graduated from SDN 2 Gribig in 2003. Then I continued my study in SMP 2 Kudus and SMA 1 Bae Kudus. I called the "walk dictionary" in my class because I like English very much. In high school, I joined in Taruna Dharma Kudus; the official basketball club from Kudus located in Kodim Kudus that representing Kudus in the turnament of basketball in other region. I finished my study in SMA 1 Bae Kudus in 2009. After that, I decided to join in English Education Department of Muria Kudus University.